STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA
3 0144 00376041 0

S

CLASS 909 BOOK Sa34

VOLUME 14

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LIBRARY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

archive.org/details/modernhistor00salm

Modern History:

OR, THE

PRESENT STATE

Penn'a State Library

All NATIONS.

DESCRIBING

Their respective Situations, Persons, Habits, Buildings, Manners, Laws and Customs, Religion and Policy, Arts and Sciences, Trades, Manufactures and Husbandry, Plants, Animals and Minerals.

By Mr. *SALMON.*

VOL. XIV.

Treats of the ISLANDS of BRITAIN, and more at large of the South Part of GREAT BRITAIN call'd ENGLAND, describing the Face of the Country, the Mountains, Forests, Seas, Rivers, Fisheries, Soil, Vegetables, and the several Species of Animals it produces. 2. The Persons and Habits of the Natives. 3. Their Genius and Temper, Virtues and Vices. 4. Their Diet, Rural Sports and other Diversions. 5. Their Husbandry and Gardening: And, 6thly and lastly, Treats of the several Antient Divisions of *England*, and the Modern Division of it into Circuits and Counties, and herein more particularly of the County of MIDDLESEX and City of LONDON, shewing the *Antient* as well as *Present State* of that Metropolis.

Illustrated with CUTS and MAPS, accurately Drawn, according to the Geographical Part of this Work, By *HERMAN MOLL*,

LONDON:

Printed for THO. WOTTON, at the *Three Daggers* and *Queen's Head* against St. *Dunstan's Church*; J. SHUCKBURGH, near the *Inner-Temple-Gate*; both in *Fleet-Street*: and T. OSBORNE, in *Grays-Inn*. M DCC XXXI.

THE

CONTENTS

OF THE

Fourteenth Volume.

The Preſent State of the BRITISH ISLES.

CHAP. I.

Treats of the Name, Situation, Extent and Form of the Kingdom of ENGLAND, *or* SOUTH BRITAIN; *of the Air, the Face of the Country, Mountains, Foreſts, Soil, Plants and Produce of the Earth; Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Medicinal Waters, Animals and Minerals, in general, referring a more particular Account of theſe Matters to the Deſcription of the ſeveral Counties.* P. 6

CHAP. II.

Treats of the Perſons and Habits of the Engliſh.

35472

CHAP. III.

Treats of the Genius and Temper, the Virtues and Vices of the Engliſh. 66

CHAP. IV.

Treats of their Diet and Diverſions. 90

CHAP. V.

Treats of Huſbandry and Gardening. 148

CHAP. VI.

Treats of the ſeveral Antient and Modern Diviſions of ENGLAND, *or* SOUTH BRITAIN; *but more particularly of the County of* MIDDLESEX *and City of* LONDON, *the Metropolis of the Kingdom.* 195

The Order of Placing the CUTS and MAPS.

1. A General Map of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* Page 1

2. A Map of the South Part of *Great Britain* 6

3. A Map of *Middleſex* 198

4. The ſeveral Views of St. *Paul*'s before the Fire, and alſo of the preſent Cathedral, with a Proſpect of *London* before the Fire 400

A General Map of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

With Part of Germany, Holland, Flanders, France &c. 1731
Agreable to Modern History
By H. Moll Geographer.

THE PRESENT STATE OF The *British Islands.*

HAVING given a Description of the several Kingdoms and States on the Continent of *Europe*, I shall pass the narrow Seas, and take a View of the most celebrated Islands of *Britain*, which some learned Men have been inclined to think were once Part of the Continent, and separated from it by Earthquakes or the Violence of the Sea. Introduction.

These Islands are situated in the *Atlantick* or *Western Ocean*, between the fiftieth and sixtieth Degrees of Northern Latitude, and comprehend *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, the *Isle of Man*, the *Hebrides*, the *Orcades*, and a Multitude of other lesser Islands. Situation of the *British Isles.*

England.

Great Britain, Situation and Extent of it.

Great Britain, which I shall first describe, takes up eight Degrees thirty Minutes of Northern Latitude, the *Lizard* in *Cornwall*, the most Southerly Part of the Island, lying in forty-nine Degrees fifty-five Minutes, and *Cathness* in *Scotland*, the most Northerly Part of it, in fifty-eight Degrees thirty-five Minutes; consequently the Length of the Island from North to South must be exactly five hundred and ten *English* Miles; and the Breadth, where it is broadest, namely, from the *Lands-end* in *Cornwall* to the most Easterly Part of *Kent*, is three hundred Miles; but many Parts of the Island are not a Third Part of that Breadth, and the Figure so very irregular, that I know not what to resemble it to; it is generally said indeed to be Triangular, but this is much truer of *England*, the South Part of it, alone, than of the whole Island.

It was antiently esteem'd the largest Island in the World; but this appears now to be a Mistake, for the Island of *Borneo* in the *East-Indies* is seven hundred Miles long and five hundred broad, and almost of a round Form: The Island of *Sumatra* in the Neighbourhood of *Borneo*, is nine hundred Miles in length, and upwards of an hundred in breadth; and *Madagascar*, near the South-East Coast of *Africa*, does not fall much short of them. And therefore we must no longer flatter our selves that *Great Britain* is the largest Island in the World; tho' it be infinitely preferable to those I have mention'd in many other Respects.

Name of *Britain*,

As to its Name, the whole Island seems to have gone under the present Name of *Great Britain* ever since the first Discovery of it by the

the *Romans*. The Epithet of *Great*, poſſibly, was given it in Oppoſition to *Ireland*, which obtain'd the Name of *Britannia Minor*, or becauſe it was the greateſt Iſland in the then known World. The Name of *Britain*, as Mr. *Cambden* obſerves, was probably derived from *Brit* or *Brith*, which in the Language of the firſt Inhabitants of this Iſland, ſignify'd ſtain'd, dy'd, or painted, as the Skins of the Natives generally were; for, ſays that judicious Writer, Countries were denominated from the People who inhabited them, and not the People from the Country: For Inſtance, the Names of the *Medes*, *Perſians*, *Scythians*, *Almans*, *Gauls*, *Saxons*, *Engliſh*, *Scots*, &c. were in being before thoſe of *Media*, *Perſia*, *Scythia*, *Alman*, *Gaul*, *Saxony*, *England*, *Scotland*, &c. He obſerves further, that it was the general Cuſtom of all Nations to apply to themſelves ſuch Names as had reſpect to ſomething wherein they either excell'd or were diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt, as the *Heneti* were ſo call'd from their being Wanderers; the *Nomades*, from their being imploy'd about Cattle; the *Germans*, becauſe they were ſtout and warlike; and the *Franks*, becauſe they were free; the *Æthiopians*, from their Blackneſs, *&c.* and our Anceſtors, who paſs'd under the general Name of *Cimbri*, or *Cumeri*, in common with the *Gauls*, he ſuppoſes might diſtinguiſh themſelves from the other *Gauls* by that Cuſtom, peculiar to them, of Painting their Bodies, and were thereupon call'd *Brit*, or *Brith*, which in their Language ſignify'd any thing that was painted, colour'd, ſtain'd, or dy'd.

England.

Several Opinions concerning it.

The firſt who gave the Name of *Britain* to this Iſland he ſuppoſes to be the *Greeks*,

England. who visited it on account of the Tin found here; and that to the Word *Brit*, by which they found the Natives call'd, they added the Termination *Tania*, which in *Greek*, according to the Glossaries, signify'd a Region or Country. And of these two Words was compounded that of *Britania*, signifying the Country of the *Britons*. He apprehends also that *Mauritania*, the Country of the *Moors*, receiv'd its Name from them in like manner; as did also *Luisitania*, the Country of *Lusos*, &c. and that from the *Greeks* the *Latins* receiv'd them.

How plausible soever this Opinion of Mr. *Cambden*'s is, there are Writers of some Figure that differ from him; *Casaubon* is dissatisfy'd with the Authority of the Glossaries in this point, and requires that some *Greek* Author may be produc'd where the Word *Tania* is us'd in the Sense here put upon it: Mr. *Somner* denies that the antient *Britons* ever painted their Bodies with Figures, tho' he admits they discolour'd them; but there does not seem to be any great Matter in this Objection, for where one Colour only is laid on, the thing may as well be said to be painted, as where there are a variety of Colours and Figures. As to Mr. *Somner*'s Derivation of *Britain* from the *British* Word *Brydio*, i. e. *fervere*, *æstuare*, &c. pointing out the Heat and violent Motion of the *British Sea*, so often mention'd in antient Writers, it must be allow'd there is some Colour for this Conjecture, and he might with equal Shew of Probability have ascrib'd it to the Heat and fiery Temper of the *Britons*, if they resembled their Descendants the modern Inhabitants of *Wales*

Mr.

Mr. *Bochart*, in treating of the *Phœnician* Colonies, has ſhewn, that their Fleets paſs'd the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and coaſting along *Spain* and *France*, came at length to the *Caſſiterides*, which are ſuppos'd to be the Iſlands of *Silly*, near the *Lands-end* of *Great Britain*, and he ſuggeſts, that they gave this Country the Name of *Baratanack*, or *Bratanack*, which in their Language ſignify'd a Land of Tin, from its abounding in this Mineral, and that this Name was afterwards eaſily chang'd into that of *Britain*. But I have dwelt long enough upon an Article in which we are never like to arrive at any Certainty; I ſhall only juſt mention therefore another Name by which, 'tis ſaid, this Iſland was call'd before it obtain'd the Name of *Britain*, *viz.* that of *Albion*, or *Alpion*, which ſome ſuggeſt it receiv'd from *Alpion*, the Son of *Neptune*, and others from the White Rocks and Cliffs on the Coaſt, diſcover'd on approaching theſe Shoars from the Continent. And there are thoſe who write the Name *Olbion*, which in the Language of the *Greeks* ſignify'd *Happy*, and wou'd have theſe the *Happy* or *Fortunate Iſlands*. England.

But to proceed. *Great Britain* is divided into *North* and *South*; the *North* contains that Part of the Iſland uſually call'd *Scotland*, the *South* comprehends *England* and *Wales*. I ſhall firſt give a Deſcription of *South Britain*.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

England. *Treats of the Name, Situation, Extent, and Form of the Kingdom of* ENGLAND, *or* SOUTH BRITAIN; *of the Air, the Face of the Country, Mountains, Foreſts, Soil, Plants and Produce of the Earth; Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Medicinal Waters, Animals and Minerals in general; referring a more particular Account of theſe Matters to the Deſcription of the ſeveral Counties.*

Name. THIS Kingdom receiv'd the Name of *England* from the *Angles*, a *Saxon* People, who antiently inhabited that Part of the *Cimbrian Cherſoneſe* now call'd *Sleſwick*. They fix'd themſelves in *South Britain* in the fifth Century, but how they obtain'd the Name of *Angles* does not appear: Some Writers indeed ſuppoſe they were call'd *Angles* from their poſſeſſing an Angle or Corner of *Jutland*, or the *Cimbrian Cherſoneſe*, that lies upon the *Baltick Sea*; but this Opinion has been confuted by others, who ſhew, that theſe People were denominated *Angles* before they came into that Country.

Situation & Extent *England*, or *South Britain*, is bounded by *Solway Firth*, the *Cheviot Hills*, and the River *Tweed*, which divide it from *Scotland*, on the North: by the *German Ocean*, which ſeparates it from the *Low Countries* and *Germany*, on the Eaſt: by the *Engliſh Channel*, which divides it from *France*, on the South; and by *St. George's Channel*, which ſeparates it from

Note This Map may be used without Scale or Compasses: For y^e Towns that are not touched by the Roads

Note This Map may be used without Scale or Compasses: For ye Towns that are not touched by the Roads lying near them, their Distances may easily be Computed by Inspection.

5 10 20 30
Miles of G. Britain 60 in One Degree

Great or Direct Roads
Principal Cross Roads & many not to be found in Mr. Ogilby's Book.
2. 5. 7. The Computed Miles, as from London to Brentford 8 and from Brentford to Hounslow 2 &c.
Cities
‡ Archbishopricks
† Bishopricks
Post Towns or Stages on the Post Roads.
Market and Post Towns
Market Towns

PART OF IRELAND

PART OF SCOTLAND

THE IRISH SEA

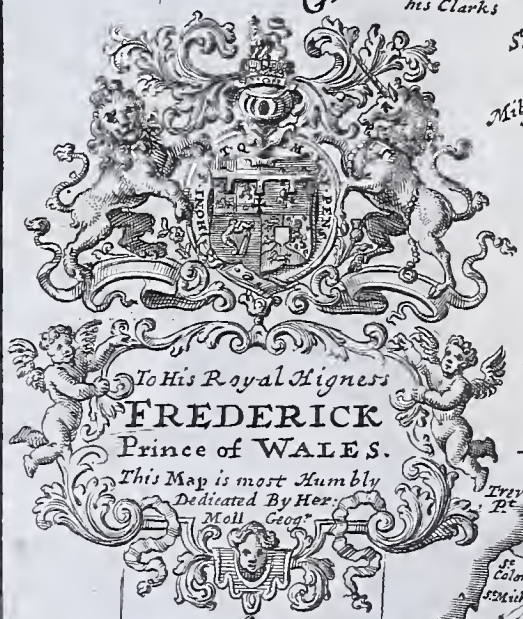
BRISTOL CHANNEL

ST GEORGES CHANNEL

CARDIGAN BAY

WALES

Glenluce
Kirkcudbright
Annand
Carlisle
Solway Firth
Cumberland
Westmorland
Lancaster
Cheshire
Denbigh Sh.
Flint Sh.
Anglesey
Holy Head I.
Caric fergus
Bangor
Strangford
Ayre Pt
I. Man
Peel
Ramsey
Laxi
Douglas
Soder
Carlingford
Dundalk
Calfe of Man
Drogheda
Dublin
60 Miles
Wicklow
Arklow
Wexford
Moylroniad I.
Aberfraw
Newborough
Abermenai Ferry
Carnarvan
Carnarvan S.
Denbigh
Ruthin
Mold
Wrexham
Chester
Liverpool
Ormskirk
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Penrith
Carlisle
Whitehaven
Cockermouth
Keswick
Workington
Ravenglass
Brougton
Dalton
Ulverston
Lune R.
Ribble R.
Dee R.
Mersey R.
Holyhead Harbour
Braychipult Pt
Bardesey I.
Avon R.
Dowye R.
Llanbadarn
Aberistwith
Cardigan
Cardigan S.
Merioneth Shire
Montgomery Shire
Shropshire
Radnor Shire
Brecknock Shire
Carmarthen S.
Pembrock S.
St Davids
The Bishop and his Clarks
St Brids Bay
Milford Haven
Penbroke
Worms Head
Carmarthen
Llandilo
Llandovery
Brecknock
Crickhowel
Abergavenny
Monmouth
Glocester
Hereford
Radnor
Worcester
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Montgomery
Llanidloes
Newtown
Welshpool
Oswestry
Wrexham
Denbigh
Ruthin
Mold
Flint
Holywell
Hawarden
Chester
Nantwich
Middlewich
Northwich
Knutsford
Macclesfield
Congleton
Leek
Stafford
Wolverhampton
Birmingham
Coventry
Warwick
Worcester
Tewkesbury
Gloucester
Cirencester
Monmouth
Abergavenny
Brecknock
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Llangollen
Corwen
Bala
Dolgelly
Machynlleth
Aberystwith
Llanbadarn
Cardigan
Newcastle
Llandovery
Llandilo
Carmarthen
Haverford West
Pembroke
Tenby
Milford
Fishguard
Tregaron
Lampeter
Llanidloes
Newtown
Montgomery
Welshpool
Oswestry
Wrexham
Denbigh
Ruthin
Mold
Flint
Holywell
Hawarden
Chester
Nantwich
Middlewich
Northwich
Knutsford
Macclesfield
Congleton
Leek
Stafford
Wolverhampton
Birmingham
Coventry
Warwick
Worcester
Tewkesbury
Gloucester
Cirencester
Monmouth
Abergavenny
Brecknock
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Llangollen
Corwen
Bala
Dolgelly
Machynlleth
Aberystwith
Llanbadarn
Cardigan
Newcastle
Llandovery
Llandilo
Carmarthen
Haverford West
Pembroke
Tenby
Milford
Fishguard
Tregaron
Lampeter
Llanidloes
Newtown
Montgomery
Welshpool
Oswestry
Wrexham
Denbigh
Ruthin
Mold
Flint
Holywell
Hawarden
Chester
Nantwich
Middlewich
Northwich
Knutsford
Macclesfield
Congleton
Leek
Stafford
Wolverhampton
Birmingham
Coventry
Warwick
Worcester
Tewkesbury
Gloucester
Cirencester
Monmouth
Abergavenny
Brecknock
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Llangollen
Corwen
Bala
Dolgelly
Machynlleth
Aberystwith
Llanbadarn
Cardigan
Newcastle
Llandovery
Llandilo
Carmarthen
Haverford West
Pembroke
Tenby
Milford
Fishguard
Tregaron
Lampeter



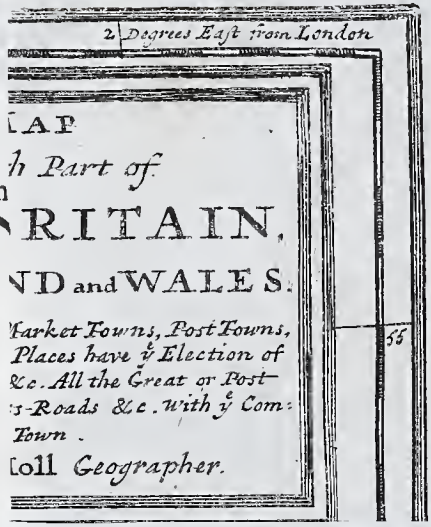
THE E

Since ye Beginning of this new Set of M
great Shew and noise frequently adver
first Epithed, they are really Dear at any P
for their Usefulness, they tend only to lead

Scilly I.
The Lands End
Lizard Pt
Eddistone
Start Point
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Exeter
Torbay
Plymouth Sound
Hartland Pt
Bossiney
Stratton
Beddiford
Torington
Barnstable
Ilfracomb
Lundy I.
Milford Haven
Penbroke
Wormes Head
Penrise
Bridgwater
Minhead
Dunster
Watchet
Somerset
Dorset S.
Devon S.
Cornwall
Truro
Redruth
St Ives
Penryn
Falmouth
Helston
Senan
Launceston
Okehampton
Chagford
Tavistock
Plimpton
Modbury
Totness
Ashburton
Kingsbridge
Dodbrook
Salcombe
Dartmouth
Torbay
Exmouth
Topsham
Ex R.
Taunton
Crediton
Bradnich
Colompt
Honiton
Axminster
Bridport
Lime Regis
Abbotsbury
Portland I.
Dorchester
Wareham
Corff C.
Sherborne
Yeovil
Ilminster
Chard
Wells
Bath
Bristol
Glocester
Monmouth
Abergavenny
Brecknock
Hereford
Leominster
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Llangollen
Corwen
Bala
Dolgelly
Machynlleth
Aberystwith
Llanbadarn
Cardigan
Newcastle
Llandovery
Llandilo
Carmarthen
Haverford West
Pembroke
Tenby
Milford
Fishguard
Tregaron
Lampeter

XVIII XXIV Lizard Pt XX Minuits of Time XVI west from London XII

A Map
of ye South Part of
GREAT BRITAIN,
Called ENGLAND and WALES.
Containing all ye Cities, Market Towns, Post Towns, Boroughs: And whatever Places have ye Election of Members of Parliament &c. All the Great or Post-Roads, and principal Cross-Roads &c. with ye Computed Miles from Town to Town.
By Herman Moll Geographer.
Agreable to Modern History
THE BRITISH OCEAN
Degrees East from London
Holy I.
Farne I.
Newcastle
Durham
Yorkshire
Lincolnshire
Norfolk
Suffolk
Cambridgs.
Huntingdon
Northampton
Leicester S.
Rutland
Nottingham
Derby
Warwick
Coventry
Oxford
Bedford S.
Hertford
Buckingham
Berk. S.
Middlesex
Essex
Surry
Kent
Hamp. S.
Sussex
Wight I.
Thanet I. has a Post Stage
Calais
Boulogne
PART OF Picardie Flanders
FRANCE
GLISH CHANNEL
s, now compleatly finish'd; several ignorant Pretenders have started up, and with
d their trifling Performances; calling them Cheap, Curious, Usefull and Correct: As to y
; in y second place, every Body may see they are Wild, Confused and Poorly Engraven; as
le into Errors; and so far from being Correct, that y Projection of their Principal Maps is Notoriously False.



Englan

Name.

Situatio
&Exten

from *Ireland*, on the Weſt. The Form is Triangular, and it extends three hundred and eighty Miles in length from the South-Weſt to the North-Eaſt part of the Kingdom, *viz.* from the *Lizard*, which lies in the Lat. of 49 Deg. 55 M. to the Town of *Berwick*, which lies in 55 Degrees 55 Minutes North Lat. and is about three hundred Miles in breadth in the broadeſt Place, *viz.* from the moſt Eaſterly part of *Kent*, to the *Lands-end* in *Cornwall*, the Perpendicular from *Berwick* in the North to the *Iſle of Wight* in the South being three hundred Miles. As to the Longitude, it ſeems perfectly unneceſſary to mention it, our *Engliſh* Geographers having fix'd the firſt Meridian at the City of *London*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom. England. Form.

The Air of *England* is certainly not ſo cold in Winter as in other Countries that lie in the ſame Latitude on the Continent, for there the Northerly Winds blowing over a long Tract of frozen Land add to the Rigour of the Climate, and theſe are intercepted here by the warm Sea, or rather qualify'd with a Degree of Heat before they reach our Shores. Nor are we in Summer ſubject to exceſſive Heat and Drought: But then it muſt be acknowledg'd that the Air is not ſo pure and ſerene as we find it on the Continent. The Weather is perpetually changing with us; a bright clear Sky for whole Weeks and Months ſucceſſively, which our Neighbours on the other ſide the Water frequently enjoy, is very rarely known amongſt us: We freeze and thaw alternately almoſt all Winter long, and can ſcarce ever meet with a Month of continu'd fair Weather even in Summer. But it never varies ſo much as about the Equinox, when Air.

England. when the frequent Changes from Cold to Heat, and from Heat to Cold again, has no ſmall Influence on the Health of the Natives, as well as on the Fruits of the Earth.

I have heard People who have pretended to make nice Obſervations on the Weather, affirm, that we ſeldom have twenty Days in Summer that are troubleſomely hot, or as many more in Winter that are exceſſive cold: that the warm Summer Months are not above four, *viz.* from the middle of *April* to the middle of *Auguſt*; and that the Severity of the Winter Seaſon does not ſit in till *November*, and is generally over before the end of *February*: that in Spring and Autumn the Weather is perpetually changeable, which Foreigners are pleas'd to obſerve, has no ſmall Influence on the Tempers as well as Health of the Natives; when the Sun ſhines, all the World are gay and good humour'd in this Iſland; and in dark gloomy Weather, the Natives are equally dull and melancholly: that accordingly, in the diſmal Months of *November* and *December*, when the Sun ſcarce ever appears, our People frequently hang and drown themſelves. Nor is it a new Charge upon Iſlanders, that they are fickle and changeable as the Weather, which is ſuppos'd to influence them; we find the Duke of *Anjou* making a Reflection of this nature on the glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, becauſe ſhe ſometimes gave him Encouragement in his Amour, and a few Hours after gave him to underſtand, ſhe muſt of neceſſity diſcard him: But ſure if any Princeſs upon Earth ever ſteadily purſu'd the Welfare and Intereſt of her People, ſhe did; ſhe found all the

Popiſh

Popiſh World in a Confederacy againſt her, and fomenting Conſpiracies in her own Kingdoms to dethrone her, and it was neceſſary ſhe ſhou'd countermine their Plots, and conceal her Intentions from them by all prudent and politick Meaſures; and if ſhe kept a Popiſh Prince in ſuſpence, whoſe Family and Country were natural Enemies to hers, till ſhe had gain'd her point, her Subjects and their Poſterity cannot but applaud her Wiſdom; and if none of them ever ſhew'd greater Signs of Levity in their Conduct, that Reproach of Fickleneſs wou'd have but a ſlender Foundation. Nor can I admit the Charge to be generally true; our Neighbours the *French* on the Continent, may with much more reaſon be charg'd with Levity. There are indeed ſome People here and in every Country, variable as the Weather, and ever in Extremes; one Day applauding their Happineſs, and valuing every thing extravagantly that has any relation to them, and the next perhaps bewailing their Misfortunes, and looking upon themſelves as the moſt miſerable People upon Earth; and thus alternately from time to time, without finding any material Alteration in their Circumſtances. On ſuch as theſe, poſſibly the Weather may have an unuſual Influence; but good Exerciſe, a cloſe Application to Buſineſs, and ſometimes a moderate Glaſs of Wine, will infallibly correct all Whimſies of this kind. England.

The Air in *England* alſo, as in other Countries, is healthful or ſickly according to the Soil or Situation of the Place where we reſide. A hard gravelly Soil, and an elevated Situation, generally affords us Health;

England. while the Fens and Marſhes near the Coaſt, ſuch as *Romney-Marſh*, the *Hundreds of Eſſex*, the Fens of *Lincolnſhire*, *&c.* are very ſickly. But I don't find the Neighbourhood of the Sea any Diſadvantage, where the Water does not ſtagnate in the neighbouring Grounds, of which *Deal* in *Kent* is an Inſtance, for tho' it lies cloſe to the Sea, yet ſtanding on a dry Shoar, is as healthful as moſt Towns in *England*. And it is obſerv'd further, that *England* is as little ſubject to peſtilential Diſeaſes as any Country in *Europe*.

Winds. As to Winds, tho' they vary frequently, they blow from the Weſtward two Thirds of the Year; inſomuch that in the *Iſle of Wight*, and ſome other Parts which lie open to the Weſtern Ocean, we find the tender Twigs on the Trees and Hedges all bending towards the Eaſt, occaſion'd by the ſtrong Weſterly Winds that generally ſit upon theſe Coaſts.

In the Spring time the Wind uſually ſits North, and North-Eaſterly, more than any other part of the Year; which is prejudicial to our Fruits. The greateſt Storms proceed from the Weſtward or South-Weſt, and from this Quarter we expect Rain and warm Weather, as we do dry cold Weather from the North and Eaſt. The Winds that blaſt our Fruits come uſually from the Weſt, bringing along with them innumerable Swarms of Inſects, which ſometimes eat up the very Leaves, as well as ſpoil the Fruits of the Earth; but this is not frequent.

The Face of the Country. The Face of the Country affords a wonderful Variety of gentle riſing Hills and fruitful Valleys, Champain Fields and enclos'd Grounds, Arrable, Paſture and Meadow, Woods, Forreſts, Parks and Chaſes, agreeably

ably intermix'd, and Foreigners in general admire the Verdure of our Fields. But to be a litttle more particular; We have no ſuch Mountainous Tracts as the *Alps*, the *Appenine*, or *Pyrenees*, and thoſe Hills we have do not deſerve the Name of Mountains, if compar'd with theſe. The Weſt and North, 'tis true, are encumber'd with rocky barren Hills, but then the Riches of their Mines, their Tin, Lead, Copper and Iron, make ample amends for the Unfruitfulneſs of the Surface. England.

The Hills in *Kent*, and thoſe that run croſs *Hertfordſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *&c.* to the *Severn Sea* almoſt, conſiſt chiefly of Chalk; and the ſides of them, from which the Superficies is waſh'd by the Rains, appear white at a Diſtance, tho' the uppermoſt Strata of vegitable Earth on the tops of theſe Hills and in the Valleys beneath, which are better cultivated, appear of a darker Colour. It was with the Chalk or Marl dug out of ſuch Hills that our Anceſtors generally meliorated and improved their Grounds, as we ſtill do in *Kent* and ſome other Counties; and it was for this Purpoſe the vaſt Caverns and Chalk-pits were made we meet with in ſo many Places. What is call'd Marl ſeems to me to be a Mixture of Chalk and Clay, of which ſome of our richeſt Lands conſiſt.

In *Wiltſhire*, *Hampſhire*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, and the Counties bordering on them, are ſome of the fineſt and moſt extenſive Downs and Plains for feeding Sheep that are to be met with in the World. *Kent* and *Suſſex*, *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire*, conſiſt chiefly of enclos'd Grounds, and Woods. In the rich Paſtures and Meadow Grounds of *Lincoln-*

England. *ſhire*, *Leiceſter*, and the neighbouring Counties, are bred the largeſt Oxen, Horſes, and Sheep. *Oxfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Berkſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Huntingdonſhire*, and *Cambridgeſhire*, produce incredible Quantities of Corn: And the Paſtures in *Yorkſhire* furniſh us with the fineſt Breed of Horſes for the Saddle. We abound in Royal Foreſts and Chaces of a vaſt Extent, which were once well ſtor'd with Wood as well as Game; but the Timber has been of late Years miſerably deſtroy'd by thoſe who ſhou'd have preſerv'd it, and we might 'ere this have wanted not only Timber but Fuel, were it not for thoſe inexhauſtable Mines of Coal that are found near *Newcaſtle* in *Northumberland*.

The Soil

The Soil is generally Clay, but in many Places Gravel and Sand. The Clays produce good Wheat and Beans, the other Barley and Oats, and both of them good Peas. The Clays were eſteem'd much the richeſt till of late Years, but ſince we have found the way of improving the light Grounds by Turnips, and thereby preparing them for a Crop of Barley, they almoſt equal the other, except in very dry Years, when the Grain that is ſown on the light Grounds is liable to be burnt up. The Lands of *England* have been doubled and trebled in their Value of late Year in many places, by encloſing and ſowing them with Clover, Cinquefoin, Trefoil, and other Graſs Seeds. But I reſerve a Chapter on Purpoſe to treat of our late Improvements in Huſbandry.

In other Countries exceſſive Droughts frequently occaſion Famines, but Droughts ſeldom hurt us here. Wheat is never ſo good and plentiful as in dry Years: It flouriſhes

on

on the ſtrong Clays when the Grain on the light Grounds burns away. If we ever have a Scarcity of Bread-Corn, it is in a glut of Wet; but then the Hills and light Grounds uſually hit, and the Poor ſeldom want Barley to ſupply the room of Wheat: I don't remember that Wheat has been exceſſive dear above twice theſe laſt forty Years, and then it was occaſion'd by wet Seaſons. England.

The Timber growing in this Iſland is chiefly Oak, Aſh, Elm, Beach and Hornbeam: We have alſo Walnut-tree, Poplar, Maple, Hazle, Willow, Sallow, Sycamores, Arbeles, and ſome other Species of Wood which are not honour'd with the Name of Timber, and yet are exceeding uſeful and ornamental. Trees, Plants, & Produce of the Earth.

Our Plantations of Hops are very conſiderable; theſe abound chiefly in *Kent* and *Eſſex*. And there are good Quantities of Flax and Hemp ſown in ſome parts of the Kingdom. *Kent* is famous for its Orchards of Apples and Cherries; but no Counties afford that Plenty of Apples for Cyder as *Herefordſhire* and *Devonſhire*, where that Liquor has a Body almoſt equal to White Wine.

Beſides Apples, Pears and Cherries, already mention'd, we have great Variety of other excellent Fruits, ſuch as Peaches, Nectrons, Apricots, Plums, Grapes, Strawberries, Raſberries, Currants, Gooſberries, *&c.* but I can't ſay they have that delicious Flavour as in hotter Climates, eſpecially in wet Years; nor will our Grapes make good Wine. In *Eſſex* and *Cambridgeſhire* we meet with Fields of Saffron; and in *Bedfordſhire* and *Bucks*, Wood for Dying. Our Kitchen-Gardens abound in Artichokes, Aſparagus, Colly Flowers, Fruits.

England. Flowers, Turnips, Carrots, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Peas, Kidney Beans, Windſor Beans, and a variety of other Pulſe, Spinage, Beets, Lettice, Sallary, and all manner of raw and boil'd Sallads.

Produce of the Arable Lands. It has been computed, that the Arable Lands ſown with Wheat in *England*, annually produce thirty-four millions of Buſhels of that Grain, of which, in good Years, great Quantities are exported, and the reſt converted into excellent Bread and Flower, and ſpent in the Kingdom. There is about the ſame Quantity of Barley annually produc'd here, according to Dr. *Davenant*, of which twenty-three millions of Buſhels are converted firſt into Malt, and afterwards into Ale and Beer; one million more of Buſhels made into Malt, is converted into Spirits and Strong Waters; and ten millions, the Reſidue of the ſaid thirty-four millions of Buſhels of Barley unmalted, is either made into Bread, exported abroad, or us'd for Seed at home: And ſince Dr. *Davenant* wrote, great part of the light Lands, which us'd to be ſown with Rye, are ſown with Barley, and by late Improvements produce as good Crops of that Grain as the Richeſt Lands in the Kingdom; conſequently we have much greater Quantities of Barley annually than when the Doctor wrote. Of Rye we have the leaſt ſown at preſent of any kind of Grain: Our Lands are too good for this Grain, and the common People are too dainty uſually to eat the Bread made of it. Of Horſe Grain, ſuch as Peas, Beans, Vetches and Oats, there are as large a Quantity of Lands ſown annually, as there are with Wheat, Rye and Barley together; for the very

very ſame Lands that is ſown one Year with theſe kinds of Grain, is the next ſown with Horſe-Corn, and every third Year the Land lies fallow in the common Fields, but in the enclos'd Grounds, where the Huſbandman can dung and improve his Land as he pleaſes, he has uſually a Crop every Year. England.

As to Foreſts, it is computed that two Thirds of the Kingdom was ſuch before King *John* diſafforeſted part of them. There are in *England*, according to my Lord *Coke*, no leſs than ſixty-nine in number; of which thoſe of *Windſor*, *New Foreſt*, the *Foreſt of Dean*, and *Sherwood Foreſt*, are now the chief. Their Antiquity is ſuch that no Record or Hiſtory mentions their Erections or Beginnings, except thoſe of *New Foreſt* in *Hampſhire*, taken in by *William the Conqueror*, and *Hampton Court Foreſt*, by *Henry* VIII, by Authority of Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 319. Foreſts.

A Foreſt, according to the ſame learned Writer, is a certain Territory of Wood-Ground and Paſture privileg'd for keeping Beaſts of the Chaſe and Wild-fowl in Safety; and tho' properly Beaſts of the Foreſt were the Hart, Hind, Buck, Hare, Boar and Wolf, yet legally all wild Beaſts of Venary were ſuch. 1 *Inſt.* 233.

Purlieus contain'd ſuch Grounds as *Henry* II. *Richard* I. and King *John*, had added to their antient Foreſts over other Mens Grounds, and were diſafforeſted by the Statute of *Carta de Foreſta*, Chap. 1 and 3. *Anno Dom.* 1225. Purlieus.

By this Diſafforeſtation the Owner of the Grounds within the Purlieu was empower'd to cut down, eradicate and ſtub up all the Timber, Woods and Underwoods therein, and convert the Paſture and Meadow Grounds

to

England. to Arable: He might alſo encloſe them and build upon them, and uſe the ſame after the Diſafforeſtation as if they never had been afforeſted: He might hunt within the Purlieu as any other Man might in his own Grounds that never were afforeſted: He might keep his Dogs within the Purlieu unexpediated, and might kill any wild Beaſts of the Foreſt that came within his Purlieu; and if he chas'd them with Greyhounds, and the wild Beaſts fled to the Foreſts for Safety, he might purſue them to the Bounds of the Foreſt, and then call off his Dogs; but if the Dogs follow'd the King's Deer into the Foreſt and kill'd them notwithſtanding, this was no Offence, ſo as the Purlieuman did not enter the Foreſt and meddle with the Deer ſo kill'd; and if the Dogs faſtned on the Deer before they recover'd the Foreſt, and were dragg'd in by the Deer, the Purlieuman might follow his Dogs and take the Deer. 4 *Inſt.* 203, 204.

From whence it appears what a wretched Condition the People were in who had Lands actually within the Foreſt; they might not cut down their Woods without Leave, plough their Grounds, or do any thing that a Purlieuman by the *Carta de Foreſta* was empower'd to do; and they were to lame their Dogs by cutting off three Claws of each of the Forefeet, which was call'd expediating, *&c.*

There were Fowls as well as Beaſts of Foreſt, *viz.* Partridge, Quail, Raile, Pheaſant, Woodcock, Mallard, Hern, *&c.* any of which it was as penal to kill as wild Beaſts.

A Chaſe. A Chaſe is alſo a privileg'd Place for Deer and other Beaſts of the Foreſt, but uſually of a leſs extent, and has not ſo many Privileges and Officers as the former.

A

A Park is ſtill leſs, and always enclos'd: If it lie open it is a ſufficient Cauſe of Seizure. England. A Park.

The Owners of Woods within a Foreſt might take Houſeboot and Hayboot for their own Uſe, by the View of the Foreſter, but not Timber, as the Owner of Woods in a Chaſe might. A Chaſe is govern'd by the Common Law, and not by the Foreſt Law; and ſo are Parks.

By the Statute of 3 *Car.* I. Ch. 4. made perpetual by the 17 *Car.* I. Ch. 4. it was enacted, that the Limits and Bounds of every Foreſt ſhou'd be adjudg'd to extend no further than they were commonly known and reputed to extend the 20th *Jac.* I.

And that no place in *England* or *Wales*, where no Juſtice-Seat, Swain-Mote, or Court of Attachment had been held, or where no Verdurers had been choſen or Regard made within Sixty Years before the firſt of *Car.* I. ſhou'd be adjudg'd to be Foreſt, or within the Bounds of the Foreſt, but the ſame ſhou'd be diſafforeſted and exempted from Foreſt Laws.

As great part of the Foreſts had been before granted to private Men from the Crown, and many of their Courts diſus'd time out of mind, this ſtill brought the Foreſts into a narrower compaſs. Their preſent Limits will be aſcertain'd in the Counties where they lie.

The Puniſhments for killing the King's Deer, and hunting in the Foreſts, were as great antiently as for killing of a Man; for ſometimes we find the Offenders ſuffered Death, and at others Caſtration, *&c.*

England. And as Hunting was the favourite Exerciſe of our antient Monarchs, and we find the Preſervation of the Game in their Foreſts one of their principal Cares, the Charge of them was ever committed to Perſons of the greateſt Honour and Quality in the Kingdom, as they are at this Day, tho' their Territories and Juriſdiction are much reſtrain'd. Theſe great Officers are two, the one call'd Juſtice in Eyre of all Foreſts on this ſide *Trent*, *Juſticiarius Itinerans omnium Foreſtarum, &c. citra Trentam.* And the other *Juſticiarius Itinerans omnium Foreſtarum, &c. ultra Trentam:* Or Juſtice in Eyre of all Foreſts beyond *Trent*. And theſe (at their Juſtice Seats or Courts which were holden every third Year) with their reſpective Aſſociates in their ſeveral Juriſdictions, are ſtil'd *Capitales Juſticiarij Foreſtæ*, in Reſpect of the Verderors, who have a ſubordinate Juriſdiction in the ſaid Foreſts.

Juſtices of the Foreſts.

The Court of Chief Juſtice in Eyre, or Juſtice-Seat, is a Court of Record, and hath Authority and Juriſdiction to hear and determine by themſelves or Deputies all Pleas and Cauſes of the Foreſt, Parks, Chaſes and Warrens within the Foreſt, as well concerning Vert and Veniſon, as other Cauſes whatſoever within the ſaid Foreſts, Parks, *&c.* And this Court of Juſtice-Seat cannot be kept oftner than every third Year; it muſt be ſummon'd forty Days at the leaſt before the Sitting thereof, and one Writ of Summons is to be directed to the Sheriff of the County, and another Writ of Summons directed *Cuſtodi Foreſtæ Domini Regis vel ejus locum tenenti in eadem.* And this Writ conſiſteth of two Parts, Firſt, to ſummon all the Officers of the Foreſt, and

that

that they bring with them all Records, *&c.* Secondly, all Perſons which claim any Liberties or Franchiſes within the Foreſt, *&c.* and to ſhew how they claim the ſame. And this Court or Juſtice-Seat hath Juriſdiction to enquire, hear and determine two things, 1. All Treſpaſſes within the Foreſt according to the Laws of the Foreſts. 2. All the Claims of Franchiſes, Privileges and Liberties within the Foreſts, as to have Parks, Warrens and Vivaries; to be quit of Aſſerts and Purpreſtures; to cut cut down his own Woods without View of the Foreſter, *&c.* likewiſe Claims of Leets, Hundreds, Felons Goods, Waifs, Strays, Fugitives, and to kill Hares and other Beaſts of Chaſe within the Foreſt, or to have a Wood *infra Metas Foreſtæ & extra regardum Foreſtæ:* that is, to be out of Juriſdiction of the Foreſt, and other Franchiſes, Privileges, Liberties, Immunities, Freedoms, *&c.* within the Foreſt. 4 *Inſt.* 291.

Verdurer

A Verdurer, *Viridarius*, is a judicial Officer of the Foreſt, and choſen in full County by Force of the King's Writ. His Office is to obſerve and keep the Aſſizes or Laws of the Foreſt, and to view, receive, and inrol the Attachments and Preſentments of all manner of Treſpaſſes of the Foreſt, of Vert and Veniſon, and to do equal Right and Juſtice as well to Poor as to Rich. 4 *Inſt.* 292.

Regarder.

A Regarder is deriv'd of the *French* Word *Regardeire*, that is, to view or ſee, becauſe he cannot preſent any thing but upon his own Sight and View. 4 *Inſt.* 291.

Before any Juſtice-Seat is holden, the Regarders of the Foreſt muſt make their Regard by Force of the King's Writ, and the Regard is *obambulare* to go thro' and view the whole

England. Foreſt, and every Bailiwick of the ſame, *ad videndum inquirendum imbreviandum & certificandum* all the Treſpaſſes in the Foreſt. His Office extendeth thro' the whole Foreſt and every part thereof, to enquire of all Offences concerning Vert and Veniſon, and of all Concealments of any Offences or Defaults of the Foreſters, and all other Officers of the King's Foreſt. He is a Miniſterial Officer, and is conſtituted either by Letters Patents of the King, or by the Chief Juſtice at the Juſtice-Seat, or to be choſen by Writ to the Sheriff. *Ibid.*

Agiſter. An Agiſter, *Agiſtator*, ſo call'd becauſe he taketh Beaſts to Agiſtment, that is, to depaſture within the Foreſt, or to feed upon the Pawnage, and cometh from the *French* Word *Geyſer*, to lie, becauſe the Beaſts that feed there are there *levant & couchant*, lying and riſing. And his Office conſiſteth in *agiſtando recipiendo imbreviando & certificando*. And this Officer is conſtituted by the King's Letters Patents, and of theſe in ſuch Foreſts where there is any Pawnage there be four in number. 4 *Inſt.* 293.

Foreſter. A Foreſter, *Foreſtarius*, is taken for a Woodward, not only of the King's within his Foreſt, but *ex vi termini*, of any Subject of his Woods whereſoever they lie; but in legal Underſtanding he is taken for a ſworn Officer miniſterial of the King's Foreſt, and is to watch over the Vert and Veniſon, and to attach and true Preſentment make of all manner of Treſpaſſes done within the Foreſt. *Ibid.*

Ranger. A Ranger is one who is to rechaſe the wild Beaſts from the Purlieus into the Foreſt, and to preſent Offences within the Purlieu and Foreſt, *&c.*

A Beadle, *Bedellus*, in the *French*, *Bedeau*, is an Officer of the Foreſt that doth warn all the Courts of the Foreſt, and doth execute the Proceſs of the Foreſt, and make all Proclamations as well within the Courts as without. 4 *Inſt.* 313. England. Beadle.

If any Felony be committed within the Foreſt, it ſhall be enquir'd of before the Judges of the Common Law, and doth not belong to the Conuſance of the Chief Juſtice of the Foreſt.

In the Statute of *Carta de Foreſta*, in ſeveral places *Venatio* ſignifieth Veniſon, in *French Venaiſon*. It is call'd Veniſon or Venaiſon of the mean, whereby the Beaſts are taken *quoniam ex Venatione capiunter*, and being hunted, are moſt wholeſome. They are call'd Beaſts of Venary (not Venery, as ſome term it) becauſe they are gotten by hunting. *Ibid.*

Viridis, Green-hue, *a Viriditate*, the *French* call it *Verd* and *Vert*, whatſoever beareth a green Leaf, but eſpecially great and thick Coverts. *Ibid.*

Before I proceed further I ſhall give an Eſtimate of the Nation's Income, ariſing from the Rents of the Lands and Houſes, our Foreign and Coaſting Trade, and from the Produce of our Manufactures.

It is computed that there are about forty millions of Acres of Land in the Kingdom, *viz.*

10,000,000

England.

		L.
10,000,000	of Arable Land, which at 5 *s.* *per* Acre yield annually	2,500,000
14,000,000	of Paſture, Meadow, Fens and Wood-Grounds, which at 10 *s.* *per* Acre yield annually	7,000,000
16,000,000	in Foreſts, Chaſes, Heaths, Highways, Common and Waſte Grounds perfectly unimprov'd, which rated at two Shillings *per* Acre, yield	1,600,000
1,000,000	Houſes, excluſive of the Lands already mention'd, yielding	4,000,000
	Our Exports and Coaſting Trade produce annually	6,000,000
	Our Manufactures	8,000,000
	Total of the National Income annually	29,100,000

But

But as Dr. *Davenant* and his Cotemporaries calculated our National Income at twenty-nine or thirty millions about forty Years ago, I believe I may, conſidering the Improvement of our Lands, the Encreaſe of our Buildings, and the Multiplication of our People, at this Day extend our Annual Income to thirty-two millions ſterling ——— *L.* 32,000,000

On the contrary, we may compute our Annual Expences to be pretty near the following Eſtimate, *viz.*

For the maintaining of ſix millions of People, which this Kingdom is ſuppos'd to contain, at 5 *l.* a Head ———	30,000,000
Beſides three millions and upwards rais'd Annually for the Support of the Government ———	3,000,000
And two millions more to diſcharge the Intereſt of fifty millions, being the Debt we contracted in the two laſt Wars ———	2,000,000
Total of our Expences	35,000,000

Conſequently England

England. Conſequently the National Expences exceed our Gains every Year Three Millions. But then I will ſuppoſe Three Fifths of the Debt of Fifty Millions is due to the Subjects of *England*, and that 1,200,000 of the ſaid Intereſt Money therefore circulates in the Nation; and then we ſhall loſe annually no more than 2,200,000 l. But ſhou'd we be oblig'd to enter into another War while our Affairs are in this Situation, either the Nation or the Nation's Creditors muſt in a few Years become Bankrupt. And as the Preſervation of the Publick is ever preferr'd to the Fortunes of private Men, of which we have had a late Inſtance in *France*, part of that immenſe Debt, which Lands and the Produce of it ſeems pawn'd or mortgag'd to diſcharge at preſent, may fall upon the Money'd Intereſt.

I wiſh our Condition may appear much better than I have made it, when I come to conſider our Trade more particularly; but as theſe Eſtimates are founded upon thoſe of Dr. *Davenant*, who ſeems to have conſider'd the Matter thoroughly, I'm afraid we ſhall find them too near the Truth. However, I ſhou'd be glad in the mean time to be ſet right in my Calculations, if I am miſtaken. To proceed.

Seas. The Seas, which almoſt encompaſs the Kingdom, are the *German Sea*, the *Engliſh Channel*, and the *Iriſh Sea* or *St. George's Channel*: Seas rough and tempeſtuous enough; but ſuch is the Skill and Dexterity of our Pilots and Mariners, that Merchants are not afraid to truſt their richeſt Effects upon them at all Seaſons in the Year. Of theſe that which waſhes our Eaſtern Shores, uſually

uſually call'd the *German Ocean*, might be of infinite Advantage to this Kingdom. Here the *Dutch* laid the Foundation of their Greatneſs; and the Fiſh taken here, even cloſe to the *Britiſh* Coaſts, are ſtill one of the greateſt Supports of their State; while we, who are indeed the Proprietors of theſe Treaſures, have indolently ſtood looking on an hundred and fifty Years at leaſt, and made little or no Advantage of them; and is it not a moſt unaccountable Neglect that we have not in all this time found Means to ſhare this beneficial Branch of Buſineſs with our Neighbours, who till the latter end of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt never fiſh'd here without Licence under the Great Seal of *England*, but are now ſo far from aſking Leave, that they will not ſuffer our *Engliſh* Veſſels to fiſh in quiet when they come amongſt them. England. Herring Fiſhery.

It was Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Opinion, who was no bad Judge of theſe Matters, that the *Dutch* made ten millions *per Annum* Profit of this Fiſhery. And Penſioner *de Wit*, who was perfectly well acquainted with their Affairs, informs us, that in his time they Annually employ'd a thouſand Buſſes in their Herring-Fiſhery from 24 to 30 Tuns; and which are now encreas'd to 70 and 120 Tuns Burthen. Theſe Buſſes, with the Veſſels that attend them, and are employ'd in carrying and diſperſing them all over *Europe*, amount to many thouſand Sail; and this Fiſhery occaſions the employing at leaſt an hundred thouſand Hands on Shore in their Maritime Provinces. What a Nurſery therefore muſt this be for Seamen, and what an Employ-

England. ment for their Poor? and might be equally advantagious to this Nation if attended to.

Their Buſſes are ſent out three times every Year: They begin to fiſh the firſt Seaſon on *Midſummer-Day* near the Iſlands of *Shetland* (to the Northward of *Scotland*) which are ſubject to the Crown of *Britain*. Here, and on the Northern Shores of *Scotland*, they continue to fiſh till *September*; when the Buſſes having diſcharg'd their Lading in *Holland*, begin to fiſh near *Yarmouth*, the Mouth of the *Humber*, *&c.* cloſe to the *Engliſh* Coaſt; and hither they make two Trips every Year, the Seaſon not being over till the latter end of *November*.

And as theſe Buſſes are one with another of an hundred Tuns Burthen, or thereabouts, and are loaden three times during the Seaſon, every Buſs may be allow'd to take three hundred Tuns of Herrings; conſequently a thouſand Buſſes, if we ſhou'd admit they employ no more, muſt take three hundred thouſand Tuns of Herrings, which at twenty Pounds a Tun, an exceeding low Rate, amounts to ſix millions Sterling: And as the Merchandizes they purchaſe with them are manufactur'd at home and exported again, they will not be much out of the way who look upon this Fiſhery one way or other worth ten millions Annually to the *Dutch*. Is it not amazing then that we have little or nothing to do in it; can there be any tolerable Reaſon aſſign'd, unleſs it be that our Councils and Parliaments have been generally influenc'd by the *Dutch* ever ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. King *James* the Firſt brought a poor hungry Set of Miniſters from *Scotland*, who were eaſily purchas'd

chas'd by the cunning *Hollander*; and in that very Reign we loſt all our Settlements and Trade in the Spice Iſlands, which the *Dutch* robb'd us of, and have unjuſtly poſſeſs'd ever ſince. But tho' by their falſe Repreſentations of Tranſactions at that Diſtance, and by almighty Bribes judiciouſly apply'd, they ſo blinded the Eyes of our Miniſters and pretended Patriots that we ſupinely loſt that valuable Branch of Trade, they themſelves ſure cou'd never have had the Aſſurance to hope we ſhou'd ſuffer them to deprive us of the Fiſhery on our own Coaſt for an hundred and fifty Years ſucceſſively; and indeed they are oblig'd to their good Fortune as well as Cunning that they are ſtill poſſeſs'd of this grand Source of Wealth alone. England.

King *Charles* the Firſt ſaw their Drift, and reviv'd the Demand of the Tribute due to the Crown for Leave to fiſh in theſe Seas: He alſo fitted out a noble Fleet to maintain the Dominion of the Ocean; and the *Dutch* had reaſon to apprehend they muſt ſoon relinquiſh both the Fiſhery and the Settlements they had raviſh'd from the *Engliſh* in the Spice Iſlands; when unhappily for this Nation Factions and Diſcontents at home in that critical Hour diſtracted us, and call'd off our Attention to theſe important Articles; and the ſetting out that very Fleet to maintain the Dominion of the Sea, was repreſented by our Malecontents as an unexampled Inſtance of Oppreſſion and Tyrany; which Spirit was no doubt fomented by our good Neighbours the *Dutch* among their Bretheren the Sons of *Calvin.* It was they that put the Puritans upon clamouring againſt the eſtabliſh'd Religion, and embarraſing the Govern-

England. ment, that our Interests abroad might not be minded. A Civil War ensu'd, and they had their full Revenge on that unhappy Prince, who endeavour'd to rival them in their darling Article of Trade, by seeing him dethron'd and murder'd by his Subjects.

The Usurpation that succeeded was not however so totally negligent of the Nation's Interest as quietly to acquiesce in the Wrongs we had suffer'd in our Spice-Trade and Fishery, but call'd the *Dutch* to a severe Account, beat them in several Naval Engagements where they had assembled their whole Strength, and made them promise Restitution; but upon their offering to guarrantee the Usurpation, the National Interest was again sacrifis'd to sinister Views, and they were suffer'd to remain possess'd of the Spoils they had robb'd the Nation off with Impunity. King *Charles* II. demanding Satisfaction for their Depredations, and entring into a War to compel them to acknowledge his Sovereignty of the Sea, found himself so perplex'd by the Faction they spirited up against him in *England*, that he was oblig'd to conclude a Peace with their State. King *James* II. reviv'd his Claim to the *Indian* Settlements and the Dominion of the Sea, which possibly might hasten his Ruin; however, his Reign was short, and full of Perplexity, Circumstances exceeding favourable to the States: And it cou'd not be expected that King *William*, who was a Native of *Holland*, shou'd bare hard upon that Country, any more than succeeding Princes whose Titles they may guarrantee. Insomuch that it is now thought impossible, and even unreasonable, that we shou'd ever expect a Share either

in

in the Spice-Trade or Herring-Fiſhery. The vulgar Reaſons uſually alledg'd why we can never make any Advantage of the Herring-Fiſhery, are, That the *Dutch* build their Veſſels cheaper than we can: That the Seamens Wages are lower in this Country, as well as the Intereſt of Money; conſequently they can afford their Herrings cheaper than we can. It is ſaid further, that we cannot cure them ſo well as the *Dutch*; which if it be true, is a very material Objection againſt our medling with them, for the beſt Goods will ever meet with the quickeſt and beſt Market. England.

But to this I find it anſwer'd, That the late Royal Fiſhery in the Reign of King *William* did actually build their Doggers and Veſſels deſign'd for this Service in the *Humber* and *Trent* as cheap as the *Dutch* cou'd. That as to Wages, the *Hollanders* entertain'd their Mariners for this Fiſhery by way of Adventure, and our Seamen were content to ſerve on the like Terms. That we can Victual our Veſſels as cheap as the *Dutch*: And that at this Day Money may be had upon as low Intereſt almoſt as in *Holland*.

But admitting we ſhou'd fiſh five or ſix *per Cent.* dearer than the *Dutch*, Dr. *Davenant* and others who have enquir'd into this Matter, have ſhewn, that notwithſtanding there ſhou'd be that Difference in the Expence, it wou'd turn much to the Advantage of this Nation to eſtabliſh a Herring-Fiſhery. For as the *Dutch* trade to the Countries bordering on the *Baltick* for a Million Sterling Annually in Fiſh, and we import every Year from thence almoſt half as much in Naval Stores and other Merchandize, for which we ſend Specie and the Ships go out in Ballaſt, did we ſend

out

England. out Fiſh in them inſtead of Money, we ſhou'd put the Ballance of Trade upon a more equal foot with thoſe Countries, and the Freight outwards wou'd be all clear Gains, we need not employ a Man the more in navigating thoſe Ships. We might alſo, by carrying Herrings to the Southward, turn the Ballance on our ſide in trading with thoſe Countries. And notwithſtanding what has been urg'd to the contrary, it is the Opinion of thoſe who have maturely conſider'd this Subject, that we may in reality manage this Fiſhery cheaper than the *Dutch*.

For they are forc'd to begin this Fiſhery every Year two hundred Leagues from home, and do every thing at Sea: They ſend out Doggers or Buſſes from 70 to 120 Tuns and upwards, with 14 or 15 Hands, and Proviſions for three Months; theſe drive at Sea, and are forc'd to cure and pack their Fiſh, mend and dry their Nets, *&c.* on board. So that computing the Expence of Wear and Tare, Proviſions and Wages, every Barrel of Herrings ſtands them in ſix Shillings *per* Barrel as ſoon as taken.

On the contrary, theſe ſhoals of Herrings being on our own Coaſts, and even in our Harbours, Bays and Roads, our People may lie on Shoar every Night, and with two of their Boats, call'd Three-Men and Five-Men-Cobles (having Perſons ready to take off their Fiſh to cure and pack them) may take as many Herrings in a Month, as a *Dutch* Dogger of an hundred Tuns and fifteen Men can do in three Months lying out at Sea. Thus our Fiſhermen being employ'd on the Coaſt by thoſe who will take them off their Hands immediately, may deliver them at twelve

twelve Pence, and ſometimes ſix Pence the Barrel; which low Price in the prime Coſt muſt enable us to underſel the *Dutch*, who are at ſix Shillings Charges for every Barrel of Herrings they take as they fall from the Net. England.

As to the great Objection, that we have not the Art of curing them, and that as long as the *Dutch* Herrings are better than ours we ſhall never meet with a Market; this is very true; but are our People ſo exceeding dull that we muſt deſpair they ſhou'd ever underſtand to cure a Herring, or are there not *Dutchmen* in abundance to be purchaſed who wou'd cure them for us if we cou'd not do it our ſelves. Indeed the late King did beg the *Hamburghers* Cuſtom for our Herrings, and was anſwer'd, that when ours were as good as thoſe the *Dutch* brought them, they wou'd deal with us. Which was a plain Intimation that ours were worſe; but why they were ſo is not to be conceiv'd, unleſs we ſuffer the People of the North to go on in the old way of curing them, becauſe we may never make any thing of the Trade. Surely as this is a very conſiderable National Concern, it wou'd be worth the Government's while not only to raiſe a Stock to encourage it, but to appoint Inſpectors to ſee the Fiſh were cur'd as they ought, and every thing manag'd to the greateſt Advantage. If our Senators or our Miniſters had the like private Advantage in this Fiſhery as the Members of the States of *Holland* have, we ſhou'd ſoon ſee the Nation enjoy a Share in the Profit of it; but while the Management is transferr'd to a Parcel of Stockjobbers, who have no other View than to bubble thoſe who ſhall contribute to an Undertaking

England. Undertaking of this Nature, and the *Dutch* leave no Arts untried to defeat the eſtabliſhing any thing of this kind, the Fiſhery may ſerve as a Subject of Converſation, but will never be of any great Advantage to this Kingdom. However, I ſhall not ſo far deſpair of ſeeing our People underſtand their true Intereſt, as to neglect ſetting this Matter in a true Light when I come to treat of the *Britiſh* Trade and Navigation.

Cod-Fiſhery. There is alſo in the *German Sea* a Cod-Fiſhery on the *Dogger-Bank*, a Sand between *Britain* and *Holland*, where both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* take great Quanties of that kind of Fiſh. And it is by this Sea *London* and many other great Towns in *England* and other parts of *Europe*, are ſupply'd with Sea-Coal from *Newcaſtle*, without which they wou'd find it difficult to ſubſiſt. This Sea alſo furniſhes us with Oyſters, Lobſters, and almoſt all manner of Shell-fiſh.

But as there are few tolerable Harbours on the *German* ſide of this Sea, ſo neither are there many on the *Engliſh*; and the Coaſt being repleniſh'd with Rocks and Sands, renders it very dangerous in the Winter Seaſon.

The next Sea I ſhall mention is the *Engliſh Channel*, which lies between *Great Britain* and *France*, through which all Ships paſs and repaſs that are bound to or from the South or Weſt. Here alſo at ſome Seaſons of the Year we meet with ſhoals of Herrings and Cod-fiſh, and towards the Weſt of *England* Pilchards in great abundance, which are ſalted up and ſent abroad. It alſo abounds with Lobſters, Oyſters, and other Shell-fiſh, and Mackarel in the Seaſon. This Sea is eſteem'd

eſteem'd much ſafer than the former, and tho' there are ſcarce any good Harbours on the *French* ſide, there are many commodious Havens on the *Engliſh* Coaſt. England.

The third and laſt Sea is that lying between *England* and *Ireland*, call'd *St. George's Channel*. This I don't take to be equal to the other in any reſpect; there is not that Plenty of Fiſh as in the former; the Sea is tempeſtuous, and the Coaſts dangerous; nor is there a tenth part of the Trade carried on through this Sea as through the other.

The principal Harbours in theſe Seas are *Newcaſtle* in *Northumberland*, *Hull* in *Yorkſhire*, *Lynn* and *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, *Harwich* in *Eſſex*, *London*, *Rye* in *Suſſex*, *Portſmouth* and *Southampton* in *Hampſhire*, *Weymouth* in *Dorſetſhire*, *Dartmouth* and *Plimouth* in the South of *Devonſhire*, *Falmouth* in *Cornwal*, *Biddiford* and *Barnſtable* on the North of *Devonſhire*, *Briſtol* in *Somerſetſhire*, *Milford Haven* in *Pembrokeſhire*, and *Leverpool* in *Lancaſhire*. The Ships belonging to the Royal Navy are built and laid up at *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Sheerneſs*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth* and *Plimouth*. All which Ports, with their Yards and Docks, will be particularly deſcrib'd in the ſeveral Counties where they lie. I ſhall proceed therefore in the next place to take Notice of the chief Rivers of *England*. Harbours

The principal Rivers in *England* are four, *viz.* the *Thames*, the *Medway*, the *Severn*, and the *Trent*. There are indeed many other fine navigable Streams, but theſe will be deſcrib'd in the Counties through which they paſs. Rivers.

The *Thames* is ſaid to have receiv'd its Name from the Rivers *Tame* and *Iſis*, which *Thames.*

England. unite their Streams a little below *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*. Others hold it had its Name from the *Britiſh* Word *Tavnys*, which ſignifies a gentle Stream; of which Opinion Sir *John Denham* ſeems to be in his admirable Poem on this River, where we find the following Lines.

Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull:
Strong without Rage.---- Without o'erflowing full.

But I ſhall leave thoſe Gentlemen to diſpute the Original of the Name who have a better Guſt for ſuch Amuſements than falls to my Share, and proceed to the Deſcription of its Spring and Courſe.

Iſis. The *Iſis*, much the moſt conſiderable Branch of this River, riſes on the Confines of *Glouceſterſhire*, near the Village of *Kemble*, a little to the South-Weſt of *Cirenceſter*, iſſuing from ſeveral Springs at the opening of a Hill, which place goes by the Name of *the Seven Springs*. It ſoon becomes a conſiderable Stream; and taking it's Courſe to the Eaſtward, receives the *Churne* a little below *Creklade*; from thence it runs North-Eaſt to *Lechlade*, where it unites with the *Colne*; and here it begins to be navigable, carrying Boats of 40 or 50 Tuns. It continues its Courſe almoſt North-Eaſt to *Oxford*, receiving in its way the River *Windruſh*, and ſome Waters of leſs Note. The *Charwell* joins it on the South-Eaſt ſide of *Oxford*, which is almoſt encompaſs'd with theſe two Rivers, and the Situation thereby render'd extremely pleaſant. From *Oxford* it runs almoſt

almoſt South to *Abington*, and afterwards South-Eaſt to *Dorcheſter*, where it joins the *Tame*, and having viſited *Wallingford*, continues the ſame Courſe to *Reading*; from hence it runs Northward to *Henley* and *Marlow*, and from thence South-Eaſt to *Kingſton*, viſiting in its way *Maidenhead*, *Windſor* and *Stanes*. From *Kingſton*, to which Town the Tide flows, the River runs almoſt due North to *Brentford* and *Richmond*, and from thence to the City of *London* almoſt Eaſt; continuing the ſame Courſe to the Sea with ſome few Windings and Turnings, receiving in its way the River *Lea* a little below *London*, and the *Medway* at *Sheerneſs* near the Mouth of it. The many fine Villages and Country-ſeats on this River render the Navigation mighty pleaſant, eſpecially between *Richmond* and *London*, where an agreeable mixture of Towns and Fields, Pleaſure-houſes, Meadows, Groves and Gardens on either Shore, divided by a ſpacious gentle Stream, form a perfect Elyſium, equalling the fineſt Deſcription we meet with in antient or modern Poets. Below *London-Bridge* we paſs through a Foreſt of Shipping, and afterwards by ſeveral good Towns and Villages on the Southern Shore, particularly *Deptford*, *Greenwich*, *Woolwich* and *Graveſſend*. England.

As to the *Tame*, properly ſo call'd, the Source of it is near *Tring* in *Hertfordſhire*. This Stream runs firſt to the Weſtward, leaving *Aleſbury* in *Buckinghamſhire* on the Left, and from thence South to the Town of *Tame*, continuing its Courſe to the Southward till it falls into the *Iſis* near *Dorcheſter*; from whence their united Waters bear the *Tame*.

England. Name of *Thames*; tho' it must be confess'd the *Tame* contributes too small a Share of Water to give Name to the whole; it is little better than a Brook, no where navigable till near its Junction with the *Isis*. The *Charwell*, which falls into it at *Oxford*, contributes much more to the Magnitude of the River than the *Tame*.

Medway. The *Medway* rises in *Ashdown Forest* in *Sussex*, to the South-West of *East Grinsted*, and takes its Course generally North-East, passing by *Penshurst*, *Tunbridge*, *Maidstone* and *Rochester*, and is divided at the Mouth into two Channels by the *Isle of Shepey*, that to the Eastward call'd *East Swale*, and that on the West, which falls into the Mouth of the *Thames*, the *West Swale*. It is navigable for Boats of good Burthen at *Maidstone*, insomuch that here they put on board the great Guns, cast in the Weald of *Sussex*, to transport them to *Rochester*, where is the finest Bridge in *England* over the *Medway*, and the Tide seems to run with a greater Force through it than that of *London*. At *Chatham* on this River, contiguous to *Rochester*, are some of the best Yards and Docks for the building and careening Ships of the first and second Rate that belongs to the Royal Navy, which will be taken particular Notice of in the Description of the County of *Kent*. The *West Swale*, the principal Entrance of this River, is defended by the Fort of *Sheerness*, much better fortify'd at present than when the *Dutch* came up and burnt part of the Royal Navy at *Chatham*; for the Sands and Shelves at the Entrance of the *Thames* and *Medway* were till then thought a sufficient Protection against a foreign Fleet; and in-

deed

deed had not the *Dutch* been ſhewn the Paſſages up thoſe Rivers by ſome diſaffected *Engliſh* Pilots, they cou'd never have ſucceeded ſo well as they did in that Enterprize, for there are not only abundance of fix'd dangerous Sands at the Mouths of theſe Rivers, but there are other Sands that ſhift frequently, inſomuch that the moſt ſkilful *Engliſh* Mariner will not venture to bring a Ship of any Burthen into the *Thames* or *Medway* from the *Downs* without taking Pilots from the Shoar, who make it their conſtant Buſineſs to ſound the Coaſt and the Mouths of theſe Rivers: And it is thought by ſome, that if timely Care be not taken, in another Age the Entrance will be ſo choak'd up, that it will be difficult for large Veſſels to enter at all; tho' when they are enter'd more ſecure and commodious Harbours for Ships of the greateſt Burthen are no where to be found, than in the *Thames* as high as *London*, and up the *Medway* as far as *Chatham*. And I muſt not forget, that at the Eaſtern Mouth of the *Medway* towards *Milton* and *Feverſham*, is one of the fineſt Oyſter-Fiſheries in the World, eſpecially for large Oyſters. Theſe Rivers alſo furniſh us with Salmon, Place, Flounders, Mullets, Whitings, Smelts, Eels, Perch, Trout, Carp, Tench, Bream, Chub, Roach, Dace and Gudgeons in abundance. England.

The River *Severn*, *Sabrina*, eſteem'd the ſecond River of *England*, is ſuppos'd by ſome to have taken its Name from the *Britiſh* Word *Savr*, or *Havr*, ſignifying Violence, from its impetuous Courſe; and others, who are fond of the Tale of *Brute*, derive it from *Sabrina*, a pretended Grandaughter of that Hero. This River has its Source in *Mount Plynlimmon*, *Severn.*

England. *Plynlimmon*, or *Plymllymon*, a high Hill in *Montgomeryſhire*: It takes its Courſe firſt from Weſt to Eaſt, and being join'd by another ſmall Stream at *Llanydlos*, paſſes on North-Eaſt to *Newton*, and ſo to *Welchpool*, a little below which Town it begins to be navigable. Before it leaves *Montgomeryſhire* it is increas'd by no leſs than thirty Streams, of which the chief are the two *Vurnways*. Entring *Shropſhire* near *Melverly*, it flows Eaſtward till it waſhes the Walls of *Shrewſbury*, which is almoſt encompaſs'd by it: From hence it runs South-Eaſt, receiving the *Tern* at *Atcham*: From hence it continues its Courſe almoſt due South to *Bridgnorth*, and ſo to *Beudley*, where it enters *Worceſterſhire*, flowing on ſtill South to the City of *Worceſter*; a little below it is join'd by the *Temd*; after which it runs ſtill South by *Upton*, and ſo to *Tewkſbury*, where it receives the *Avon*, and then paſſes on to *Glouceſter*; from whence it takes its Courſe South-Weſt to the Sea, receiving the *Wye* and *Uſk* on the North ſide near the Mouth, and the other *Avon* on which *Briſtol* ſtands, on the South ſide, at the Confluence of which two laſt Rivers is *King's-Road*, where ſuch large Ships uſually ride as cannot go up to *Briſtol*. And though great Ships do not go far up the *Severn*, there is a prodigious Trade driven upon it as high as *Shrewſbury* by Barges and large Country-boats. This River, as has been obſerv'd, runs with an impetuous Torrent, and frequently overflows the neighbouring Country. It affords abundance of excellent Salmon, and wants no kind of Fiſh that is found in the River *Thames*.

England.
Trent.

The *Trent* riſes in the *Moorlands* of *Staffordſhire*, the North part of that Country, and takes its Courſe South-Eaſt by *Newcaſtle Underline*, dividing the County into almoſt two equal parts. On the Confines of *Derby* it turns about to the North-Eaſt, and having viſited *Burton*, flows on to *Nottingham* and *Newwark*, and having run the whole length of *Nottinghamſhire*, continues its Courſe almoſt due North by *Gainſborough* on the Confines of *Lincolnſhire*; and having join'd the River *Ouſe* from *Yorkſhire*, and chang'd its Name for that of *Humber*, flows Eaſtward into the *German Sea*, leaving the Town of *Hull* upon the Weſt. The principal Rivers it receives in its Paſſage are, the *Dove*, which riſes in the County of *Stafford*, and runs almoſt the whole length of that County from the North-Weſt to the South-Eaſt; the *Derwent*, which runs in like manner thro' *Derbyſhire* from the North-Weſt to the South-Eaſt; and the *Sour* from *Leiceſterſhire*, which runs from South to North thro' that County. The River *Trent* affords more Pikes and Jacks than any other Fiſh, for theſe devour moſt of the leſſer Fry, and in ſome meaſure ſupply the place of other Fiſh, for they are found here in abundance, and excellent in their kind.

It is obſerv'd further of this River, that the Water makes better Ale and Beer than any other, *Burton*, *Nottingham*, and the Towns that lie upon it, being famous for their Malt-Liquor all over *England*; and this is ſuppos'd to proceed in a great meaſure from the Chalky Channels in which this River (and ſome others that fall into it) run, for the ſame Malt and the ſame Brewers will

not

England. not produce ſo good Liquor in any other part of *England*. This River running thro' the Heart of *England*, and having a Communication with the *Ouſe* (which comes to meet it the whole length of *Yorkſhire*) and ſeveral other conſiderable Streams, is of infinite Advantage to the Traffick of the Inland Counties, the Produce and Manufactures of one part being tranſported to the other with very little Expence. And this brings me to conſider the great Advantage it wou'd be to *Britain* in general to attempt a Communication between the three great Rivers above-mention'd, *viz.* the *THAMES*, the *SEVERN*, and the *TRENT*, and to render others navigable.

The many Advantages ariſing by joining the great Rivers & making others navigable

The ſeveral Preambles to the Bills that have lately paſs'd for making Rivers navigable, afford a great Variety of Arguments for the encouraging and promoting ſo beneficial a Deſign; but none of them prevails more with me than that which ſhews, that by rendring the Communication of one part of the Country with the other cheap and eaſy, our People may ſubſiſt at leſs Charge, Materials for our Manufactures may be procur'd upon eaſier Terms, and conſequently we may afford them cheaper in foreign Markets than we can at preſent. Land-carriage eats up our Profit in a thouſand Inſtances: And we may obſerve, that in *China*, *Holland*, and other Countries that are cut through with Canals and navigable Rivers, all hands are buſy, the People are ever going out and returning like Bees to and from their Hives, Trade is quick, and as there are no Complaints of Poverty and Diſtreſs among the lower Claſs of Men, ſo the Merchants and Adventurers

Adventurers that employ them become immenſely rich. At this Day we ought to loſe no Opportunity that God and Nature has put into our Hands of improving our Commerce, when we find all the neighbouring Nations endeavouring to beat us out of every valuable Branch of Trade; for it is not the common People or the Merchant only that wou'd be affected by a declining Trade, the Nobility and Gentry, and whoever live by their Eſtates and Rents, will ſoon find them ſink in their Value in Proportion as we ſuffer in our Traffick. England.

It has been obſerv'd with abundance of Truth, that few Nations are better able to ſubſiſt by their own Product, or have a greater Variety of valuable Goods and Merchandize to barter with their Neighbours, than *Britain*; and we have the Advantage of the narrow Seas almoſt encompaſſing us, whereby every part of the Coaſt has an eaſy Communication with the other; but ſtill Land-carriage is an inſupportable Burthen in many Places that lie at a Diſtance from the Sea. We have lately ſeen the poor People of *Northamptonſhire*, for Inſtance, who live pretty much on Barley-Bread, ſtarving for want of that kind of Grain, when it was plentiful enough in other Counties at a very little Diſtance from them. At *Northampton* it ſelf, it is obſervable, that Coals are always one Third dearer than they are at *Bedford*, a Town within fifteen Miles of them, only becauſe the River *Nen* is not yet made navigable to *Northampton*, tho' ſeveral Acts have paſs'd for that Purpoſe. And in all parts of *England*, it is obſerv'd, that where Eſtates lie fifteen or twenty Miles diſtant

England. from navigable Rivers, neither their Timber, Fuel, Grain, or Fruits, will yield the Price they wou'd if they lay near the Water. On the other hand, whatever we import from foreign Countries, and whatever our Plantations yield, becomes exceſſive dear to the Inhabitants of the Inland parts of *Great Britain* for want of Water-carriage; and even our own Wool, if it cou'd be remov'd with little Charge from one part of the Country to the other, the Manufacturer cou'd afford to give a better Price for it, becauſe he wou'd receive it upon eaſier Terms, and cou'd ſend it when wrought to any part of the Kingdom for a ſmall Expence, for our own Conſumption or to a foreign Market, without paying that intolerable Price for Land-carriage they do at preſent. Great Quantities of Grain might be Annually exported from the Inland part of the Country beyond Sea, which is now impracticable for want of Rivers and Canals to convey it to ſome Sea-Port Town. Multitudes of People wou'd be employ'd on the Water, and train'd up for the Sea-Service, which are now a Burthen to their ſeveral Countries. The whole Iſland of *Great Britain* wou'd be in a manner one Trading City, our People might live plentifully, Poors-Rates wou'd be few, and thoſe ſcarce felt, and the Subjects wou'd be too buſy in advancing their private Fortunes, and too eaſy in their Circumſtances, to endeavour to diſturb a Government that ſhou'd thus countenance and promote the general Happineſs of the Nation.

But as I intimated already, the three Rivers of the greateſt Conſequence in *England* to be made navigable as far as poſſible towards their

their reſpective Sources, and to be united by Canals or leſſer Streams which have a Communication with them, are the *Thames* (or rather the *Iſis*,) the *Severn*, and the *Trent*; by which means almoſt every part of *England* wou'd have an eaſy Intercourſe with the other, and with the three Seas that almoſt encompaſs it; the Produce of the North and Weſt wou'd eaſily be convey'd to the South and Eaſt parts of the Kingdom, and on the contrary what the Counties on the South and Eaſt yield or import wou'd with the like facility be tranſported to the North and Weſt. Every part of the Kingdom wou'd thereby participate of the Produce of the whole, and all manner of Manufactures might be carried on in any of them, when the Materials might be fetch'd home at ſo ſmall an Expence. Thoſe that were enclin'd to improve or adorn their Country with elegant and uſeful Buildings, or to build Ships and Veſſels for the Sea-Service, might have Timber and other Materials brought to their Doors at an eaſy Rate, and thereby be enabled to build as cheap as our Neighbours. Nay, the Opportunity of carrying Dung and Manure from one part of the Country to another by Water, wou'd be no inconſiderable Advantage: Land ſcarce worth ploughing, which yields little or nothing at preſent, might be made to deſerve the Owner's Care, and prove an additional Wealth to the Kingdom, as well as to the Proprietor. Nor is the Deſign of eſtabliſhing a Communication between theſe three great Rivers, and conſequently with all the narrow Seas that encompaſs this Iſland, by an Inland Navigation, an impracticable Project; were this Enterprize committed

England.

England. to ſkilful Men, I don't doubt but the ſame Money that wou'd raiſe and pay a ſingle Regiment of Horſe, with the Concurrence and voluntary Contributions of private People who might find their Account in it, wou'd accompliſh this mighty Undertaking, ſo conducive to the Benefit of the Kingdom: For the River *Stroud*, which riſes in *Glouceſterſhire*, and falls into the *Severn*, and the River *Churne*, which riſes in the ſame County, and falls into the *Iſis*, are not ſeven Miles aſunder in ſeveral places; and the *Upper Avon*, which falls alſo into the *Severn*, is not at a greater Diſtance from the *Soure*, which falls into the *Trent*. And ſhou'd it be thought convenient to open a Communication with the *Weland*, that diſcharges it ſelf into the *German Sea*, and the *Avon*, which falls into the *Severn*, as has been intimated already, their Sources are not five Miles aſunder; they both riſe in the South part of *Leiceſterſhire*, and the *Soure* above-mentioned but a very little Diſtance from either of them. But if upon viewing the Ground the Union of theſe Rivers ſhou'd be found more difficult than is expected, yet as there are a Multitude of other Streams near theſe already mention'd, it might certainly be effected by ſome of them, provided the Government wou'd empower Men of Application and Skill to ſurvey the Heads of theſe Streams, and raiſe a very ſmall Sum to encourage ſuch an Enterprize; for what is every Body's Buſineſs is no Body's Buſineſs; neither can it turn to that Account to any private Men or Towns to enter upon ſuch a Deſign, as it wou'd to the Publick; tho' if the Communication of theſe three Rivers were once effected, we ſhou'd find

ſeveral

several Towns and Counties petitioning for Leave to make such Streams navigable at their own Charge as had a Communication with these great Rivers, as it wou'd be infinitely of more Advantage to them then, than it can be at present. England.

Let us consider of what Extent the Canals cut by the late *French* King through his Country are, that they are carry'd over Mountains and Rocky Grounds some hundreds of Miles, for the Benefit of the Inland Navigation, and the Communication of the distant Seas that border upon *France*; and the like Attempt in *England*, where the Streams lie so very near each other, and there are none of those Mountainous Tracts to hinder such a Conjunction, and the Difficulty of the Undertaking must appear not worth the naming: The Advantage also would be greater here than in *France*, because the Navigation wou'd be shorter, and perform'd with less Expence: Nay, so happy are we in the Situation of the Sources of our principal Rivers, that the thing is almost done to our Hands; it only requires a little Attention, and Encouragement from those at the Helm, to effect it.

As to Lakes, or standing Waters, surrounded on every side by the Land, there are very few of these in *England*: I meet with some in *Cambridgeshire*, but of no great Extent; the chief of them are *Whitlesey Meer*, *Ramsey Meer*, and *Sohain Meer*, in the Fenny Part of this County, of which I shall give a more particular Account when I come to treat of *Cambridgeshire*. Lakes.

The principal Hot Baths in *England* are those of the Cities of *Bath* and *Bristol* in *Somersetshire*, Baths & Mineral Waters.

England. *Somerſetſhire*, and *Buxton Wells* in *Derbyſhire*. And the Places moſt remarkable for Medicinal Springs are *Tunbridge*, *Epſom*, *Dulwich*, *Northall*, *Barnet*, *Hampſtead*, *Iſlington*, *Richmond*, *Acton*, *Cobham* and *Scarborough*, which with the reſt will be deſcrib'd in the Counties to which they belong.

Beaſts. As to four-footed Animals, the *French* obſerve they have ſeveral Kinds of them that we want, as Wolves, Bears, Shaminy Goats, Roe Bucks, and Marmotes, or Mountain Rats, and Mules; of which laſt we have ſcarce any. However, the Cattle of *England* are many of them more excellent in their kind than thoſe of *France*. As to Beaſts of Prey, we do not envy them.

This Kingdom affords Black Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, Aſſes, and ſome Mules, Goats, Red and Fallow Deer, Hares, Rabits, Dogs, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, Weaſels, Lizards, Otters, Badgers, Hedghogs, Cats, Pole-cats, Rats, Mice and Moles; which being common to all our Neighbouring Countries, I ſhall deſcribe only thoſe in which we are ſuppos'd to excell.

Black Cattle. Of Black Cattle, our Oxen are the largeſt and beſt that are to be met with any where: The *Dutch*, 'tis ſaid, have larger Cows, which being brought from the poor Grounds in *Denmark* and the North of *Germany*, grow to a prodigious Size in their rich Meadows; but we no where meet with ſuch large Oxen, and conſequently ſuch large and good Beef for victualling Ships for long Voyages, as we do in *England*. We have a leſſer ſort that are bred in *Wales* and the North, and the Fleſh of theſe is as good to be ſpent in the Houſe as the former.

Our

Our Sheep are to be valued both for their Fleeces and their Fleſh; thoſe of *Lincolnſhire* are vaſtly large; but the Fleſh of the ſmall Downs Mutton is moſt admir'd, and the Wool of both exceeds any in *Europe*. And as to the Numbers of Sheep in *England*, it is computed there are not leſs than twelve millions of Fleeces ſhorn Annually; which at a medium of 3 s. 4 d. *per* Fleece, amounts to two millions ſterling, and when manufactur'd may be reckon'd ten millions. England. Sheep.

The Horſes for the Saddle and Chaſe are beautiful Creatures, about fifteen Hands high, and extremely well proportion'd; and their Speed is ſuch, that it is an ordinary thing to run twenty Miles in leſs than an Hour by five or ſix Minutes. Horſes.

The Horſes for Draught, either for Coach or Waggon, are ſcarce any where to be parallell'd; I'm ſure not in *France:* The *Flemmings* indeed have ſome Horſes and Mares that may exceed them a little in Bulk; but then they are ſuch heavy unweildy Creatures that they are as ſlow pac'd as their Maſters, and wou'd ſink or batter themſelves to Pieces in ten Miles driving againſt a Set of *Engliſh* Coach-Horſes. And indeed the beſt Uſe that can be made of the *Flanders* Breed, is to draw a heavy Coach the length of a Street as ſlow as Foot can fall.

Theſe *Engliſh* Coach and Cart-Horſes make excellent Saddle-Horſes alſo for the Troopers in the Army, I queſtion whether there be better Charging-Horſes in the World, if we conſider their Size, their Activity, or Fire; they have abundance of Mettle, as a *French* Writer obſerves, as well as their Maſters. We have a leſs Breed of Horſes

in

England. in *Wales* and the North of *England*, where they are of the same Use to climb the Rocks and Hills as Mules are in *France* and *Spain*. And as to Asses, we propagate the Breed chiefly for their Milk, which the Physician prescribes in Consumptions, and some other Distempers. The Flesh of our Deer is excellent, and their Skins are valuable. As to Goats, we have but few of them, and those chiefly in the Mountains of *Wales*.

Dogs. We have a great Variety of Dogs, and those excellent in their kind: Our Hounds for Buck, Fox and Hare, that hunt by the Scent, are scarce any where to be match'd: our Greyhounds for their Beauty and Swiftness are admirable: both Land and Water Spaniels are very valuable: the Setting-Dog one wou'd be tempted to think a reasonable Creature: the Mastiff guards our Houses, and is not afraid to encounter an armed Man if he meets him, as he wou'd a Lyon, a Wolf, or any wild Beast of the Forest, if we were troubled with such: the Bull Dog has equal Courage, but I must confess I don't admire him; he runs swiftly and silently upon the Creature he attacks, and if he fastens, never quits his hold, till he is choak'd off, or his Jaws wrench'd open; his Masters Call and his Cudgel are equally disregarded, if he was to be cut in Pieces by Inches he wou'd not come off till he was dead; his greatest Enemy the Bull meets him frequently with his Horns before he can fasten, and tossing him up ten or fifteen Yards into the Air, gives him such a Fall as he does not easily recover; but if the Dog is able to crawl, he will move towards his Enemy again; and he has so much Generosity that he always attacks him

him in the Front, tho' he might do it to much greater Advantage in Flank or Rear. I ſhall enlarge on the Goodneſs of our Dogs when I come to treat of the *Engliſh* Sports and Diverſions. England.

Our tame Fowls are Turkeys, Peacocks, Common Poultry, Geeſe, Swans, Ducks, and Tame Pidgeons. The wild are, Buſtards, Wild Geeſe, Wild Ducks, Teal, Widgeon, Plover, Pheaſant, Partridge, Quail, Snipe, Woodcock, Heathcock and Grouſe Wood, Pidgeons, and Dove-houſe Pidgeons, Hawks of various kinds, Blackbirds, Thruſhes, Nightingales, Bullfinch, Goldfinch, Linnets, Larks, Field-fares, Lapwings, Curliews, Redſhanks, Heron, Bittern, Woodpeckers, Jays, Magpies, Crows, Rooks, Ravens, Cuckoes, Owls, Wrens, Robin-red-breaſts, Redſtarts, Swallows and Martins. Fowls & Birds.

The ſeveral Kinds of Sea and freſh Water Fiſh have been enumerated already in ſpeaking of our Seas and Rivers, unleſs the Crayfiſh, found in the ſmall Rivers and Brooks, which in Shape and Taſt very much reſemble a Lobſter, but is ſeldom above 3 or 4 Inches in length.

As to Minerals, we have the beſt Tin-Mines in the World in *Cornwal*, which have been in great Reputation ever ſince the Iſland was diſcover'd by the *Greeks* and *Phœnicians*, but are to this Day ſo unfortunate that we have not learnt the Art of Tinning Iron-Plates to Advantage, but ſend this Mineral over to *Germany* to be wrought, and after it is manufactur'd there, purchaſe it again. This ſeems to be another monſtrous Neglect in our People, for ſurely the poor Mechanicks that work in this Art, might by the Power Minerals. Tin.

England. of Money be invited over hither and inſtruct us in it.

Lead, Copper, Iron.

We have alſo Mines of Lead, Copper and Iron, and perhaps ſome of Silver, but none of the laſt worth working ſince the Mines of *Potoſi* have been diſcover'd. We have very good Quarries of Free-Stone, and ſome of Marble, or a Stone equal to it. Our Allom and Salt-pits in *Cheſhire* are very conſiderable, and our Fullers-earth of ſingular Uſe in the Cloathing Trade. Pit-Coal and Sea-Coal abound in ſeveral Counties, but the Coal-pits in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, which are ſhipp'd at *Newcaſtle* in *Nortumberland*, ſupply the City of *London*, and many other great Towns as well in *England* as beyond Sea, with that valuable Fuel: For tho' it muſt be acknowledg'd that Wood is the neateſt and ſweeteſt kind of Firing, yet Coals are equally uſeful and much leſs dangerous; we can leave theſe kind of Fires, as thouſands of People do, for many hours together in *London*, without any Body to take care of them, and find a good Fire burning at their return. Were our People oblig'd to burn Wood in *London*, eſpecially in the Inns of Court and in their Lodgings, probably the Town wou'd be fir'd ten times where it is once. Another great Conveniency of Coals in a Town where Ground is ſo dear and ſcarce as it is in *London*, is its lying in a little room: Beſides, Fire-wood is now become ſo very dear, that without Coals the poor People wou'd not be able to ſubſiſt one Winter. The *Pariſians* are very ſenſible of the Want of Sea-Coal, for tho' they lie ſome Degrees further to the Southward, the purchaſing Wood in Winter almoſt undoes them, and is generally look'd upon

upon to be one of the moſt conſiderable Articles in their Houſe-keeping, notwithſtanding they have made their Rivers and Canals navigable to that City from every part of *France*, in order to ſupply the place with Fuel and other Proviſions. England.

And methinks there is a wonderful Defect ſomewhere, that there is not a Magazine of at leaſt one Years Coals always laid up in the City of *London*, and under Direction of the Magiſtrate; for upon a little hard Weather, or the Winter's continuing a little longer than ordinary, they become ſo ſcarce that they are not to be purchas'd; and ſhou'd a War happen to break out at ſuch a time, and the Navigation between the Town and *Newcaſtle* be interrupted, the poor People of *London* wou'd not only be in Danger of periſhing, but the Government wou'd run a great Hazard of being diſtreſs'd by an Inſurrection. Was there a Magazine of Coals always laid up in *London*, there wou'd need no Laws to diſſolve the Confederacies of the Colliers, who frequently endeavour to diſtreſs the Town to enrich themſelves. I ſhall give a more diſtinct Account of the Minerals and other Produce of the reſpective Counties when I come to deſcribe the ſeveral Places where they are found.

CHAP. II.

Treats of the Perſons and Habits of the Engliſh.

IT may ſeem perfectly unneceſſary to ſpend time in deſcribing what every Man in *England* is ſo well acquainted with, and

England. the ſame Objection will poſſibly be made by ſome to the laſt Chapter: But if it be conſider'd that I am writing the Preſent State of *All other Nations* as well as this, and that Foreigners * who may happen to peruſe it may be as little acquainted with the Produce of this Kingdom and the Manners of the People as they are with thoſe of any other Country; that one principal Deſign of theſe Papers is to ſuggeſt how our Natural Advantages may be improv'd, at a time when all *Europe* ſeems to be rivalling us in our Manufactures and Commerce; and that the Writer is ambitious alſo of tranſmitting to Poſterity our Preſent State; it will not appear very ſtrange, perhaps, that he ſhou'd enter upon the Deſcription of things ſo very familiar to *Engliſh* Readers of the preſent Generation.

Of the Perſons of the *Engliſh*. As we are generally either of *Saxon* or *Norman*, i. e. of *German* or *French* Extraction, the People of this Iſland ſeem to be a mean between both; their Stature is neither ſo large as the *Germans*, nor ſo diminutive as the *French*; they ſeem alſo to partake of the Firmneſs of the one, and the Activity of the other; and the exact Symetry and Proportion in their Bodies and Limbs, their florid Complexions and engaging Features, cannot in many Countries be parallell'd; which is more than I ſhou'd have ſaid of a Country to which I have ſo near a Relation, if it were not univerſally confeſs'd by Foreigners that have viſited this Kingdom.

The greateſt Defect we meet with in the Inhabitants of *South Britain* is in their Teeth; it

* This Work is now tranſlating abroad.

it muſt be confeſs'd a good Set does not fall to the Share of every Beauty, eſpecially among thoſe that live well. This the *North Britons* frequently reproach us with; to which a certain Lady once anſwer'd, There was no Danger of bad Teeth in a Country where People live upon Bread and Cheeſe and Watergruel; high-ſeaſon'd Diſhes and Sauces will produce the Scurvy, the greateſt Enemy we know, but ſtill you wou'd gladly change your Watergruel for our way of Living. And indeed among us good Teeth are oftner found in a Cottage than a Palace. England.

It is obſerv'd alſo, that the hale ruddy Complexion that is ſo frequent in the Country, is ſeldom ſeen in Town; to which the Coal Smoak and the want of Air and Exerciſe may in a great meaſure contribute. And indeed our Town Ladies, tho' they are ambitious of being fair, and may now and then voluntarily ſuffer ſome Inconveniences from Phyſick and Bliſters to mend their Complections in this reſpect, yet ſeem to deſpiſe that freſh Colour which the Gentlemen generally admire. They will do great Penance alſo in a Pair of Stays, to reduce themſelves to an unnatural Shape; tho' the Sex they moſt deſire to recommend themſelves to, certainly approve every thing that is eaſy and natural either in Shape or Complection.

We have our black and our fair Beauties; the one have a great Advantage in their Hair, and the other in the Clearneſs of their Skins: But where we ſee a Skin white as Ivory, ſhaded with Hair black as Jet, ſuch a Lady ſeldom fails to attract the Admiration of the Men and the Envy of the Women; but theſe

England. theſe, it muſt be acknowledg'd, are very rare. The Hair of two thirds of our People are of a dark brown after they are come to Maturity, tho in their Infancy it is uſually a light brown.

It is a vulgar Obſervation (I dare not ſay a true one) that a Lady who is exquiſitely Fair is ſeldom unmercifully Witty; and ſhe that ſings like a Syren has frequently ſomething ſhocking in her Perſon. And happy for us it is ſo; for where a good Voice and Beauty centre in one Perſon, Man's boaſted Reaſon is a poor Defence.

Habits of the *Engliſh.* As to our Dreſs, I queſtion whether it has not undergone more Revolutions within theſe laſt forty Years than our Principles. In the Reigns of King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. the Ladies dreſs'd in their Hair, curl'd and adorn'd with Knots and Flowers. Whoever has ſeen an Aſſembly of *Engliſh* Ladies in this Dreſs in the Bloom of Youth, ſitting on Seats of a Semicircular Form, and riſing gradually like an Amphitheatre, has had the moſt raviſhing Proſpect this Iſland ever afforded.

About the time of the Abdication they began to cover their Heads with Commodes, and as Fighting was in Faſhion, ſet them upright like Dragoons and Grenadiers Caps, which by Degrees were advanc'd two Foot above their Hair. This occaſion'd a vaſt Expence of Muſlin, Lace and Cambrick, all of Foreign Growth and Manufacture, only to ſpoil a Million of good Faces, for it made the roundeſt ſeem to be of the length of a Horſes. This Folly we took from the *French*, like many others, in which they found their Account, and *Britain* an inconceivable Loſs.

When

When this monſtrous Faſhion had reign'd ſome Years, the Ladies Caps on a ſudden dropp'd down cloſe to their Heads, and inſtead of ſtanding upright, were planted horizontally; and thus they continue to this Day, only ſometimes contracted to a Spout, and at others enlarg'd to a Hand's breadth. Among the young Girls long and ſhort ruffled Mobs ſeem to prevail much at this Day, without any other Covering to their Heads either abroad or in the Houſe. About the time Queen *Anne*'s Statue was erected in the Front of *St. Paul*'s, the Womens Coats began to advance to a vaſt Circumference; firſt Quilted-Coats upon Quilted-Coats, and then Hoops of the Form and Size of *Bow-Bell*, and their outward Coats proportionably large; inſomuch that the Mercers found it neceſſary to encreaſe their Stocks, and we began to be apprehenſive that our Houſes, as well as Coaches, muſt be enlarg'd to admit a Lady of Faſhion; and a Seat in a Church, which wou'd hold a Dozen before, wou'd ſcarce contain two of theſe well-dreſs'd Ladies, who were reduc'd to this Dilemma, either to pull up their Coats in Church, or to forbear kneeling at their Devotions: ſo troubleſome was the Whalebone with which they were embarraſs'd. And I believe it will be neceſſary to caution Poſterity here, that I am not ſpeaking by way of Figure, but as an Hiſtorian, ſay no more than what is literally true. There were a thouſand other Inconveniences attended theſe Hoops, as the Wearers being oblig'd frequently to ſhew their Legs and their Linnen in the publick Streets, and break the Mens Shins with theſe Coats of Armour as they paſs'd. After all, I can't ſay but this

England.

this Dreſs, which made them reſemble a Cone, or Sugar Loaf, was very becoming; the Lady ſeem'd only to want a large Stage to ſhew herſelf upon, or a whole Street to walk in clear of People. No doubt but thoſe who reſide in crowded Cities bleſs themſelves that theſe Machins are reduc'd to a moderate Compaſs, that People may go about their Buſineſs with leſs Interruption than they did for ſome Years.

The Largeneſs of theſe Hoops occaſion'd a vaſt Expence of rich Silks to cover them, and theſe were ſcarce valued if they were not Foreign; the Mercers find it impoſſible to get their Goods off their Hands without ſwearing they are all Foreign Manufacture, *French*, *Indian*, or *Italian* Silks; tho' it muſt be confeſs'd our Mechanicks have brought this Branch of Buſineſs to ſuch Perfection, that there is not one Lady in a thouſand but may be, and actually is deceiv'd, to their own Loſs, for the Tradeſman, upon aſſuring them the thing is Foreign, aſks a much greater Price than he wou'd do for an *Engliſh* Silk, and has the Addreſs, while he impoſes on the unthinking Creature, to make her believe he puts his Fortune in her Hands in a manner, carries her into a Back-ſhop when he ſhews it, and begs ſhe wou'd keep the Secret inviolable, as ſhe tenders the Welfare of his Family. This brings me to conſider the Expence an ordinary Gentlewoman is at in cloathing herſelf, which at a very moderate Eſtimate may be as follows.

1. Two

	l.	s.	d.
1. Two Head-dreſſes, Ruffles and Handkerchiefs, with *Flanders* or *Mechlin* Lace	70	00	00
2. Six others, at Three Guineas each	18	18	00
3. Mobs and Night-Cloaths, lac'd and plain	05	00	00
4. Six Sets of dreſs'd Gowns and Petticoats	70	00	00
5. Two Pair of Stays, Jumps and Waſtcoats	05	00	00
6. Quilted-Coats and other Under-Coats	06	00	00
7. Three Dozen of Holland Shifts, at 1 *l.* 5 *s.* each	45	00	00
8. Silk, Worſted and Thread Stockings, with and without Silver and Gold Clocks	03	00	00
9. Six Pair of Lac'd and other Shoes	03	00	00
10. Two Riding-Habits, Jocky Cap, *&c.*	08	00	00
11. Hoods, Gloves and Ribbons	03	00	00
12. Holland and Cambrick Aprons, Handkerchiefs, *&c.*	20	00	00
13. To theſe I may add a Gold Watch, Necklace, Rings, Pendants and Buckles, which no Gentlewoman dreſſes without	100	00	00
	356	18	00

England.

Theſe

England. Theſe things an ordinary Gentleman's or Merchant's Lady will have, and looks upon them as neceſſary to her well being, though her Huſband, perhaps, is Daily oblig'd to charge thro' a Regiment of Duns, People to whom he has pawn'd his Credit and Reputation to procure them; and there are Inſtances of Ladies that have thought theſe Articles more neceſſary than Bread, or Shoes and Stockings for their Children. Nor is this the worſt of it neither, this idle Vanity does not only ruin here and there a private Family, but the Nation ſeems to be precipitating itſelf into irrevocable Ruin by this Conduct. For ſhou'd I ſet aſide the hundred Pound for Gold Watch, Rings, Necklace, *&c.* which they may ſtile real Treaſure, tho' theſe wou'd not make half the Money they coſt if they were to be diſpos'd of again, ſtill the Lady thus equipp'd cannot lay out leſs than 250 *l.* upon herſelf (and I may ſay that great Numbers of them lay out double that Sum) and admitting there be 16000 ſuch Ladies in *England*, their Dreſs muſt amount to four millions ſterling; and as three Fourths of this is purchas'd abroad and conſum'd here, without any other Advantage to us than the beholding it with our Eyes, the Nation becomes Debtor every Year to Foreigners upon this ſcore only 3,000,000 ſterling. Were I to add to this the Cambrick, Holland and Lace of foreign Make conſum'd by inferior People and Servants that endeavour to imitate them, I might add a million more. Theſe are no random Gueſſes, Figures will not lye, every Man may prove what is here laid down, nay, and prove it a great deal worſe than it is repreſented. And cou'd any Man believe

(it

(it muſt ſurely be for want of Conſideration) that we ſuffer four millions Annually to be carried out of the Kingdom to purchaſe Linnen, Lace and Silks abroad, while thouſands of our own Artificers are ſtarving for want of Employment; and if we wou'd give equal Encouragement we might have as good made in the three Kingdoms; for our Silks and Linnen come ſo near thoſe of Foreign Make already, that they are not to be diſtinguiſh'd by the moſt ſkilful Eye. But here the Fair Sex may very juſtly ſay, pray don't lay the Deſtruction of the Kingdom wholly at our Doors; do not the Men, who pretend to a greater Share of Wiſdom, run into theſe Fooleries as well as the Ladies? England.

This it muſt be acknowledg'd they do in a great meaſure, and indeed are doubly to blame, not only in indulging their Families in theſe Extravagancies, but countenancing them by their Example. But before I proceed to deſcribe the Habit of a Gentleman, I ſhall take notice of ſome other Perquiſites that made part of the Womens Dreſs not long ſince, namely, their Black-hoods, Scarfs and Riding-hoods.

About the time of the Revolution no Woman went abroad without a plain Alamode, Hood and Scarf. Not long after they begun to add Furbelows to their Scarfs both Alamode and Gauſe, which as I remember were Cotemporary with High-heads, but outliv'd them ſome time. Scarfs were ſucceeded by Hoods and Cloaks that reach'd down to their Heels: Thoſe that cou'd afford it had them of fine Scarlet Cloth, and wore them in their Coaches as well as on Foot when they went abroad. At length all the Female World

England. became Scarlet from Head to Foot, till it grew ſo common that the Ladies chang'd it for other Colours. Cloaks alſo ſuffer'd a great Alteration in their Dimenſions, being cut off ſhort at the middle; for the Shoplifters had made ſuch ill Uſe of the long ones, that a Tradeſman was afraid to ſee them come into his Shop: A noble State Priſoner and ſome others that were taken at *Preſton* in the Year 1715, made their Eſcape alſo from the *Tower* and other Priſons in long Ridinghoods, which is ſuppos'd to have given Occaſion for reducing them to a ſmaller Size. But however that be, certain it is, the long Ridinghoods were exchang'd about that time for ſhort Cloaks, or plain Scarfs. This Mode having continu'd ſome Years, both Cloaks and Scarfs were diſcarded by the Quality who had Coaches; and a Lady now appears abroad without any other Covering than ſhe wears in the Houſe, in which their Inferiors endeavour to imitate them; but the frequent Changes of Weather, which muſt incommode thoſe that have no Coaches, poſſibly may beat them out of this Humour, and compel them to return to Cloaks and Scarfs again. There ſtill remains ſome Articles I had forgot, and I'm afraid my Reader will be as weary of reading as I am of writing on this Subject; I ſhall therefore but juſt touch upon them. And firſt in Relation to their Hair, which was at one time cut ſhort on the fore-part of the Head, and ſtood upright before the Commode; at others it was tied back, and only a Variety of Artificial Curls plac'd about their Foreheads and Temples, which came pretty near to dreſſing in their Hair. The Hair on the hinder part of the Head is comb'd up ſmooth

ſmooth in a large Puff, which over a fine Neck is no ſmall Beauty. Lately their Necks were bare half way down their Backs, then they diſcover'd their whole Breaſts; but at preſent their Stays are of a decent height before and behind, and our Stay-makers have not only found the Art of ſhewing their Bodies to the utmoſt Advantage, but of improving a Shape that wants their Aſſiſtance. Ruffles have undergone various Changes; at one time we ſaw them ſingle almoſt half a Yard deep, at others they were double, at preſent I think they wear treble Ruffles round and ſhort. Silk ſhort Aprons have been diſcarded for long white Aprons of the fineſt Holland and Cambrick of a prodigious breadth. And here I muſt beg Leave to quit the Fair Sex, and enter upon the Mens Dreſs. England.

Perukes were very rare in *England* till the Reign of King *Charles* II. and for a great many Years the wearing them was look'd upon by preciſe People as an Immorality, and preach'd againſt as ſuch: The Clergy ſtood out a great while againſt them, the Diſſenters ſtill longer, and the Quakers till very lately. But I think Men of all Denominations have univerſally conquer'd their Scruples againſt them at this Day; ſo that a Head of Hair is as great a Rarity now as a Wig was formerly. The Mens Dreſs.

The firſt, I remember, were long full bottom'd Wigs, worn by Perſons of Quality, wherein every one endeavour'd to ſuit his Complection; the black Man wore black, the brown a brown Wig, *&c.* Tradeſmen and the lower Claſs of People, were not ſeen in a great many Years in any thing but Bobs:

Both

England. Both the one and the other were ſo thick of Hair that they were troubleſome. Young Gentlemen and Officers that us'd the Field, finding long Wigs very inconvenient there, and deſpiſing the common Bob, hit upon a medium, which was at firſt a long Wig tied up; and every one, let his Complection be what it wou'd, wore a Wig as light as poſſible; which render'd them ſo exceſſive dear, that a Firſt-Rate light long Wig was valu'd at three or four-ſcore Pounds, if not more; nor was there Hair enough of that ſort to be found in *Europe* to ſupply the Demand of light Hair. This put the Dealer in Hair on bleaching all kinds of Hair, eſpecially red, which they eaſily converted into white. They plunder'd the Mains and Tails alſo of all the grey Horſes in the Kingdom, and introducing Goats Hair, and a Variety of other Materials, to ſupply the Place of Humane Hair; which ſenſibly brought down the Price of light Wigs; but then there was not a whole Wig of Humane Hair to be met with.

Every Tradeſman and Apprentice almoſt having furniſh'd himſelf with a Tye Wig, the Gentlemen began to diſuſe them, and immediately we found all the World in ſhorter Wigs than ever had been worn before; inſomuch that the Age of Round-Heads ſeem'd to be reviv'd, and every Man choſe to wear one ſuitable to his Complection, rather than take up with the Hair of Brutes any longer. But notwithſtanding Bob Wigs are generally worn, our grave Stateſmen, Judges and Lawyers wear full-bottom'd Wigs at this Day; and every young Gentleman puts on his Campaign on Days of Ceremony or when he goes to Court. But both Tye-

Wigs

Wigs and Swords ſeem to be confin'd within the Bills of Mortality at preſent. England.

There is ſtill a Wig that ſome ſmart Fellows wear, with very little Hair, and ty'd as ſhort as poſſible, that diſcovers all their Necks and Ears, to which is faſtned a black Bag or a Pig-tail, which I had forgot. Theſe are chiefly worn by our Troopers and Military Men, and thoſe that affect to be thought ſo.

The Men ſeem to have a vaſt Advantage of the Women in the Dreſs of their Heads; a Wig is no Manner of Trouble to them, and in a great meaſure hides their Defects and Deformities as they grow into Years; whereas the Ladies, who can never think of growing old, frequently continue to dreſs without Hoods or any manner of Covering like a Girl of Fifteen, expoſing every Wrinkle and Blemiſh in their antiquated Faces to full View. But many of our Ladies, I muſt confeſs, are wiſer, and keep up the good old Cuſtom of wearing Hoods; and inſtead of endeavouring to be admir'd for what they muſt never expect in the decline of Life, apply themſelves to Acts of Charity and Benificence; being more admir'd for their Bounty in this Stage of Life, than ever they were for their Beauty in the former.

As to the Dreſs of the *Engliſh* Gentlemen, it has ever been exceeding plain and neat; the whole Suit of good Broad Cloth or Velvet in the Winter, and plain Silks or Stuffs in the Summer. The *Germans* have indeed been imitated by ſome in their lac'd and embroider'd Waſtcoats, but they are not generally follow'd. Their principal Extravagance, like that of Ladies, is in foreign

Lace

England, Lace and Linnen, which is abundantly more than all the other Articles of their Cloathing put together. The chief Alterations that I have obſerv'd in their Garb theſe laſt Forty Years, beſides their Wigs already mention'd, are either in the Pockets, Sleeves, or Folds of their Coats, or in their Buttons: Formerly they had long Pockets, now croſs; formerly a large Sleeve, now a ſtrait one with a ſmall Cuff: Their Buttons were firſt ſmall, then extravagantly large and few, now again very little and very numerous. Short Doublets were in Faſhion firſt, then long Waſtcoats, and now Doublets are coming into play again. In our Riding-Dreſs we follow the Quakers exactly, having neither Pleats nor Trimming on theſe Coats. Rolling Stockings were long in Faſhion, but now pretty much diſus'd; and the Beau, as well as the Lady, is pleas'd with Gold and Silver Clocks to his Stockings. Our Shoes vary from round to ſquare Toes, and from ſquare to round again, half a Dozen Times in as many Years. Gentlemens Shirts are ruffled both at the Boſom and Hands with Lace or Cambrick, and Thread-Fringe has been much uſed of late by Gentlemen and Ladies inſtead of Lace-Edgings. Our Neckcloths, which about the time of the Battle of *Steinkirk* took up a Yard and Half of Muſlin at the full wedth, and look'd like Towels wrapp'd about our Necks, are now dwindled to one thin Piece of Cambrick about a Foot long, to tye or buckle round the Neck.

Two things both Gentlemen and Ladies were pretty much agreed on for ſome Years, which were to appear in Red, with Jocky Caps, eſpecially on the Road, and at their Sports

Sports and Exercises in the Field; but both of them begin to be disus'd. England.

Besides Cloaths, every Gentleman makes his Sword, a Gold Watch and Rings part of his Dress in Town. And the Ladies (which I had forgot) wear Rings upon every Finger almost; which from monstrous broad ones, are dwindled into little Hoops. Fans is another Article I forgot to mention when I was speaking of the Ladies Dress, the Paintings of some of which are extremely fine, and cost great Sums of Money: They are sometimes large, and at others very small; the small Size prevails at present. Muffs us'd to be part of the Gentlemens as well as the Ladies Dress in the Winter, but are not worn so much as they have been, any more than Canes. I shall only add, that every Gentleman having three or four Dozen of Holland Shirts, and many of them ruffled with Flanders Lace, they contribute pretty largely to the Ruin of their Country by this Expence of Foreign Lace and Linnen in their proper Dress, as well as in that of their Wives and Daughters, and indeed ought to bear the greatest Share of the Blame, inasmuch as they can't but be more sensible of the fatal Consequence of this Conduct to the Nation in general, and to their private Fortunes in particular; and being Masters of the Purse, might, if they pleas'd, put an entire Stop to the Practice.

CHAP. III.

Treats of the Genius and Temper, the Virtues and Vices of the Engliſh.

Their Genius & Temper, Virtues & Vices.

NATURE ſeems to have implanted in every Man a particular Eſteem and Affection for the Country where he was born and educated, and the Society he happens to be a Member of; and it is generally held to be our Duty, as well as Intereſt, to promote the Welfare of theſe in the firſt place: but it was ſurely never intended to carry this Fondneſs for our Native Place ſo far as to create in us an Indifference, much leſs an Averſion, to the reſt of Mankind; that we ſhou'd repreſent whatever has any Relation to our ſelves in partial Lights, and depreciate and detract from every thing that is foreign; tho' this we find to be the Foible of many Writers in giving a Deſcription of their Native Country; they dwell altogether on the beautiful ſide of the Proſpect, they can ſee nothing amiſs at home, and very little to be admir'd abroad. The ſacred Writers, however, ſeem to be above this Practice, conſtantly recording the Failings, as well as Virtues of their own People. And indeed whoever entertains us with Half the Character of the Nation he deſcribes, muſt not wonder at his Fate of being deem'd a partial Hiſtorian: He renders his Veracity ſuſpected even in the Tranſactions he does relate. Pardon me therefore, my dear Country-men, if I endeavour to repreſent you as you really are, Men, and not Angels.

I ſhall conſider firſt what we are Naturally, and then what Alterations are made in us by our Education, Cuſtoms, and Circumſtances, and as I ſpeak of the Natives generally, I preſume it will not be underſtood that there are no Exceptions to what I advance. England.

The Natives of *England* then, taking them as they come out of the Hands of Heaven, or as Nature form'd them, are Brave, Generous, Sincere, Modeſt, Lovers of Freedom, averſe to Tyranny, Devout, Benevolent, Compaſſionate, Open-hearted, far from Treachery or Malice, their Judgments are ſound, and they bring Arts and Sciences to the greateſt Perfection. *Miſſon*, a Native of *France*, who reſided here, and was well acquainted with the ſeveral Nations of *Europe*, ſays of the *Engliſh*, That they are Active, Robuſt, Couragious, Thoughtful, Devout, Lovers of the liberal Arts, and as capable of the Sciences as any People in the World; and tho' they had their Faults, he was ſatisfy'd from ſeveral Years Experience, that the more Strangers were acquainted with the *Engliſh*, the more they wou'd love and eſteem them; concluding his Account of them in a kind of Rapture, *viz. What brave Men do I know in* England! *What Moderation! What Generoſity! What Uprightneſs of Heart! What Piety and Charity! There are in* England *Perſons that may be truely call'd accompliſh'd; Men who are Wiſdom and Goodneſs it ſelf; if we may ſay ſo much of any thing beſides God.* PEACE AND PROSPERITY BE ETERNALLY TO ENGLAND.

On the other hand it muſt be acknowledg'd that the *Engliſh* are frequently Paſſionate, Melancholy, Fickle and Unſteady, one

England. Moment applauding what they deteſt the next; and their Good-nature, for which they are ſo eminent, lays them open to a thouſand Misfortunes; they know not how to deny any thing they are preſs'd to do, tho' entirely againſt their Judgment and Inclinations; they are apt to look upon others as ſincere and upright in their Intentions as themſelves, which makes them by no means a Match for thoſe that are thorougly vers'd in the Arts of Tricking and Evaſion; and this is one great Reaſon they generally ſucceed ſo ill in their Treaties with other Nations.

The Quality. The Nobility and Gentry are too often inſtructed in their Infancy, by thoſe who have Opportunities of making the firſt and moſt laſting Impreſſions on them, that their Blood diſtinguiſhes them from Mortals of an inferior Rank; that they are in a manner of another Species, and conſequently have a Right to treat the lower Claſs of Men with Contempt and Inſolence. And from ſome few Inſtances of this kind Foreigners have apply'd the ſame Character to the *Engliſh* as is given the *Portugueſe*, viz. That *The Nobility think themſelves Gods, and require a ſort of Adoration: That the Gentry aſpire to equal them: And the common People diſdain to be thought inferior to either.* But this can never be generally true of a Nation where good Nature and good Senſe ſo eminently prevails. Thus much is certain, that thoſe who have little elſe but their Quality and Fortune to value themſelves upon, in this or any other part of the World, entertain the greateſt Contempt of all beneath them.

But

But our *Engliſh* Nobility and Gentry oftner miſcarry through an Exceſs of Good Nature, as I hinted above, than by their Pride or Vanity. England.

In the Bloom of Youth they are uſually brought up to a Town repleniſh'd with every thing that can give Delight to the Sons of Men. Here they meet with many of their own Claſs ready to initiate them in every Vice and Folly of the Age: And tho' they are naturally never ſo well inclin'd, few have the Reſolution to reſiſt the Importunities of thoſe who already make part of the *Beau Monde*. To theſe they reſign their Underſtandings as well as Virtue; Wine, Women and Play alternately employ their Time; and happy is the Man who has not a Load of Debts upon him of his own contracting before he comes into the Poſſeſſion of his Fortune: And it is very rare of late Years to ſee a Father leave his Eſtate clear of Incumbrances to the eldeſt Son. For as at the Revolution few Men liv'd below their Income, when Lands came to be tax'd, as well as Wine, Malt, Grocery, Lace, Linnen, and many other conſiderable Articles in Houſekeeping and Cloathing, the Gentlemen, ignorant of the Art of Retrenching, generally run out; inſomuch that there is not perhaps one Eſtate in five at this Day that has not ſome Incumbrance upon it; either it is ſubject toDebts, or the Fortunes of younger Children; which they have but two ways of extricating themſelves from, namely, either by marrying the Daughters of ſome rich Merchants or Tradeſmen, or procuring a Place or Penſion from the Court, and conſequently becoming dependant on the Miniſtry. For the Church and

England. and the Army, which are uſually the Refuge of the declining Quality in other Countries, are not ſo here; few of our Gentry enter into thoſe Profeſſions, any more than upon Trade or Merchandize, unleſs younger Brothers, who ſometimes grow rich by Traffick, and purchaſe the Eſtates which their elder Brothers have run through. And indeed the eldeſt Brother has frequently the hardeſt Lot of any of the Family: His Eſtate is charg'd firſt with a large Jointure (perhaps with two) he has his Brothers and Siſters Fortunes to pay, beſides a large Debt, the Intereſt whereof, with Taxes and Repairs, eat him up, if he does not clear it by ſome of the ways already mention'd. Of theſe Circumſtances ſome Miniſters have made great Advantages.

In moſt Kingdoms, ſays Dr. *Davenant*, the Court has been a Shop with Wares in it for all kind of Cuſtomers: There is Hope for ſome, which feeds many at a ſmall Expence; there are Titles for the Ambitious; Pleaſures for the Young and Wanton; Places for the Buſy; and Bribes, to be cloſely convey'd for ſuch as deſire to maintain an Appearance of Honeſty, and to betray their Truſt but now and then in important Matters. With theſe Baits and Alurements Princes might eaſily draw into their Nets the unthinking Gentry of their Land, thereby Poiſon the Fountain-Head, and ſap the very Foundation of the Politick Inſtitution.

The Gentry, debauch'd by Luxury and preſs'd by Want, became the Tools of wicked Miniſters; the mighty Struggle was not for this or that Prince or Title, for this or that Form of Government, or about the real

real Intereſt of the Nation, but who ſhou'd obtain or keep the beſt Poſts in the Adminiſtration. The People were artfully play'd one againſt the other, and our whole Powers, which ſhou'd have been exerted in ſupporting the Conſtitution and advancing our Commerce, has been diverted to maintain Party-Quarrels, in attacking or defending this or that worthleſs Miniſter or pretended Patriot, who encourag'd theſe unnatural Feuds and Animoſities to promote their own ambitious Projects. But Thanks to Heaven, the Nation ſeems at length to be returning to its Senſes, and Gentlemen are aſham'd of giving up their Underſtandings, as well as Fortunes, to their crafty Leaders: They have diſcover'd at length that they are all agreed in the main, and will no longer ſacrifice their Quiet and the Intereſt of the Kingdom to Party-Quarrels. And in this happy Diſpoſition I take Leave of the Nobility and Gentry of the firſt rate. England.

The next Set of Men I ſhall mention are the Merchants and principal Tradeſmen, the Yeomenry and great Farmers. Theſe I ſhall include in one Claſs, as well becauſe they are pretty much upon the Level, and uſually converſe together, as becauſe they are equally buſied in promoting their own and the Kingdom's Welfare. Theſe are for the moſt part a fair, honeſt, and induſtrious People; and this part of the Nation is certainly the happieſt, notwithſtanding the Honours and Privileges annex'd to Greatneſs. Every Man here, if he underſtood his true Intereſt, wou'd wiſh with the wiſe Man in ſacred Writ, *That Heaven wou'd give him neither Poverty nor Riches.* For what is there deſirable in Life that The Middle Sort of People.

England. that theſe Men want? They have Houſes, Horſes, Servants, *&c.* but no uſeleſs ones, none that are unprofitable to themſelves or the Common Wealth; their Time is employ'd in Merchandize, Trade, Huſbandry, or Manufactures, that Daily bring in an Encreaſe of Wealth to the Kingdom, as well as their own Families; they undergo no more Labour or Hardſhip than what is conducive to their Healths and to create them an Appetite to their Food, and they have time enough to recreate and refreſh themſelves when the Buſineſs of the Day is over. They have alſo this grand Privilege, that no Body expects they ſhou'd ſacrifice their Time, their Health and Eaſe to every impertinent Intruder; at the mention of Buſineſs their Company retires. Whereas a Gentleman of Quality, enclin'd by his own Good Nature or the Cuſtom of the Country, receives and entertains every one who is pleas'd, in the modern Phraſe, to wait on him, ſuffers the Man to take up the beſt part of his Day, and perhaps the ſucceeding Night, rather than leave or diſmiſs the troubleſome Gueſt, and hazard the Reputation of being thought moroſe or unhoſpitable. But has not every Gentleman of Fortune Buildings, Farms, Plantations, or Gardens that require his Care? Does not his Health require Exerciſe, and is not his Mind capable of being improv'd by Books or Study? And are not theſe ſufficient Reaſons to withdraw from Company whenever he is enclin'd to it? Why ſhou'd any Man take this amiſs from a Gentleman of Quality, when the ſelling of a Hogſhead of Wine or Tobacco, which might be tranſacted by a Servant, wou'd be held a ſufficient Excuſe

Excuſe for a Merchant's taking Leave of his Company; nor wou'd a Yeoman make any ſcruple of breaking from thoſe he had moſt Reſpect for, to purchaſe a Horſe or on Ox, or to give his Orders to his Servants in Huſbandry. Moſt miſerable ſure of all Men then muſt that Man of Quality be, who apprehends himſelf to be in the Power of every one to diſpoſe of his time as he ſees fit. Our principal Gentry, who ſtand Candidates for Members of Parliament, and compoſe one of the three Eſtates, are more ſubject to theſe Encroachments and Diſturbances than any other, and that from the loweſt of the People; which I'm ſatisfy'd is the Reaſon many of them leave their Country-ſeats, and chuſe to reſide moſt part of the Year in *London*, where they may be free from ſuch impertinent Viſits, and ſpend their Hours more to their Satisfaction. England.

The Clergy of the Church of *England* ſeem to be the moſt unhappy Men that ever were dedicated to the Prieſthood: They have a Multitude of profeſs'd Enemies, as Papiſts, and Diſſenters of every Denomination; they are hated and revil'd by Men of no Principles, who are not a ſmall Tribe amongſt us; and they have ſcarce any Reſpect paid them by the Majority of their own Communion. The Clergy.

That Papiſts, Infidels, and Schiſmaticks are their Enemies, is not much to be wonder'd at, nor is it much to their Diſhonour; but how they come to meet with this Treatment from thoſe of their own Flock, is not eaſy to reſolve. They are allow'd to be as learned a Body of Men as are to be met with in any other Church or Perſuaſion of Chriſtians, and generally inoffenſive in their Behaviour.

England. What then can be the Reaſon of this unaccountable Strangeneſs and Animoſity, ſo apparent between the Clergy and the Laity? I ſhall mention but two or three that occur to me at preſent, and leave it to ſome abler Hand to point out the reſt.

One of the principal I take to be this, That out of near twenty thouſand that are ſuppos'd to be in Orders, there are not three thouſand provided for ſuitably to their Character and the Education they have had. For tho' there may be ten thouſand Preferments or Livings, as they are call'd, in *England*, there are not three thouſand that will afford a ſufficient Maintenance for a Clergyman and his Family; which puts them upon abundance of mean Offices and Compliances to find Bread; and this cannot fail, in the ordinary Courſe of Things, to bring Contempt on theſe unhappy Prieſts, eſpecially among a People who are very far from being bigotted to their Religion.

Another is their collecting their ſmall Tyths and other little Dues, which occaſions frequent Quarrels and Contentions with their Neighbours, and prejudices both the Farmer and perhaps his Landlord, the principal Man in the Pariſh, whoſe Influence goes a great way againſt the Miniſter.

A third thing I ſhall mention is, that our Clergy are not ſo diligent in viſiting their Neighbours, and cultivating a Friendſhip with their Pariſhioners, as the Diſſenting Preachers are. And as they are treated unjuſtly with Contempt, they are apt too keenly to reſent this Uſage, and look upon their People as their Enemies: And where things are in this Situation, it cannot be ſuppos'd the

the People will lay aſide their Prejudices in haſte. England.

A fourth may be, That the Miniſter preaches to his Pariſhioners in Terms they do not underſtand, and conſequently can never be much affected with, and who look upon it therefore as a piece of Penance when they are oblig'd to ſit out a Diſcourſe to them in great part unintelligible.

I wou'd not be underſtood that this is univerſally the Caſe; even in Country Pariſhes we ſometimes meet with Men of excellent Senſe, who know how to adapt their Sermons and Behaviour to every Claſs of Men, and gain their Eſteem. But there is no place where the Clergy meet with better Quarter than they do in *London*; for here they have a handſome Subſiſtance, they have no little Squabbles with their Pariſhioners about Tyths, and the People, to their Honour be it ſpoken, ſeem diſpos'd to pay them all the Reſpect that is due to their Spiritual Guides. The greateſt Misfortune is, that in the larger Pariſhes, which are of the Extent of ſome Cities, it is impoſſible they ſhou'd perform the Duties of Paſtors to a Tenth Part of the People; which the late Queen *Anne* was about to remedy, by promoting an Act for building Fifty new Churches: But this pious Scheme met with ſo many Delays and Diſcouragements ſince her Death, for what Reaſon God only knows, that it is not ſuppos'd there will ever be a Third Part of theſe Churches built; and tho' it be above twenty Years ſince the Act paſs'd, and fifteen ſince ſome of them were built, I queſtion whether three of the new erected Churches have ever had Divine Service celebrated in

England. them. But I defer enlarging on this Subject till I come to treat of Religion; and proceed to the Deſcription of another Set of Men, that deſerve the greateſt Encouragement, conſidering our Situation.

Mariners. The Inhabitants of the Sea, our brave Mariners, may well be deem'd the Strength and Glory of the Nation, who are ever ready to contribute their Share to make us the greateſt and wealthieſt People of the World. Was any other Power poſſeſs'd of ſuch a Body of Men, they wou'd ſoon be the real as well as nominal Sovereigns of the Ocean. What Labours, what Hazards are there to be encounter'd that this moſt ſkilful and active Race of *Neptune*'s Sons are not ready to undertake in their Country's Service? Will they not voluntarily charge thro' Fire and Smoke, thro' Storms and Tempeſts, and often anticipate the moſt ſanguine Hopes of their Officers in raviſhing Victory from the Enemy? Who can read without Wonder and Aſtoniſhment the brave Efforts they made in the *Eaſt-Indies* in the Reign of King *James* I. to preſerve our Colonies and Settlements in the Spice-Iſlands, when they were over-power'd by the *Dutch* in thoſe Seas, and ſold and ſacrific'd by an abandon'd Miniſtry at Home? Who can forbear regretting the Loſs the Nation ſuſtain'd by the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, the great Patroneſs of Navigation and Commerce, to which her own Grandeur, and the flouriſhing State of the Nation in that Reign, are chiefly to be aſcrib'd, and under whoſe happy Influence the great *Howard*, *Drake*, *Raleigh*, *Hawkins*, *Frobiſher*, *Courthope*, and other Sea Commanders,

manders, perform'd ſuch Actions as will render their Names immortal. England.

Can a Native of *England* reflect with any Patience on the Indolent, or rather Mercenary Adminiſtration that ſucceeded, who for a Song ſurrender'd to the *Dutch* all the Advantages we had acquir'd in the former long and glorious Reign: The Effects of which treacherous Conduct we feel at this Day, and ſhall as long as we are a Nation, unleſs ſome ſuch great Genius ariſe again as then ſway'd the *Engliſh* Scepter, with the like Spirit and Addreſs, to apply the Skill and Bravery of this inimitable Race of Men in the Recovery of the Empire of the Sea, which ſeems in a manner loſt; the *Dutch* have driven us from the Spice-Trade and Herring-Fiſhery; the *French* are about depriving us of that of Sugar and Tobacco; our Woollen Manufactures are rivall'd by all our Neighbours; while we ſtupidly go on, encouraging the Manufactures of every other People, impoveriſhing our ſelves and enriching them; to the everlaſting Infamy of thoſe who have the immediate Care and Inſpection of theſe Matters.

Having taken Notice of the Character of the Marine Gentlemen, I can't avoid ſaying ſomething of thoſe in the Land-Service, whom a grave Writer of our own is pleaſed to obſerve, are the moſt vicious and worſt diſciplin'd Troops in *Europe*. As to their Courage, I think he has left them in Poſſeſſion of that Virtue which all Foreigners univerſally admire; and what he means by want of Diſcipline, I can't conceive, unleſs it be that they are not thoſe fawning cringing Slaves that are to be met with in ſome neighbouring Kingdoms, but ſtill maintain an Air of Freedom, The Soldiery.

while

England. while they are ſubject to the Rules of War. I don't know any Forces that march with greater Readineſs and Intrepidity to an Attack, and when they happen to be diſorder'd, return with more Alacrity to the Charge again. They may be rallied and form'd anew as long as there are any of them left, let the Enemy be ever ſo numerous, as was ſeen at the Battles of *Landen*, *Steinkirk* and *Almanza*, where they happen'd to be defeated. It may be literally true, that they have often gain'd as much Honour in the Battles they have loſt, as where they have been victorious, by the glorious Countenance they ſhew'd even in their Retreat.

My Lord *Cutts* indeed, who underſtood the Temper of our Soldiery very well, has blam'd them for their Impatience and Forwardneſs to engage, when they might have remain'd in Security behind their Trenches. They will (as the Writer of theſe Papers has heard him obſerve on a certain Occaſion) rather ſally out of their Works and expoſe themſelves, than wait the Enemy's attacking them. And this was thought too much his Lordſhip's Foible, though he has ſometimes reprehended others for it. Another great Fault it muſt be acknowledg'd our Military Men are guilty of, and that is, neglecting to apply themſelves to the Art of Engineering, without which no conſiderable Enterprize can be undertaken: The Attack and Defence of a Town, and the marking out and fortifying a Camp, requires ſkilful Engineers, of whom we have very few, though the applying themſelves to this part of the Mathematicks wou'd divert abundance of idle Hours, both in Camp and Garriſon, and prevent

prevent their being engag'd in ſome Amuſe- England.
ments not altogether ſo laudable: For I can't
tell how it comes to paſs, but thoſe Sons of
Mars ſeem to think themſelves entitled to
take greater Liberties with the Fair Sex than
other Men; and for Drinking and Gaming,
theſe are the common Diverſions, or rather
the Buſineſs of Gentlemen bred in Camps;
and it is ſaid to be from this Source, we owe
the ſwift Advances that theſe Vices have made
amongſt us of late Years: The principal
Officers of the Army coming over every
Winter almoſt, uſually ſpent their Time here
during that Seaſon, as they had in the Camp
the preceding Summer, and taught, or at
leaſt countenanc'd them wherever they came.
But theſe are Vices by no means peculiar to
the *Engliſh* Soldiery; nay, it is allow'd they
learnt them on the other ſide the Water, and
imported them from thence.

As to the common Soldiers, we cannot
ſuppoſe their Morality ſhou'd exceed that of
their Superiors, when they generally conſiſt
of ſuch Men as Idleneſs or Extravagance has
driven into the Army; though I muſt obſerve
that it is a great Unhappineſs. When ſuch
as theſe are ſent abroad, they behave them-
ſelves often in that diſſolute manner, as gives
Mankind a very diſadvantageous Idea of our
Religion and Country; few take the Pains
o get further Information, but conclude that
he Nation are all alike debauch'd. Though
vith all their Faults, it muſt be acknowledg'd
he *Engliſh* Soldiery have ſome Virtues that
liſtinguiſh them from other Troops, parti-
ularly their great Humanity and Generoſity;
hey have nothing Cruel or hard-hearted in
heir Natures; they are ready at all times to
relieve

England. relieve even their greateſt Enemies if they ſee them in Diſtreſs: And though the Votaries of *Bacchus* and *Venus* are too numerous amongſt them, yet it muſt be allow'd there are Men of the ſtricteſt Virtue and Piety in the Army: I may appeal to the reſt of the Nations in *Europe*, with whom they were confederated in the laſt War, if they have not met with many accompliſh'd Gentlemen among our Officers; Men whoſe Modeſty, Temperance and Humanity, have gain'd the Eſteem of all they convers'd with. And I hope, for the Glory of our Nation and Religion, the Gentlemen of the Army to whom the Title of Men of Honour is in a manner appropriated, will for the future have ſuch a Regard to their Conduct, that the Reputation of their Country may never ſuffer through any Miſmanagement of theirs.

Prejudices Foreigners entertain of us from the Behaviour of our Seamen and Soldiers abroad.

Our Seamen alſo ought to be put in Mind what Prejudices Foreigners entertain of us from the Liberties they take on their Arrival in diſtant Countries. What can a *Papiſt*, a *Turk*, or a *Pagan* think of a People they ſee running into all manner of Exceſs, reeling and wallowing about their Streets? Can it be ſuppos'd the Religion of our Country requires the ſtricteſt Temperance? No wonder that the *Chineſe*, the *Indians* and *Mahometans* look upon us as the Refuſe of Mankind, and never mention the Name of *Chriſtian* but with Deteſtation; for among theſe a drunken Man is of all things their Averſion, and as great a Rarity as a Comet: Many of them wou'd rather periſh than touch a Drop of ſtrong Liquor.

It

It is very true, few People live ſo ſoberly and regularly as our Sea-faring Men do during the Voyage, it is in their Ports only they are guilty of theſe Exceſſes; and they will no doubt object, that after they have with great Labour and Hazard ſuſtain'd the Fatigues of a long Voyage, 'tis hard they ſhou'd be reproach'd for indulging a little, and ſometimes paſſing the ſtrict bounds of Sobriety; that upon meeting their Friends and Countrymen abroad, or at their return, nothing is more natural than to rejoice and be merry with them; which I am ready to allow, and provided they went no further I ſhou'd not much regard the Cenſure of a ſuperſtitious and biggotted Generation, but our Mariners can never excuſe the making themſelves Brutes, and expoſing their Country to ſo juſt and laſting a Reproach; and therefore once more entreat them to conſider, and as they tender the Honour of their Nation, to have more regard to their Conduct while they reſide among Infidels. Is it not pity the braveſt and moſt ſkilful Navigators, a Body of Men to whom the happieſt Nation upon Earth in a great meaſure owes its Security and Wealth, ſhou'd ſully their Glory by rendring themſelves Sots in the Eyes of the Heathen World? England.

I can't take Leave of this Head without obſerving that innate and immovable Affection our Marine and Land-Forces have frequently ſhewn for the Conſtitution of their Country, far from the mercenary Temper of other Troops; they have laid down their Commiſſions and refus'd to ſerve, when they have ſeen or apprehended the Prince about to invade our Religious and Civil Rights.

England. No Prince ever paid or cloath'd the Soldier better, or was more indulgent to his Forces, than King *James* II. and yet when the Church and State were thought to be in Danger, ſo tenacious were they of their Liberties, that they abandon'd him almoſt to a Man. And this every Prince may juſtly be apprehenſive of who ſuffers his Miniſters to ſubvert the Conſtitution in Church or State. *Pro Rege ſæpe pro Republica ſemper*, is a proper Motto for the *Engliſh*: No People are fonder of their Kings while they keep within the Bounds of Law, but they will never be brought to ſacrifice their Liberties and Properties to any Prince or Family.

Inferior Tradeſmen, Labourers, Servants, &c.

I proceed now to take a View of the loweſt Claſs of People amongſt us, namely, inferior Tradeſmen and Mechanicks, Cottagers, Labourers and Servants. There are few Countries where theſe kind of Men enjoy a greater Share of Freedom than they do here, and too often behave themſelves arrogantly and inſolently towards their Superiors. Many of them entertain a Notion that the Liberties and Privileges of *Engliſhmen* entitle them to be ſaucy. In the City of *London*, and other populous trading Towns, they generally get a good Livelihood, eat and drink well, and on *Sundays* and *Holidays*, when they are not engag'd in Buſineſs, appear very well cloath'd; and in their own Phraſe, look upon themſelves to be as *good*, that is, *deſerve to be treated with Reſpect*, as well as any Men; which occaſions Foreigners (eſpecially thoſe that come from *France*, where the Inferior People are in a manner Slaves, and taught to adore all above them) to think them rude and unmannerly, and perhaps juſtly enough.

Our

Our Cottagers in the Country are not altogether so insolent; they have such poor Wages, and depend so entirely on the Gentlemen and Farmers, that they are ready to pay their Masters the Respect that is due to them; tho' I have heard some Yeomen complain pretty much of the Moroseness and Untractableness of their Labourers and Servants in Husbandry. As to Menial Servants, they are become the general Plague of the Nation both in Town and Country; they are not to be corrected, or even spoke to, but they immediately threaten to leave your Service, and are not asham'd to abuse those from whom they receive their Bread, and perhaps lift up their Hands against them. The Quality indeed are generally best serv'd, because the Wages and Perquisites in such Families are exceeding good; and then they are usually attended by a more genteel and manageable Generation, perhaps the Sons or Daughters of the inferior Gentry or Clergy, who are not able to make a better Provision for their Children; and one of these has often the Government of the lower Servants, so that the Master or Lady is very little troubled with their Impertinence; then the Method of sending for a Servant who appears ill-temper'd or obstinate, taking his Livery away, and discharging him on the sudden, keeps some of them within the Bounds of good Manners. England.

However, many of the Quality chuse to entertain *French* or other Foreign Servants, whom they find more obsequious than the Natives, ready to cringe and flatter them in all their Follies, who have been bred Slaves from their Infancy, and so ready made to

England. their Hands: Besides, our Gentry seem to have a particular Gust for every thing that is foreign; they are ready to encourage foreign Manufactures, foreign Mechanicks and Tradesmen, as well as Servants; which sets our common People extremely against Foreigners, whom they apprehend are come over to take the Bread out of their Mouths, as they term it. And indeed where one Foreigner has visited us of late Years on account of Religion, twenty have been drawn hither by the Hopes of bettering their Fortunes; and I am mistaken if most of them are not *Roman Catholicks*.

Hospitality to Foreigners.

And here I can't but reflect on the Injustice *Sorbiere* and some other Foreigners have done us, in charging the *English* with being rude and inhospitable to Strangers, when no People ever receiv'd distress'd Foreigners with greater Kindness and Indulgence than we do: Witness the Multitudes of *French* and others that have been naturaliz'd, and permitted to set up Trades in *London*, and are grown very rich there by the unexampled Bounty of the Natives of this Kingdom; for hither they came destitute of every thing, and by publick and private Charities were put into a way to provide for their Families; nay, from the Revolution to this time, for upwards of forty Years, fifteen or twenty thousand Pounds has been paid to them Annually by Authority, towards the Subsistence of their Poor who were not otherwise provided for.

At their first Arrival amongst us private Men took them into their Houses, and subsisted them with the Bread which their own Children might have claim'd. I wish I cou'd say their Gratitude was answerable

to

to this unexampled ſtretch of Good-Nature. I knew a Clergyman of the Church of *England*, who took a *French* Miniſter with his Wife and Children into his Houſe, and boarded them for ſeven Years, till they were enabled by the Contributions of the neighbouring Gentry, to ſubſiſt themſelves: two of the Sons had the good Fortune of an Academical Education; one of them now poſſeſſes a very good Living, and the other of them is a Phyſician and keeps his Coach; but both grown ſo intolerably proud and inſolent, that they will ſcarce move their Hats or ſpeak to the Children of the Man that took them into his Houſe in their great Diſtreſs, and laid out upon them what ſhou'd have been employ'd in providing for his own Family. England.

To tell us, as *Sorbiere* does, that he was inſulted by Boys in the Streets, or that the Carrier's Man who drove him from *Dover* to *London* was a rude Fellow, and from thence to make an Eſtimate of the Temper and Diſpoſition of the whole *Engliſh* Nation, is ridiculous. Our Weakneſs ſeems more unpardonable on the other ſide, namely, in being more indulgent to Foreigners than we are to our own People. We have very little to anſwer for on account of our ill Uſage of Strangers. Which brings me to conſider the Condition of ſuch of the Natives as are reduc'd to Poverty.

We have, 'tis true, abundance of excellent Laws for Maintenance of the Poor, and Manufactures ſufficient to employ them all; and yet, by our indolent Management, as few Nations are more burthen'd with them, ſo there are not many Countries where the Poor are in a worſe Condition. The Condition of the Poor, &c.

Unleſs

England. Unless it be in *London*, and some trading Towns, a poor Man, tho' he has constant Work, does not earn more than four or five Shillings a Week; which will barely purchase Bread and Cheese, and Cloaths for his Family; so that if he falls sick or dies, his Wife and Children infallibly come to the Parish for Relief, who allow them a small Pittance, that will just keep them from starving. A Law was made indeed not long since to impower every Parish to erect Work-houses and employ their Poor in some Manufacture, which many Places have attempted, but with no great Success; for generally the Officers of a Parish, who are to superintend the Affair, are very ill qualify'd for such an Undertaking; or the Parishes are so small, that it will not turn to account to set up a Manufacture, provide Implements and Materials, and allow a Salary to Persons qualify'd to instruct them in it: Insomuch that most Parishes have found their Charges rather encreas'd than diminish'd by attempting to introduce Manufactures. But were one Work-house only erected in every Division of the Justices of Peace, which may comprehend twenty or thirty Parishes or more, who wou'd all contribute to raise a Stock, and provide proper Masters and Overseers, I don't doubt but the Manufactures, either of Silk, Woollen, Lace, or Linnen, might be carry'd on to great Advantage in any County of *England*, especially were such Work-house plac'd near some navigable River, where Provisions and Materials might be brought up at an easy Charge. Children in Work-houses so situated and provided might earn their Livings, and be advantageous Members of the Common-

wealth

wealth ; and few of the Aged or Impotent but wou'd be of ſome Service or other in them. The Charge of erecting or purchaſing ſuch Houſes, and providing Materials and Implements, wou'd ſcarce be felt among ſo many Pariſhes ; they might be govern'd by the beſt Maſters in the Science, their Work be brought to as great Perfection, and be afforded as cheap, or cheaper, than the *French*, the *Dutch*, or any other Nation cou'd afford their Manufactures ; and conſequently, our foreign Trade wou'd ſoon put on a better Face. But to proceed. Tho' the Poor in *London* and many other Places may have a tolerable Subſiſtence while they are young and vigorous, and able to follow their ſeveral Employments, yet miſerable is their Condition when they grow old and infirm. In the great Pariſhes about *London* particularly we ſee the poor Wretches crowded together, many of them in one Room, afflicted with various Diſtempers and Infirmities, almoſt ſuffocated by their own Stench. In the Country, 'tis true, they have freſh Air enough, but I have known many of them periſh for want of looking after. And this puts me in Mind of the Multitudes of poor Wretches that us'd, till of late, to lie rotting in our Priſons for trivial Debts, perhaps for their Fees, till the late merciful Act paſs'd, which oblig'd their Creditors to maintain them there, if they refus'd to accept the utmoſt Satisfaction they were able to make. England.

But there is ſtill a ſort of Poor, or rather impudent Vagrants and Thieves, who are ſuffer'd to inſult and even plunder the Country with Impunity, pretending to be Gypſies, Fortune-tellers, Mad-folks, Sufferers by Fire,

England. Fire, and other common Beggars; moſt of which open our Doors, and come boldly into our Houſes, and where they find only Women or Children at home, carry off whatever they meet with; and ſo ſuperſtitious are our Servants and inferior People, that they bribe theſe pretended Fortune-tellers to impoſe upon them, giving them Meat, Money, and even their Clothes, to know what no Body can tell them. Nor do we want many good Laws, which if duely executed wou'd clear the Country of this Vermin; but our People much oftner encourage them than deliver them up to the Hands of Juſtice.

The laſt ſort of Poor I ſhall mention are Foundling Children, *Enfans Trovee*, as the *French* call them; many of them are murder'd, or made Cripples of to move the Compaſſion of well diſpos'd People, or brought up Beggars and Thieves; while the unhappy Mothers periſh, or give themſelves up to a lewd Life, deſparing of getting a Livelihood any other way. To prevent which Evil moſt of the Nations of *Europe* have erected Hoſpitals to provide for ſuch Children, and make them uſeful Members of the State: And as this wou'd prevent a great many Murders, and give the miſerable Creatures that have thus offended an Opportunity of putting themſelves into a way of getting an honeſt Livelihood for the future, it is ſtrange we have no ſuch Hoſpitals amongſt us. As for the vulgar Objection uſually made, That it wou'd encourage Lewdneſs, I believe it wou'd rather tend to reclaim a great many, that, as the Caſe ſtands, know not how to retreat: And admitting it were otherwiſe, yet of two Evils we ought to chuſe the leaſt. If it wou'd

wou'd prevent many Murders, and Children who are now bred up in all manner of Villany, have no Care taken of their Education, might be made uſeful to the Common-Wealth by ſuch an Inſtitution, the other Conſideration is far from being of equal Weight. England.

I ſhall conclude this Deſcription of the Natives with a further Account of our Women, who are as eminent for the Sweetneſs of their Diſpoſition and good Senſe, as they are for their Beauty. They are not under thoſe Reſtraints here as in warmer Climates; we can confide in their Virtue whether at home or abroad, and are in no Pain when Buſineſs or Pleaſure occaſions us to be abſent from them; we are content to truſt them not only with their own and our Honour, but with all we have in the World. Among the middle ſort of People the Wife ſupplies the Place of a Steward, and by her prudent OEconomy often ſaves an Eſtate. The Care and Management of their mutual Intereſts, encreaſes the Affection of married People; and their ſharing each others good and bad Fortune, creates a Friendſhip never to be mov'd. But I muſt ſay, I do not think either the upper or the lower Claſs of People in this Reſpect ſo happy as thoſe between them. The Quality are too often married in their Infancy, their Friends ſeldom conſidering any thing but Title or Fortune in the Match; as for a ſuitable Temper or Diſpoſition, theſe never enter their Thoughts: The Gentleman when he comes of Age meets with a variety of other Amuſements; while the Lady, poſſibly, is ſo intent on a ſhining Equipage, and making a Figure, that the Conjugal Duties are in a manner forgot. The inferior People The Temper of our Women.

on the other hand find ſo many Occaſions of quarreling and ſquabling, that a long Peace is not to be expected within their Walls: However, this is to be ſaid for them, that they ſeldom bear Malice; as they frequently fall out, ſo they are ſoon reconcil'd, and enjoy abundance of pleaſant Moments. Among Perſons of Diſtinction alſo we meet with frequent Inſtances of the higheſt conjugal Affection, and as much Honour as ever was found even among the moſt celebrated *Roman* Ladies.

CHAP. IV.

Treats of their Diet and Diverſions.

The Diet of the *Engliſh.*

A *French* Writer * obſerves, 'That we are great Eaters of Fleſh, (I ſuppoſe he means in Compariſon of his Countrymen, who are perfect Devourers of Bread) 'That 'our Tables are not delicately ſerv'd, unleſs 'ſome of the Nobility who keep *French* 'Cooks, and eat after their Manner. That 'the middle ſort of People, Gentlemen and 'ſubſtantial Citizens, eat of ten or twelve 'ſorts of common Meats, which infallibly 'take their Turns at their Tables two at a 'time; for Inſtance, a Pudding and a Piece 'of Roaſt-Beef one Day; another a Piece of 'ſalt Boyl'd-Beef, beſieg'd by five or ſix 'Heaps of Cabbage, Carrots, Turnips, and 'other Herbs or Roots, pepper'd and ſalted, 'and ſwimming in Butter; a Joint of roaſt 'or boyl'd Mutton, Fowls, Pigs, Tripe, 'Tongues,

* *Miſſon.*

'Tongues, and to his Amazement, Rabbits and Pidgeons *without larding*. That they eat all their Meat very little done; and there is nothing the *Engliſh* are ſo fond of as a Pudding; that to come in Pudding-time is to come in the moſt lucky time in the World: Give an *Engliſhman* Pudding, and he ſhall think it a noble Treat in any part of the World. As for a Deſert, they never dream of it, unleſs it be a Piece of Cheeſe; and Fruit is only brought to the Tables of the Great, and not to many of theirs.' He afterwards bethinks himſelf, and ſays, 'I wou'd not have what I have ſaid of theſe common Diſhes taken in a rigorous Senſe, for the *Engliſh* eat every thing that is produc'd *naturally* as well as any other Nation; I ſay *naturally* in oppoſition to the infinite Multitude of our made Diſhes, for they dreſs their Meat much plainer than the *French* do. That they eat a great deal at Noon, but content themſelves with a moderate Supper.' This does not ſeem to be an ill Repreſentation of our way of eating conſidering it comes from a Foreigner; but as he values his Country much for their made Diſhes, and to deſpiſe our plain Food, ſo he ſeems deſignedly to leave out a great deal of our beſt Food, ſuch as Sea and River Fiſh of all kinds, which dreſs'd with Oyſters, Shrimps, and rich Sauces, poſſibly in the Opinion of the *French* themſelves, may equal any of their made Diſhes. Then our Veniſon, Game and Wild-fowl, *Weſtphalia* Hams, Lamb in the depth of Winter, Lobſters and other Shell-fiſh, which are not uncommon at the Tables of our Gentlemen or Citizens, will be allow'd equal

England.

England. perhaps to the moſt delicious *French* Morſels. Few Gentlemens Tables alſo are without Fruit and ſomething by way of Deſert, beſides Cheeſe ; tho' I muſt obſerve here, we have Cheeſe and Butter in as great Perfection as any Country in the World. As to their chuſing their Meat over-done, while we like it with the Gravy in it ; their delighting in Ragoo's, Haſhes, Fricaſſees, and other made Diſhes, or Mammocks, as our People call them, where no Man can tell what he eats, and our living upon large Joints of roaſted and boil'd Meat ; theſe are but Cuſtoms peculiar to the reſpective Countries, and I can't ſee how one Nation can be ſaid to live better than the other if there be nothing elſe to diſtinguiſh them : I doubt we both live too well, too luxuriouſly I mean, both in Eating and Drinking.

Liquors. As to Liquors, we have as good and as great a Variety of our own Product as any Nation that does not produce Wine, and perhaps we drink as much and as great a Variety of theſe Liquors as any Country where they grow : *Champaign*, *Burgundy* and the choiceſt Wines that *France* affords ; *Florence*, and the beſt *Italian* Wines ; *Malaga*, *Canary*, *Galicia*, *Barcelona*, *Sherry*, *Red* and *White Port*, *Tockay* and *Rheniſh*, and other *Spaniſh*, *Portugueſe* and *German* Wines, are no Strangers at the Tables of Perſons of Diſtinction ; and as for *Port*, it is become the common Beverage of every Gentleman and ſubſtantial Tradeſman ; at leaſt what our Vintners are pleas'd to give us as ſuch.

Beſides theſe we have *French* and *Spaniſh Brandies*, *Arrack* and *Rum* for Punch ; great Quantities of this Liquor being drunk both

a

at Sea and on Shoar. For Drams we have *Citron*, *Cinnamon*, *Ratifia*, *Uſquebaugh*, and other Compound Waters without Number; and but the other Day our common People had got ſuch a Habit of drinking *Geneva*, being an *Engliſh* Malt-Spirit with Juniper-Berries infus'd, that the Legiſlature thought it expedient to make a Law on purpoſe to prevent the Sale of it. It ſeem'd to have a very ill Effect both on the Health and Morals of our People, who finding it in their Power to get drunk for two Pence or three Pence, ſpent their whole Time at the Brandy-ſhop, neglected their ordinary Employments, and aſſociating themſelves with Thieves and other lewd People, refus'd to work. England.

As for Liquors of our own Product, we have the beſt and the greateſt Variety of *Beer* and *Ale* of any Country in the World; and it is generally thought that the preſent Lord-Mayor, Mr. *Parſons*, brews more Malt-liquor in his ſingle Brew-houſe than is brew'd in any City in *Europe*, ſerving not only great part of *England*, *France*, and the neighbouring Countries, but the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and almoſt every Country where we have any Colonies or Commerce. Our *Cyder* does not fall ſhort of our *Beer*; I have drank of it in *Devonſhire* and found it had a Body equal to *White Wine*, and I believe it much more wholeſome, as well as palatable, to an *Engliſhman*. Liquors of *Engliſh* Product.

Herefordſhire Cyder we frequently drink in *London*, and where they give it Age it is equal to the *Cyder* of *Devon*; but 'tis generally drunk too new: The only Place I meet with it in Perfection in Town is at Mr. *Partridge*'s

Partridge's *Cyder-Houſe* between the two *Palace-Yards*.

Beſides *Cyder* and *Perry* we drink good Quanties of *Mead* and *Metheglin*, made of Honey; and our made Wines, ſuch as *Apricot*, *Gooſberry Wine*, *&c.* are not deſpicable; give them Age and few foreign Wines exceed them in Strength and Flavour. And let me in the laſt place recommend to my Countrymen, when they find they want a good Digeſtion, or are diſorder'd by Colds, to confine themſelves a few Days to our excellent Spring-Water, and diſuſe all ſtrong Liquors, for ſuch a Regimen has prevented many a Fit of Sickneſs. But to enlarge a little upon our uſual way of Living: *Coffee*, *Tea* and *Chocolate*, with Bread and Butter, or Ruſk, are become the ordinary Breakfaſt in all *Engliſh* Families. Fleſh is eat plentifully at Noon, according to Mr. *Miſſon*'s Obſervation, unleſs in *Lent*, and then we mortify ſometimes upon excellent Fiſh, and a light Supper ſerves our turns, at leaſt we look upon it to be wholeſome to eat but little in the Evening. Late in the Afternoon or Evening is the time uſually aſſign'd to take a cheerful Glaſs, tho' we have a Generation of Whetters who go to the Tavern before Dinner, and whet away their Stomachs: Theſe, and the Gentlemen who make a Cuſtom of drinking Drams, have no great Regard to Health or long Life. As to thoſe who confine themſelves to Wine or Beer in an Evening, and do not continue too long at it, they ſeldom find any ill Effects from theſe Liquors, provided they are good in their kind. Nor are our People ſo often guilty of Exceſs as is imagin'd, when they are ſettled in their uſual way

Some further Account of our Way of Living.

way of Life: In *London* we meet our Acquaintance regularly almoſt every Evening, drink a Pint, or perhaps a Bottle, to every Man's Share, and part in good time. The ſame Method almoſt our Gentlemen obſerve in the Country, only inſtead of drinking at Taverns they viſit one another in the Afternoon at their Houſes: They ſeldom go to a Neighbour's to Dinner unleſs on an Invitation. If there is any hard drinking, as 'tis call'd, it is when Gentlemen come from *London*, or ſome diſtant place, with an Intention to be merry with their Friends: the Gentlemen then think themſelves oblig'd to live more plentifully than at other times; they carry their Friends to this or that Neighbour's Seat to ſhew them the Country, and the Stranger uſually expects to be made welcome; and I won't ſay that upon theſe Occaſions there is always the ſtricteſt Sobriety obſerv'd, but there is uſually a great deal more made of the matter than is true; the Citizen returns home, reports that the Country Gentlemen drink ſo hard there is no living with them, when perhaps he himſelf was the great Promoter of the Exceſs he complains of; the Family poſſibly might live as regularly all the reſt of the Year as cou'd be wiſh'd. And thus the Country-Gentleman is rewarded for his Hoſpitality and kind Entertainment of his City-Friend: His Table and his Wine were open to him, but that the Cit was made a Sot might be entirely his own Fault. England.

There are another ſet of People who contribute to caſt this Reflection of hard drinking upon the Gentry, and theſe are the ordinary Freeholders and Burgeſſes of little Corporations.

England. rations. If a Gentleman has applied to them for their Vote and Intereſt for himſelf or his Friend, they expect his Houſe ſhou'd be always open to them; nor do they think themſelves welcome if they are diſmiſs'd perfectly ſober: And it is poſſible that ſome Gentlemen may oblige this ſort of People with the ſtrongeſt Drink in their Cellars, with no other View than to put an end to the uneaſy Viſit, and get rid of their Impertinence the ſooner. This is the Caſe of many Gentlemen, who are no leſs enclin'd to live regularly than thoſe that complain of them; but they are apt to think themſelves under an Obligation to ſerve their reſpective Parties at the Expence of their Virtue, their Fortune and their Quiet.

Others may be induc'd by the Pleaſure of Converſation ſometimes, or perhaps to drive away Care, to ſit longer at the Bottle than is adviſable; and ſome few perhaps may drink purely for drinking ſake; and two or three ſuch Inſtances among unthinking Men is ſufficient to give a Character to a whole Country. I hope there are not many ſuch; and if their own Eaſe and Honour, if Reputation, Life and Health in Poſſeſſion, and everlaſting Life and Happineſs in Reverſion, will not prevail on them to conſider the Tendency of this Practice, they muſt continue it.

Diverſi-onsRural I come now to treat of our Recreations and Diverſions; and firſt of Rural Sports, ſuch as Hunting, Hawking, Setting, Shooting, Fiſhing, Racing, Cock-fighting, and other Sports us'd by the common People.

For

For Hunting we have several sorts of Hounds; as, 1. The tall large Hound, call'd the Deep Mouth'd or Southern Hound, heavy and slow, fit for Wood-lands and Hilly Countries. They are generally higher behind than before, with thick short Legs, large Bodies and Heads; and most proper for those who delight to follow them on Foot, or for Stop-hunting, as 'tis stil'd, where the Hounds are under such Command, that in the hotest Scent, and in a full Chase, if one step before them and hollow, or but throw down the Hunting-Pole, they will stop in an Instant, and hunt in full Cry afterwards at your own Pace till you give them Encouragement to run faster. England. Hounds.

2. The long slender Hound, call'd the Fleet or Northern Hound, which not having such heavy Bodies are very swift. These will exercise your Horses, and try their Strength, and are proper for open, level, and champaign Countries, where they may run chiefly in View and full Speed.

3. Between these two Extremes are a middle sort of Dogs, which partake of both Qualities, and are bred by crossing the Strains.

4. The Blood-Hound, which is generally of a black brown Colour, redish in several Places, particularly on the Breast and Cheeks, with long Ears. These differ from other Dogs in little else but their Cry and Barking: Being set on by the Keeper to seek for Game, they never leave the Pursuit after they have it till they are tir'd; nor will they change it for any other fresh Game; and have that Property, that if the Game be kill'd or wounded by any Accident, they will find it

England. out by the Blood ſpilt on the Ground, by which means Deer-Stealers are often diſcover'd.

There are alſo ſeveral ſorts of Beagles, *viz.* The Southern-Beagle, ſomewhat leſs than the Deep-Mouth'd-Hound, and thicker and ſhorter.

The Fleet Northern, or Cat-Beagle, of a ſmaller and finer Shape, that are hard Runners. And between theſe two, by croſſing the Strain, they breed an excellent ſort that are eſteem'd ſure Killers.

There is alſo a very ſmall Beagle, not much bigger than a Lady's Lap-Dog, that make pretty Diverſion with a Hare or Rabbit, and may be eaſily follow'd on Foot.

In every Pack of Dogs almoſt there are a Couple of Terriers, which are very ſmall Dogs with excellent Noſes, us'd in hunting the Fox or Badger, their Buſineſs being to go into their Earths and bay them, that is, keep them in an Angle (for a Fox's Earth has ſeveral) and by their Baying or Barking 'tis known whereabouts the Fox is, and he is the eaſier dug out.

Game uſually hunted.

The Game we uſually hunt is either Deer, Fox, Hare, Otter, or Badger. Of Deer we have in *England* two ſorts, *viz.* Red and Fallow Deer. Of Red-Deer, which are much the largeſt Size, but not very numerous with us, the Male is call'd the firſt Year a Calf, or Hind-Calf, the ſecond Year a Knobler, the third a Brocket, the fourth a Staggard, the fifth a Stag, and the ſixth a Hart. The Female is call'd the firſt Year a Calf, the ſecond a Hearſe the third a Hind, and ſo ſhe continues.

Red and Fallow Deer.

Of

Of the Fallow-Deer, in which we abound, the Male the firſt Year is call'd a Fawn, the ſecond a Pricket, the third a Sorrel, the fourth a Soar, the fifth a Buck of the firſt Head, and the ſixth a Buck, or Great Buck. England.

The Female of the Fallow-Deer is call'd the firſt Year a Fawn, the ſecond a Teg, and the third a Doe, and ſo ſhe continues to be call'd.

The Males only of this kind of Game are hunted, and thoſe of the Red-Deer not till they come to be Stags, nor the Fallow-Deer till they are Bucks.

The Seaſon for hunting either Stag, Hart, or Buck, begins at the end of the Fence-Month, *viz.* fifteen Days after *Midſummer*, and holds till *Holyrood-day*.

The Hart or Stag is eſteem'd by Huntſmen the moſt Sagacious of all Animals by his Windings, Turnings, and other Subtilties, as running into Herds, forcing others into his Footings, taking refuge among Herds of Cattle, *&c.* whereby he often deceives the Huntſman, and puts a Foyl upon the Dogs. Neither Hedge, Ditch nor River can ſtop him; he takes all with great Fierceneſs. The Hart or Stag.

The Hart and Hind are very long-liv'd, being ſaid to live about one hundred Years. They are bred in moſt Countries, but *England* is ſaid to breed the beſt.

This Creature doth excel all others in the Beauty of his Horns, which are very high and large; yet do they not grow to their Scalps or Bones, but their Skins branching out into many Speers, being ſolid throughout, and as hard as Stones. Every Year in the Spring (as all other ſorts of Deer) they loſe or ſhed their Horns; and during the time

England. they are without, do abſcond all the Day in ſolitary Places, and only feed out in the Nights. Their new Horns at the firſt come out like Bunches, and by degrees grow and become hard, being cover'd with a rough Skin, which is call'd a Velvet-Head; and as the ſaid Skin drieth, they fray or rub them againſt Trees, to ſcrape off the ſaid Roughneſs; and when they find that in thus rubbing them they feel no Pain, it is a Rule to them that their Horns are their ſufficient Guard, and ſo they leave thoſe retiring Places.

At one Year old they have no Horns but only Bunches; at the Age of two Years they appear more perfect, but ſtreight and ſimple; at three Years they grow into two Speers; at four into three; and ſo increaſing every Year in their Branches untill they be ſix, and above that time their Age is not known by their Heads.

In *February* and *March* they mew and caſt their Heads, that is, their Horns, and generally the Old ones ſooner than the Young; and ſuch that have ſome Diſtemper upon them, eſpecially ſuch as have been hurt at Rut, having loſt their Pizzle or Stones, do never mew; for if they geld one before he hath an Head he will never bare Head, and alſo if you geld him when he hath his Head or Antler he will never caſt it, and if you geld him when he hath a Velvet-Head it will always remain ſo.

When Harts have mew'd they betake themſelves to the Thickets as aforeſaid; but Young ones do never until they have born their third Head, which is in the fourth Year of their Age.

In

In *March* and *April* they begin to thruſt forth their Buds; about *Mid-June* their Heads will be ſumm'd; and about the latter end of *July*, when they find them to dry, they go to the Trees to fray their Heads, and to rub off the Velvet as aforeſaid. England.

Having fray'd their Heads, then they burniſh them in the Clay and other commodious Places they can meet with fit for that Purpoſe.

Some bear red Heads, ſome black, and ſome white; all which do proceed from Nature only. The red Heads are commonly greater and fairer than the reſt, and are lighter than the black; and the white are the worſt of all.

The time of their Rutting and Vaulting is about *Mid-September*; and during that Seaſon they are ſuch great Lovers of the Sport, that they mind nothing elſe, and with a greedy Deſire ſeek out the Hinds, following them by their Scent; and during the time of their Rut they eat very little. They are exceeding hot and burning with Luſt, inſomuch that where they find any Water they lie and tumble in it to cool their Heat; and in this luſtful raging Seaſon they have a peculiar Noiſe. But the Hinds are more chaſt, not deſiring Copulation ſo often, if they were not conſtrain'd to it by the Harts: ſo that one Male will ſerve for ſeveral Females; and the older they are the better they are, and therefore go to Rut before the young ones. Nor will they ſuffer the young ones to come near the Hinds, until their Venery is over, or pretty well ſpent, which when they perceive, they run upon them, forcing them away, and ſo become Maſters in their room.

Their

England. Their Luſt being over, and having ſpent ſome Time in their ſolitary Retirements, they return to their Paſtures, and live in Herds as before.

The Hinds being thus fill'd, never keep Company with the Harts until deliver'd of their Young, which is in eight Months; during which time they lodge in ſome Covert, taking Care of their Young until fit to ſhift for themſelves.

During the time of their Rut they are very eaſy to be kill'd, for they follow the Paths and Ways where the Hinds have gone, putting their Noſes to the Ground to follow them by the Scent, not regarding the Danger they are in of being taken, which at other times they are careful of.

Stags or Harts are ſaid to change their manner of Food according to the ſeveral Seaſons of the Year, which is neceſſary to be known by every expert Wood-man. I will begin at the end of their Rutting, which is about the end of *October*.

In *November*, when they ceaſe to Rut, they frequent Broomy and Heathy Fields and Places, where they may crop off the Tops of thoſe Shrubs, which are very ſtrengthening unto them after their Works of Nature hath exhauſted them: And ſometimes they lie in ſuch like Heathy and Broomy Places in the hot Months of the Year.

In *December* they herd together, and withdraw into the Foreſts, to have Harbour from the cold Froſts, Snows, Winds and Rains, and do then feed on Browze or Elder-Trees, Brambles, Briers, Hauthorns, Holms, and ſuch like things that they can find green; and in the time of Snows they feed on the Rinds or Barks of Trees.

In

In *January* they leave Herding with the raſcally Deer, and keep together in ſmall Herds near the Skirts of the Foreſts, where they may find green Corn or good Winter Paſture. England.

In *February* and *March* they Mew, or caſt their Heads, and then ſeek out good freſh Paſture and green Corn for their Night Food, lying cloſe in the Woods all the Day until their Heads are grown again.

In *April* and *May* they reſt in the Thickets, and ſuch like retiring Places, ſeldom ſtirring out of their Harbours but for Food in the Nights, much coveting green Corn. And in theſe Months they go not to ſoil (to drink) by Reaſon of the Moiſture of the Spring, and of the Dew that is on the Graſs or Corn.

In *June*, *July* and *Auguſt* they viſit the Coppices and Spring-Woods during the Heat of the Day, and in the Nights frequent Corn-Fields, no Grain coming amiſs, but they moſt delight to feed on Wheat, Oats, and Peaſe.

In *September* and *October* they begin to leave the Thickets and go to Rut; and in theſe Months they have no certain Harbour or Food, but follow the Tract of the Hinds, as before noted, not regarding who ſeeth them, purſuing the Hinds with ſuch Rage and Heat of Luſt, that they never mind eating any thing but what accidentally they meet with, which for the moſt-part are Muſhrooms, which is a great Provocative to Venery; and they are in this Seaſon eaſy to be kill'd, were their Fleſh good and wholeſome, as it is not.

The

England.

Hunting of the Hart or Stag.

The Day before the Hart or Stag is to be hunted, the Huntſman, or Harbinger, early in the Morning takes his Blood-Hound in a String, with which he diſcovers his Harbour or Reſting-Place, whither the Stag retires from feeding about Sun-riſing, keeping cloſe in the Day-time.

On the Morning appointed for the Sport, the Huntſmen diſperſe themſelves round the Wood or Thicket where he lies, and thoſe that ſee him break Covert give Notice of it to the reſt of the Company by blowing a Recheat. If the Hounds run Riot, that is, chaſe ſome raſcally (young) Deer, they are rated off; but ſuppoſing it be the ſame, the Harbinger lodg'd, and the Hounds in full Cry after him, the Horſemen that are neareſt ſecond and encourage the Dogs with Voice and Horn, that the whole Field may know which way the Stag takes: They endeavour to keep the Hounds cloſe, and obſerve his Windings and Doublings; for when he finds himſelf cloſe preſs'd he uſes all manner of Shifts to give them the Change, and preſerve himſelf; he runs from Covert to Covert to find out others, and put himſelf into their Company; and if he diſcovers he is not ſafe, he will return directly by his firſt Path, to break his Traces, and then ſhoot out into ſome Road, the light Duſt there retaining neither the Scent or the Impreſſion of his Foot; then he will run down the Wind, that he may leave no Scent of his Breath or Feet; and ſometimes he takes the Water, covering himſelf all-over in it except his Noſe; or he will ſwim down the Stream, or croſs the River.

When

When he is towards his Fall the Hounds will hold in close together and come on strongly, for then there issues out of his Mouth a white Froth, the Scent whereof is very delightful to the Hounds; and the Sweat of his Body running down his Legs, leaves a strong Scent on the Ground, which is a sure Sign to the Dogs that he is sinking; and from hence it proceeds that they are always so lusty and jocund towards the end of the Chase. When he can run no longer he will stand at Bay, either on Land or in the Water, and defy both Men and Dogs, till he is shot or otherwise destroy'd. He that gives the falling Blow or Shot has a Right to sound the Recheat, and assemble the rest of the Company. Then the Huntsman cuts the Stag's Throat, and rewards the young Hounds with the Blood, to teach them to keep to the Throat. After which they sound the Mot, or Mort, and he is cut up; and the Huntsman presents his Hanger to every one of the Company to take a Chop at his Head, which is a genteel way of begging a Shilling. Then the Huntsman takes up the Head and shews it to the Hounds; and after one has blown a treble Mort, the Ceremony is concluded by a whole Recheat in Consort by all that have Horns, bare-headed, with a general Ho-up. England.

In Buck-Hunting the great Art is to keep the Hounds from hunting counter or change, in regard of the Plenty of Fallow Deer which are usually in the same Ground: But there is not requir'd that Skill in lodging a Buck as there is in harbouring the Stag; he does not wander up and down like the Stag, or change his Layre so often, nor does he use Buck-Hunting.

England. ſo many croſſing Doublings and other Shifts. The Buck is not ſo crafty or ſtrong to beat a River, or ſtay ſo long in the Water when he is cloſe hunted, as the Stag, but flees to ſuch ſtrong Coverts as he is us'd to: And it has been obſerv'd, that ſome Bucks that have leap'd over a Park-Pale, after a Ring or two have return'd of themſelves, chooſing rather to die where they are acquainted than in a ſtrange Place.

In Buck-Hunting the ſame Hounds are us'd as run the Stag, and much the ſame Ceremonies. The Sport is not ſo good in Parks where they are inclos'd as Stag-Hunting, on account of the frequent Change and Foyl, unleſs they break out into the Country; but Deer that lie out near the Park uſually make better Chaſes than Foreſt-Deer. For facilitating the Chaſe of a Buck, the Keeper often ſelects a fat Buck out of the Herd, which he ſhoots to maim him, and then he is run down by the Hounds.

The Bucks mew, or ſhed their Heads (Horns) every Year in *April* or *May*, and their new ones are burniſh'd about the end of *Auguſt*. The Buck comes in Seaſon the eighth of *July*, and goes out at *Holyrood* (14 *September.*) The Doe comes in Seaſon when the Buck goes out, and goes out at *Twelfth-tide*. The Does are not hunted, but ſhot, or caught in Toils. They begin to Fawn about the end of *May*, and continue till *Midſummer*.

Fox-Hunting. Fox-Hunting is another of our Rural Sports. I need not obſerve that this is a ſagacious Animal, ſince he is ſo even to a Proverb. He ſeems, however, to truſt more to the Strength of his Kennel than to his Shifts

or

or the Swiftneſs of his Heels, for he never fails to run to his Earths, if he can come at them, when he is hunted. Theſe are generally in Stony Ground, or betwixt large Roots of Trees, very deep, and of difficult Acceſs: He does not make them himſelf; this is the Work of the Badger, to whom the Fox's Smell, 'tis ſaid, is ſo offenſive, that if he enter them the Badger comes no more there, but makes another. England.

As the Fox ſeeks his Prey in the Night-time, the Huntſmen take Care to have all the Earths ſtopp'd the Night before the Sport, that he may not ſhelter himſelf in them. The Huntſmen being come to the Wood they deſign to try, early in the Morning, and having all the Dogs in Couples, firſt throw off their Sure-finders, or Staunch-Hounds, being ſuch as will undertake no other Scent but that of Fox. When one of them opens 'tis a ſign he is upon the Scent where the Fox paſs'd that Night, which is call'd a Drag or Trail; if they find that the reſt of the Hounds which are caſt off improve upon it, and the Cry mends, it is probable they are right; and as the Drag mends they caſt off more that they can confide in. Upon the Hounds improving the Scent, the Huntſman on Foot, who has the Charge of them, is call'd upon to throw in two or three Couple more of the ſtaunchеſt Hounds, which being encourag'd by the Huntſman, they make it out to the Place where the Fox is; and then moſt of the other coupled Hounds are thrown off. The Fox finding he is hotly preſs'd, and unable to ſecure himſelf in the Coverts, quits them, and is then ſaid to be unkennell'd, after which he uſually leads them from Wood

England. to Wood a Ring of four, ſix, or ten Miles, and ſometimes out at length near twenty Miles, trying all the Earths he knows. One of his principal Slights is to hunt the Hounds as they do him, whereby they are many times at a Loſs or a great Fault.

The Huntſman on Foot croſſes with the Hounds he has in reſerve from Wood to Wood, to throw them in as there is Occaſion when the Finders or Stauch Hounds begin to run lag. They frequently kill the Fox upon the Turf, but if he gets to an Earth and enters it, they cry Ho-up, as at a Death, ſuppoſing the Chaſe ended, and blow a Horn to call in the Company. Having Earth'd the Fox, the next Buſineſs is to get Countrymen with Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, Pick-axes, *&c.* to dig him out, if they think the Earth not too great; and for their facilitating the ſame, the Huntſman muſt be provided with one or two good Terriers to put into the Earth after him to lay him up, that is, to fix him in an Angle (which may be ſooner done, according to the Opinion of ſome, by putting a Collar of Bells on the Terrier's Neck) for the Earth often-times conſiſts of divers Angles, and the Uſe of the Terrier is to know where the Fox lieth; for as ſoon as he finds him he continues baying or barking; ſo that which way the Noiſe is heard, that way they dig to him: And when he is dug up, ſometimes he is thrown amongſt the Hounds to bleed, and encourage them; and this will make them lie at an Earth when they come to a ſtrange Wood, or to an unknown Earth; and ſometimes he is reſerv'd alive and hunted another Day, which is call'd a Bag-Fox.

If

If the Earth proves ſo deep and rocky that there is no poſſibility of diging him out, uſually Steel Traps are ſet at the Mouth of the Earth, or elſe a Hay is pitch'd round it, and ſo watch to take him at his going off, which will be in the Night following, and oft-times ſooner; for his Heat and the Coldneſs of the Earth will not ſuffer him to ſtay in long, ſo that when he apprehends all things are quiet above, he comes out. England.

Of Badgers there are two ſorts, the one call'd the Dog-Badger, from his reſembling a Dog in his Feet, and the other the Hog-Badger, from having a Cloven-hoof like a Hog. The latter alſo is whiter and larger than the former, and has his Head and Snout thicker. Hunting the Badger.

The Dog-Badger Earths in Woods and Thickets, Rocks and Mountainous Places, making his Kennel deep and narrow; whereas the Hog-Badger being fat and lazy, Earths in open, eaſy, and light Grounds. The Badger is a ſleepy Creature, and ſeldom ſtirs out but in the Night for his Prey. They live to a great Age, and when their Sight fails them, as it uſually does when they are old, they remain in their Burrows, and the young Badgers bring them their Food. Their Legs are longer on the Right ſide than the Left, therefore they chuſe the ſide of a Hill or a Furrow when they run.

The Badger preys upon all manner of Fowl, Pigs and Rabbets, and does great Miſchief in Warrens; he alſo eats Roots and Fruits. He makes a ſtout Defence when he is attack'd, and will endure a great Blow, except on his Snout, which is very tender. The Badger and Fox are mortal Enemies, and

England. and frequently engage very fiercely about their Prey. When the Badger is hunted he makes to his Earth much ſooner than the Fox, and defends his Kennel better: he fights upon his Back, uſing both Teeth and Nails; and by blowing up his Skin, preſerves himſelf againſt the Bite of Dogs, When he perceives the Terriers near him in his Burrow, he will ſtop the Hole between him and the Dogs, and remove into another Apartment, for he has ſeveral, barricading the way as he goes. Some Burrows have ſeven or eight diſtinct Chambers, which are well lin'd or furniſh'd with Straw, Leaves, Moſs, and the like.

Having dug out the Badger, and taken him in a Sack, he is carry'd to ſome Place where he can't eſcape, and worried by the whole Pack of Hounds; and tho' he will defend himſelf a great while againſt them, the braveſt muſt ſubmit to Numbers.

Hare-Hunting. But of all our Rural Sports none is ſo much admir'd at this Day as Hare-Hunting, becauſe in this every Gentleman may uſe as much or as little Exerciſe as he pleaſes; he may make choice of a Pack of Dogs that will keep his Horſes to three quarters Speed, or of others that will not hunt much faſter than a Foot Pace; but the Medium between theſe two Extremes is generally moſt approv'd of. Then the Sportſman may either follow the Dogs cloſe at the Heels, or he may ſtand on the Foil, and meet them as the Hare takes her Rings, for it is very rare that ſhe runs far out at length like the Fox: In a Fox Chaſe it is difficult ever to come in again if one is thrown out; he muſt take all Leaps, Gates, Stiles and Hedges, and make

no Stop for ten or fifteen Miles riding sometimes. But it is not so in Hare-Hunting, where a Man may lie behind and come in again almost at his Pleasure. England.

The Season for Hare-Hunting begins in *September*, or immediately after Harvest, and lasts till *April*. In the beginning of the Season they are found in Shrubs and Bushes near some Coppice; in *December* it is observ'd they lie most in the Furrows, and in *March* in the green Winter Corn. If they are hunted in Rainy Weather they will seldom take to the Woods, on account of the Wetness of the Boughs and Leaves, but chuse rather the open Fields and hardest Ground. A Hare that is us'd to a certain Place, especially if it be a Female, will make her Rings about home, unless she is hard press'd, and forc'd to run end-ways. At first she will do nothing but turn cross and double to confound the Dogs, passing several times one way and in the same Path; so that the Hounds will be at a Loss whether to take backwards or forwards. Some Hares are so cunning that when they hear the Dogs at a Distance they will leave their Forms and lie in a Tuft of Weeds and Bulrushes in a River. Others, when hard hunted, will go to Vault, that is, run into a Burrow like a Coney: And others, if they have an Opportunity, will go up one side of a Hedge and down on the other, or run on the top of a close Hedge an hundred Yards that their Feet may leave no Scent. They will also run into a Flock of Sheep, or thro' a Drove of Cattle in the Highway, the Scent of which prevailing above that of the Hares, the Dogs are frequently at a Fault by these Means. A Hare of all other Game

England. Game leaves the least Scent behind her. The Hounds after a Buck or a Fox will run with their Noses Breast high; and when they have been us'd to hunt these it is not easy to bring them to hunt the Hare again. Young Hares that have not been hunted do not use the Subtilties and Doublings that old ones do, but run on end-ways before the Hounds, often squatting and starting, which mightily encourages the Hounds.

On Plains and Downs where the Grass is short the Scent dries away immediately, and the Hares that are found in Champaign Countries usually run much brisker than those that lie in enclos'd Grounds. In *February* and *March* the Hares are very stout, and will run a great many Miles out at length like a Fox; but after Harvest they are fat and foggy, and many of them being young Leverets, become an easy Prey to the Hounds. There is no Hunting in a Frost, the Scent will not lie, and besides the Ground is so hard and rough that it cuts the Dogs Feet in Pieces: On the Contrary, the Hare has Fur at the bottom of her Feet, and is not affected by the Hardness of the Ground: She avoids running therefore on the heavy Clays, which stick to her Feet, and chuses a hard Path or a green Balk. It is not good hunting either in very dry Weather, or when it Rains hard; for in the first Case the Scent will not lie, and in the latter it is wash'd away.

It is not usual for Hares to take the Water, but some will cross a Brook several times to avoid the Dogs. The Shifts and Subtilties us'd by these Animals to save their Lives, according to Huntsmen, are innumerable, and

and diſcover ſuch Sagacity as wou'd almoſt induce a Man to believe they were endow'd with Reaſon, or ſomething like it. And nothing can affor'd greater Delight than to ſee with what Diligence and Cunning the Dogs will trace a Hare in all her Doublings and Windings; tho' ſome chuſe to hunt altogether by the View, and will not ſuffer the Hounds to make it out when they are at a Fault; they ride before, and call the Dogs after them from Place to Place, where they ſee the Hare, or imagine ſhe has paſs'd: But this ſoon ſpoils the Hounds, and is but little Diverſion to a true Son of the Field. England.

Courſing the Hare with Greyhounds is another Rural Sport. Theſe Dogs are exceeding ſwift, and of a moſt beautiful Shape and Make: They run altogether in View, and ſeldom or never attempt to follow a Hare by the Scent. The Courſe it ſelf is pleaſant enough; but we are often forc'd to beat the Field ſo long before a Hare is found, that the Fatigue generally out-ballances the Pleaſure. The uſual way therefore is to give a Shilling to ſome Shepherd or looſe Fellow, who is dextrous at finding them, to ſhew where the Hare ſits, and then we have all the Diverſion and none of the Trouble. If ſhe ſits near Cover, the Company all get between the Hare and the Covert, and force her into the wide Field; and it is uſual when ſhe is firſt ſtarted to give her four-ſcore Yards or more before the Dogs, which is call'd giving the Hare Law. If the Dogs are good they have generally the Heels of the Hare, and if ſhe were to keep running on in a direct Line they wou'd ſeldom fail of catching her; but this Creature, when ſhe is preſs'd by Courſing

England. the Greyhounds, will give a ſudden turn to the right or left, and throw them off ſeveral Poles: For as the Greyhound is not aware of the Turn, and the Hare has a ſhorter Body and Legs, ſhe turns with more eaſe. When a Hare turns ſhort thus on the ſide of a ſteep Hill, the Greyhounds, in endeavouring to turn after her, ſometimes break their Necks down the Hill. Another Diſadvantage the Greyhound has in the Length of his Legs, is, that he cannot bear well, that is, ſtoop in his full ſpeed to take up the Hare; whereupon it frequently happens that the leſſer Dog, which comes laſt, takes up the Hare, when the larger runs over her.

Courſing Deer in Paddocks.

Greyhounds are us'd alſo in Courſing Deer in a Paddock, which is indeed a kind of Racing, and a Diverſion which ſome People of Quality are very fond of.

A Paddock is a Piece of Ground enclos'd with a Wall or Pale, a Mile in length, and a Quarter of a Mile in breadth, the further end being ſomething the broadeſt, that People may ſee to the end of the Courſe. There are at the Entrance little Dog-houſes on one ſide, and on the other Pens for the Deer, and People appointed to let them out according to the Rules of the Sport. The Deer run all along the ſide of the Pale or Wall, and in the Courſe are plac'd ſeveral Poſts; the firſt from the Pens is call'd the Law-Poſt, which is an hundred and ſixty Yards diſtant from them; the ſecond is the Quarter of a Mile Courſe; the third the Half Mile Poſt; the fourth the Pinching-Poſt, beyond which, near the further-end, is the Ditch, being a Place made to receive Deer, and keep them from being further purſu'd by the Dogs, and

and near it are Seats for the Judges who decide the Matter. England.

The Deer being let out of the Pens, are ſuffer'd to run as far as the Law-Poſt before the Dogs that run for the Prize are let go. If the Deer ſwerve before he comes to the Pinching-Poſt ſo much that his Head is judg'd nearer the Dog-houſe than the Ditch, it is adjudg'd no Match, and they run three Days after. But if there be no ſuch ſwerve, and the Deer runs ſtrait till he comes beyond the Pinching-Poſt, then the Dog that is neareſt the Deer when he ſwerves, or is blanch'd by any Accident, wins the Match. But if no ſuch ſwerve happen, then that Dog that leaps the Ditch firſt wins the Match.

Another Recreation that Hounds afford us is Otter-Hunting. Otters are ſaid to be Amphibious Animals: But notwithſtanding they prey upon Fiſh, and will remain a long time under Water, yet it is without Reſpiration, and therefore they may very well be taken for Land-Animals. They are perfect Devourers of Fiſh, and will clear a Pond of them in a ſhort time, conſtantly making their Dens or Beds in the Banks of Ponds or Rivers under great Roots of Trees. An Otter will ſwim a Mile together up the Stream in queſt of his Prey, which by this means he ſmells at a great Diſtance; and when he has fill'd his Guts, is carry'd gently down the Stream again to his Couch. He deſtroy's a great deal more than he eats, leaving generally the Tail-part of the Fiſh uneaten. When he is deſtitute of other Food he will live upon Roots and Herbs. Otter-Hunting.

In order to hunt the Otter the Sportſman provides himſelf with Otter-Hounds and

England. Spears, and ſome few Blood-Hounds, or Draught-Hounds; and ſetting a Draught-Hound, with two or three Couple of other Hounds, on each ſide the River, and a Spearman or two to obſerve the Otter's Vents (*i. e.* his coming up to the top of the Water to take Breath) they watch to ſtrike him with their Spears as he riſes; if they miſs him, they purſue him ſtill, the Hounds, who come trailing along by the River-ſide, beating every Tree-Root, Oſier-bed, and Tuft of Bulruſhes, and will ſometimes take Water after their Game like a Spaniel; and it is uſual to hunt againſt the Stream, that the Dogs may have the better Scent of him as he has of the Fiſh.

When the Otter is wounded by a Spear he immediately makes to Land, and will encounter the Dogs that attack him very fiercely; but the Huntſmen coming in with their Spears, ſoon put an end to the Combat.

Hawking From Hunting I proceed to Hawking, a Sport almoſt diſus'd at preſent, for which Reaſon I ſhall ſay but little of it; though formerly no Man of Quality was without his Falconer, his Hawks, and Spaniels. Thoſe that have treated of this Subject reduce Hawks to two ſorts, *viz.* the Long-wing'd-Hawks, and the Short-wing'd-Hawks. The Long-wing'd are the Ger-Faulcon, the Faulcon, the Lanner, the Bawrel, the Merlin and Hobby. The Short-wing'd are the Goſs-hawk and Sparrow-hawk.

The Ger-Faulcon is much larger than any other, and flies at the largeſt Game, ſuch as the Hern, and River-Fowl. When theſe Hawks have found a Fowl they endeavour to

to get above it, and then make ſeveral Throughs or Down-ſhoots till they have kill'd or wounded it. England.

The Faulcon, or Slight-Faulcon, is bold and hardy, and of great Strength and Courage to endure Wind and Weather, gaining her Prey by main Wing. She is more difficult to be reclaim'd (taught) than any other Hawk, but when ſhe is, flies at all Game both in Field and River.

The Lanner is much us'd, being ſometimes call'd the Kitchin-Hawk, making more Flights in a Day than any other Hawk, except the Goſs-hawk. She is both for the River and Field, but chiefly for the Field for Pheaſant and Partridge.

The Merlin is a ſmall Hawk, of a fine Shape, bold and eager at her Game, which is the Thruſh, Blackbird, Quail, Lark, and other ſmall Birds. She will alſo attack the Partridge, and other Birds ſtronger than her ſelf; and tho' ſhe can't hold them, will kill them. It is uſual to fly a Caſt (two) of theſe Hawks at a time, at which the Birds are ſo terrify'd, that they will chuſe to ſhelter themſelves under the Horſes Legs, rather than truſt to their Wings. A Caſt of Merlins make excellent Sport when they are flown at the Snipe in Winter.

The Hobby is the leaſt of all Hawks except the Merlin: her Excellency is in flying at Larks, which ſeldom eſcape her. She is a Hawk of the Lure, as all Long-wing'd-Hawks are, a high Flier, very bold and daring, inſomuch that ſhe will attack a Kite or a Crow. She affords very good Diverſion with Nets and Spaniels; for the Dogs beating the Field and ſpringing the Larks, the poor

England. poor Birds, ſeeing the Hawks ſoaring aloft, chuſe to lie cloſe rather then take Wing, and the Net is eaſily drawn over them.

The Bawrel is a large Field-Hawk, and will kill Pheaſants in Encloſures.

The Goſs-hawk is a Short-wing'd-Hawk, very hardy and eager after her Prey, very apt to take a Stand on a Tree, and when they diſcover their Prey, fly at it with ſuch Swiftneſs and Strength that they ſeldom miſs their Game, which is chiefly Partridge.

Partridge Hawking

Partridge-Hawking affords a great deal of Diverſion: Thoſe that uſe it are provided with about four or five Couples of Spaniels that are good Rangers, and ſuch as will hunt within Compaſs. Theſe they follow on Horſe-back, with their Hawks on their Fiſts, ready to caſt off on ſpringing any Birds. It is common to caſt off ſeveral Hawks at a time on ſpringing a Covey, which affords admirable Diverſion; but the true Sportſmen do not approve of this Practice, calling it murdering the Game.

When Faulcons and other Long-wing'd-Hawks are flown at the Field, if they kill not their Game at the firſt Flight they climb up and mount aloft that they may kill by ſtooping: Tho' there are ſome that, truſting to their own Swiftneſs, will maſter their Prey at the Stretch; as the Goſs-hawk, by her ſwift flying, takes her Prey at her Pleaſure: Others, that are ſlow of Flight, are forc'd to make uſe of Stratagem. Pheaſants are uſually taken by the Hawk as they are perch'd on ſome Tree in the Woods, theſe Birds being ſeldom found in the open Field.

The Sparrow-hawk reſembles the Goſs-hawk, and takes the ſame Flights, but is not ſo large: Her Commoneſs only renders her leſs eſteem'd than the others, for ſhe is in her Nature very valuable. Her chief Game is young Partridges, Magpies, Blackbirds, and other ſmall Birds. England.

There is no Rural Sport more us'd of late than that of Setting; ſcarce a Gentleman but has his Setting-Dogs and Nets for taking Partridges: And as this Diverſion is attended with very little Labour or Hazard, we find even the Ladies to be Admirers of it. Within a Mile of home uſually there is Game enough of this kind to be found; they can go out an Hour or two Morning or Evening and divert themſelves, and return again, without any manner of Inconvenience: and as the two principal Seaſons are in the Spring and Autumn, the Temperature of the Air at thoſe Times is no ſmall Inducement to the following it. Setting.

The propereſt Dogs for this Sport are Land-Spaniels; but Water-Spaniels, Mungrils between both, Lurchers, or any other Dogs that have good Noſes, may be made Setters. They are taught to beat and range the Fields, quartering from ſide to ſide up the Wind, that they may ſcent the Birds the better; and when they come near the Game, they are taught to creep upon their Bellies and lie cloſe, pointing towards the Birds till the Sportſman has drawn his Net over them. This is ſometimes done by one Man, who fixes a Staff in the Ground, to which one End of the Net is faſtned; or by two Men on Horſe-back, each of them taking one End of the Net, and riding at a good rate,

ſpread

England. ſpread it over the Ground where they ſuppoſe the Birds to be. Thoſe that are good Sportſmen frequently get a View of the Birds before they draw; but they are ſo near the Colour of the Earth, and lie ſo cloſe, that it muſt be a very good Eye that diſcovers them. If they are in doubt where the Birds lie, or they apprehend the Covey to be large, it is uſual to draw two Nets over the Ground. In the Spring-time Partridges are found only in Pairs, but after Harveſt it is common to meet with a Brood or Covey of five or ſix Brace and more.

Partridges delight moſt in Corn-Fields; under Covert of the Corn they ſhelter themſelves and breed: Nor do they quit thoſe Fields after Harveſt, the Stubble, eſpecially that of Wheat, affording them both Shelter and Food. When the Wheat-Stubble is cut, or trodden down by Cattle, they betake themſelves to the Barley-Stubble; and in the Furrows among the Clots and long Graſs hide themſelves and their whole Coveys. Upon the Approach of the Winter Seaſon they retire to the enclos'd Grounds and Uplands, taking Covert under the Hedges and Buſhes, and among the Mole-hills, at the Roots of Trees, in Broom, or Foggy Graſs: And ſome of them all the Year long will haunt ſmall Coppices and Underwoods, eſpecially if they are contiguous to Corn-Fields. In the middle of Corn-Harveſt, when the Fields are full of People and Cattle, they frequent the fallow Fields in the middle of the Day, and come to feed only in the Corn-Fields early in the Morning and late in the Evening. Partridges are taken alſo by trannelling Nets in the Night-time; and by

by many other Engines and Devices, which I ſhall not take upon me to deſcribe here, being more frequently us'd by Poachers, and other raſcally People, purely for Gain, and not for Diverſion. It is become very frequent of late to ſpring Partridges with a Dog that hunts well, and then ſhoot them flying; which brings me to enquire into that other Country-Diverſion of Shooting. England.

In Shooting, either flying or ſitting, Sportſmen endeavour to ſhoot with the Wind, and not againſt it; and rather ſide-ways, or behind the Fowl, than in their Faces. The Gunner has always with him a Spaniel attending very cloſe, to fetch the Game he ſhoots, or ſpring it for him to ſhoot flying, which moſt Gentlemen who uſe this Sport can do; and when the Wings are extended, if a ſingle Shot hit the Wing, it probably brings the Bird down ſo as to be taken by the Spaniel. A Gun for this Sport is uſually about four Foot and half in the Barrel, and a pretty wide Bore, ſomething under that of a Muſket. Some are of Opinion it is beſt to ſhoot a little before the Fowl, otherwiſe it will be paſs'd before the Shot reaches it: But as the Sportſman uſually endeavours to let the Game paſs by or from him before he ſhoots, and ſo takes it upon a Line, this Direction is perfectly unneceſſary. Many Gentlemen ſhoot flying on Horſe-back, their Horſes being brought to ſtand ſtill upon the leaſt Check of the Bridle, and not to move upon the Report of a Gun. Shooting

In ſhooting Pheaſants that generally lie in Woods or Coppices, the Sportſman always takes with him a good Spaniel, that beats about, and makes the Pheaſant leave the

England. Ground to pearch upon ſome Tree, where the Dog ſtands baying or barking at her; on which the Bird is ſo intent, that his Maſter finds little Difficulty to approach within reach of her, and bring her down with his Gun. The Cock-Pheaſant is one of the moſt beautiful Birds this Iſland affords, and eſteem'd a delicious Morſel. In ſhooting Ducks and Water-Fowl they uſe no Dogs to range, but only to follow cloſe behind, for this ſort of Fowl will riſe faſt enough.

Woodcocks are another conſiderable Branch of the Gunner's Sport. Theſe are much more plentiful in the North and Weſt of *England* than in the Southern or Mid-land Counties; the Reaſon whereof is ſaid to be, That they meet with more little ſhallow Streams there, in which they feed in froſty Weather. Theſe Birds leave us in the Spring, and return again in Winter. It is ſuppos'd they are bred in ſome Country to the North of *Britain*, and forc'd hither in Winter by the Rigour of the Climate. They feed in the Water like Ducks, mudding and mixing it with Earth. At their firſt coming over they are found upon the high Grounds amongſt Shrubs; and uſually lie cloſe in the Day-time, feeding, like Water-Fowl, for the moſt part in the Night. The Woodcock ſeems to be apprehenſive of ſome Bird of Prey, by his ſhort Flights, and dropping down ſuddenly. The uſual way of coming at them in the Weſt is by fluſhing them with a Dog; then putting up a Stale, reſembling a black Horſe or Cow, which the Sportſman carries before him, concealing himſelf thereby from the Cock, and ſhoots him thro' a Hole of the Cloth. In a Froſt they find them feeding on the ſides of Rivulets.

lets. Some uſe Setting-Dogs and a Bell, ſhooting them before they are diſturb'd. They alſo ſpring them with Spaniels, and ſhoot them flying, which is the uſual Sport of Gentlemen in all parts of *England*, and introduc'd here by the *French* about forty Years ago. England.

There are many other ways of taking Woodcocks: In the Ridings between high Woods they place a Net croſs from one ſide to the other, about the height the Cocks fly, Night and Morning, for they generally take a Flight or two about Twilight before they go to feed, and again in the Morning before they go to their Seat; and this is call'd Cock-ſhoot-time, when a Boy ſtands under one of the Poles that ſupports the Net, and by a String pulls the Net to the Ground when the Cock ſtrikes againſt it. They are taken alſo by trannelling Nets, and by Snares made of Horſe-Hair ſet in the Furrows where they us'd to feed. Another way is by placing Nets on the Ground in the Paths of Woods, and driving the Cocks into them. Theſe Birds, tho' they are excellent Food, are not comprehended under the Term *Game*, and conſequently every one is at Liberty to kill them; which makes a Dinner of Woodcocks in the Weſt of *England* as cheap as a Beef-ſteak.

Thoſe who have given Directions concern- Fiſhing.
ing this Diverſion adviſe the Angler to place himſelf ſo that his Shadow may not fall upon the Water; and that in Ponds he ſhou'd angle near the Watering-places where Cattle go to drink: that in Rivers alſo he ſhou'd have Regard to the Places where the Fiſh frequent; and obſerve, that it is uſually

England. good Angling in Whirl-pools, under Bridges, at the Fall of Mills, and wherever the Water is deep and clear. The Seaſon for Angling is from *April* to *October*, for in cold or windy Weather the Fiſh will not bite; and the beſt Times of the Day are from three to nine in the Morning, and from three to Sun-ſet in the Afternoon. If the Wind be Eaſterly it is in vain to angle: In any other Points it is well enough, if it do not blow hard; but the South is the beſt, and a cloſe lowring warm Day, with a gentle Wind. After a Shower they will riſe at a Fly, and bite eagerly; and the cooler the Weather the better during the hot Months; whereas towards Winter the warmeſt Days are beſt.

At the Opening of Sluices, or Mill-Dams, if you go down the Water you cannot eaſily miſs of Fiſh, that ſwim up the Stream in ſearch of Food which the Water brings down. And at any time when Trouts leap up at the Flies upon the Water, or when the Jacks purſue other Fiſh, is a good time for Angling. But after great Rains, when the Waters are diſcolour'd, or in exceſſive hot Weather, it never is good Angling.

Carp, Tench, Eels, Jacks and Breams delight moſt in ſtanding Waters, the three firſt in muddy Bottoms: Salmons, Trouts, Perch, Gudgeons, Barbels, Roach and Dace in running Streams: The Shad, Mullet, and ſome others, in Waters that ebb and flow.

The Baits generally us'd are either Worms, Flies, Maggots, Frogs, ſmall Fiſh, or Paſts, of which Fiſhermen make a great Variety.

Carp. The Carp is cover'd with very ſtrong broad white Scales, of a yellowiſh Caſt when he is of any Age. He grows till he is two

Feet

Feet or more in length, and is of a proportionable breadth and thickneſs. He is ſaid to live above an hundred Years, if he comes to no untimely end. His Head is ſhort, and he has no Teeth. He has broad Fins, and his Tail is broad and forked. But what is moſt remarkable in this Fiſh, is, that he has no Tongue, only a Fleſhy Palate in the room of it, with which he taſts his Food. Carps are ſaid to have been brought into *England* about 150 Years ago, by one *Leonard Maſcal*. They are delicious Food, eſpecially ſtew'd in their own Blood. They breed ſeveral Months in the Year, which few other Fiſh do; and conſequently encreaſe mightily, if they are not devour'd by Pikes or Perch, or put into ſome Pond where there are cold Springs, and then they will not breed at all. The Carp is a Leather-mouth'd Fiſh, ſo that if you have once ſtruck him with your Hook he ſeldom breaks away. He is ſubtil, and very difficult to be taken, eſpecially in Ponds where he has Food enough: He will ſcarce ever bite in cold Weather, and in the hot Seaſon the Sportſman cannot be up too early or too late. The Baits moſt proper for Carp are Worms or ſweet Paſts. They ſpawn chiefly in *May* or *June*; after which they are uſually very hungry, and will bite, if ever. England.

The Tench has very ſmall Scales, ſmooth and ſlippery as an Eel, of a very dark Colour enclining to green, and grows almoſt as large as the Carp; and both the one and the other will live a great while out of the Water, perhaps longer than any other Fiſh, except Eels. The Tench has large Fins, a red Circle about his Eyes, and a little Barb at each Tench.

England. each Corner of his Mouth ; delights to lie in the Mud and among the Weeds : and both the Carp and Tench ſtrike ſo deep into the Mud that it is ſcarce poſſible to take them with a caſting Net. Some eſteem the Fleſh of the Tench preferable to that of the Carp. It is a very firm Fiſh, few Bones, and makes a noble Diſh ſouc'd : One full-grown Tench will fill an ordinary Diſh. This Fiſh will bite freely during the hot Seaſon, *viz.* in the Months of *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*, early in the Morning and late in the Evening. The beſt Baits for them are little red Worms. The Tench is call'd the Phyſician of the other Fiſh, who are ſaid to receive great Benefit by rubbing againſt him ; and 'tis for this Reaſon, according to Sportſmen, that the Pikes and Jacks will not prey upon him.

Eels. Eels are another Fiſh that delight much in Mud, and indeed uſually live in it, except when they ſtrike out for their Prey, which is uſually in the Night. They ſo much reſemble a Snake in their Make and Motion, that the *Indians* refuſe to eat them ; though the clear Silver-Eel is certainly moſt delicious wholeſome Food. Their Backs are of a dark greeniſh Colour, and their Bellies whitiſh, or at leaſt ought to be ſo, for if they are of a muddy or yellow Colour, they are neither grateful to the Palate or Stomach : Perhaps there is no Fiſh more unwholeſome than a muddy Eel ; many Inſtances might be given of People who have kill'd themſelves with eating too freely of this kind of Food, eſpecially of large over-grown Eels. They ſeldom ſtir out of their Holes during the Winter Seaſon, but keep in the Mud ; and in Summer the Night is the moſt proper time

time to take them; which is usually done by laying several Hooks in the Water, baited with little red Worms, and fastening them by a Line to the Bank; on these Hooks you will find several have hung themselves when you come to take the Hooks up in the Morning. You may also angle for this Fish in Mill-ponds, and under Bridges, and wherever there is a great Fall of Water. England.

The Pike and Jack are the same Fish, differing only in their Size and Age; or in other Words, what we call a Jack is a young Pike. His Body is round and long; his Scales set close, and of a whitish Colour, except towards the Back, which is a dark green; and the Under Jaw only has Teeth. He is a Fish of Prey, and may be call'd the Fresh-Water-Shark; only his Flesh is admirably firm and white, and most delicious eating; whereas the Flesh of the Shark is good for little. He is bold, very little afraid of a Man, and will lie basking himself in the Sun on the top of the Water frequently till he is snar'd or shot. He grows to a Yard or Ell in length, and is said to live longer than the Carp. The largest are found in the Meers of the Fens, but those in Rivers or clear Ponds are held to be the best. He never ventures to Sea, and seldom to the Mouth of a River; and if he does, he grows lean and good for nothing. He will swallow Fish almost as big as himself, and even those of his own kind, with the Head downwards, and perhaps the Tail hanging out of his Mouth; and lives very much upon Frogs in Summer. The larger he is the firmer his Flesh, and consequently in most esteem. He spares no kind of Fish except the Tench, The Pike

England. as has been intimated already. The uſual Bait for him is a little Perch, Roach, Dace, *&c.* or the yelloweſt Frogs. He is taken either with the Angle or the Trowling-line, and with all kind of Nets.

The Salmon. The Salmon is a Fiſh univerſally admir'd. He is three or four Foot in length, a ſtrait beautiful Fiſh, cloath'd with ſmall white Scales, and arm'd with Teeth, the largeſt weighing between thirty and forty Pounds; he has a little Head, a ſharp Snout, a fork'd Tail, and his Back of a Blueiſh Colour. The Fleſh of the Salmon before it is boil'd or ſalted is White, but afterwards changes Red. It is a fat, tender and ſweet Fiſh, with which the Stomach is ſoon ſatiated, and therefore 'tis not adviſable to eat too much of it. They are always bred in Rivers near the Sea, but in freſh Water: They ſpawn in *Auguſt*, making a Hole in ſome Gravelly part of the River, where they hide it, covering it with Stones or Gravel. Both the Melter and the Spawner betake themſelves to the Sea before Winter, and after the cold Seaſon return to the freſh Water again. It is ſaid they grow large at Sea, but fatten moſt in the Rivers: They ſeldom remain long in a place, but get up as near the Fountain-Head as they can, keeping in the middle of the River; and are of that ſtrength and agility, that they will ſometimes jump over things that obſtruct their Paſſage in the River. They fiſh for them in *May*, *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*, baiting with Worms or ſmall Fiſh, and uſually ſtand in ſome Boat in the middle of the Stream, becauſe he ſeldom comes near the Shoar: The Natural or Artificial Fly alſo is a good Bait for him; but it is neceſſary to uſe a Trowl,

as

as for a Pike, rather than an Angle, on account of his Strength. There are various ways beſides, which Fiſhermen uſe who make it a Trade to take them; but my Buſineſs here is only to mention Fiſhing as a Gentleman's Diverſion. The Legiſlature have thought fit to make ſeveral Laws for the Preſervation of the Salmon-Fiſheries, which are found chiefly in the North and Weſt of *England*. Our Rivers in the South have ſcarce any Salmon, except ſome few that are taken in the *Thames*: Theſe indeed are preferr'd to all others at *London*, poſſibly becauſe they have the *Thames* Salmon freſher than they can have them from any other River. Twelve Pence a Pound is an ordinary Price for Salmon in Town; though it may be purchas'd for three Pence a Pound or leſs in the Weſt and North near the Salmon Rivers. England.

The Trout is rather long than broad, having white Scales, the largeſt about two Foot long: He has a ſhort round Head, a blunt Snout, and arm'd with Teeth; prettily ſpotted with red Spots when he is in Seaſon, which is during the hot Months: His Fleſh turns red with boiling; and in many other Reſpects he reſembles the Salmon. They ſpawn in *November* and *December*; whereas other Fiſh ſpawn in the Spring; and till the Weather grows warm are good for nothing: nor will their Fleſh change red with dreſſing when out of Seaſon. They are bred chiefly in ſhallow gravelly Brooks, and feed on little Fiſh, Flies, and Inſects. They have but few ſmall Bones, and their Fleſh is preferr'd by many that underſtand good Eating to any other Freſh-Water-Fiſh. They will bite The Trout.

England. either at Flies on the top of the Water, or Ground-baits in deep Pits. The Trout is always lean in cold Weather, which is ſaid to proceed from the Lice or little Worms that ſtick cloſe to his Fleſh, and ſuck out all his Moiſture. When it begins to be warm he gathers Strength, and leaving the deep Waters, reſorts to the gravelly Shallows, where he rubs and cleanſes himſelf from his Lice. The Baits moſt proper for him are Worms, Minows, or Flies either natural or artificial; but the Dew-worm is eſteem'd the beſt: As for Paſts, he does not much regard them.

Perch. The Perch is a ſhort Fiſh, but pretty broad, Hog-back'd, and arm'd with Teeth, his Scales ſmall, and extremely cloſe and ruff; he has a thorny Back, and is of a light brown Colour, with pretty red Fins: He ſeldom exceeds two Foot in length, and ſpawns in *February* or *March*: His Fleſh is eſteem'd delicious eating. As he is a Fiſh of Prey, they bait for him frequently with little Fiſh, but a Dew-worm is as well. He bites beſt in Summer, Morning and Evening, and will not refuſe the Bait in a fine warm Day in Winter. He is a brave bold biting Fiſh, with a wide Mouth, and affords the Angler great Diverſion: You may take them as faſt as you can lay in early in the Morning, but when the Day grows hot they bite no more till the Evening.

Gudgeon The Gudgeon is a little round Bodied Fiſh, ſeldom more than four or five Inches in length; it has ſmall Scales, and is of a light brown Colour, the Fleſh ſweet and well reliſh'd, and may be eaten with the Bones, like Sprats. It ſpawns three or four times in Summer, and delights

delights in swift Streams and gravelly Bottoms. The best Baits for them are little red Dunghil-Worms, which shou'd trail upon the Ground. It is common to fish for them with several Hooks, and the Angler frequently brings up two or three together. In the Heat of Summer they lie in the shalloweſt part of the River, insomuch that the Sportsman may see them take their Baits: And as there is usually Plenty of them, and they bite at almost all Hours, there are few sorts of Fish that afford more Diversion, or are better worth the taking, if they are eaten as soon as out of the Water. They are very little inferior to Smelts, and resemble them pretty much in their Form and Taste, only they are less; and we have them all the Year, whereas Smelts visit us but once in Summer. England.

As for Roach, Dace, Chub, Bream, and other rascally Fish, the manner of taking them is not worth describing; and as I have given the Reader a general Taste of this kind of Diversion, he will esteem it sufficient in a Work of this Nature, where I must unavoidably be conversant with so great a Variety of Objects.

The next Rural Recreation I shall treat of is that of Horse-racing, a Sport of late Years become universal: Scarce a County in *England* but has its stated Times and Places for Racing in Spring and Autumn, at which most of the Gentlemen of the several Counties respectively assemble. Those that are fond of this Diversion are extremely nice in the Breed of their Horses, and have imported the Horses of several Countries in order to mend it. The *Turkish* Horse, 'tis observ'd, Horse-racing.

England. has a great deal of Beauty and Fire, and is very ſwift; with a good Mare he breeds fine Colts, eſpecially for the Race; but there are few of theſe brought to *England*.

The *Barb*, or *Barbary*, Horſe is of all others the moſt teachable and gentle, and has a very graceful Action; but is naturally ſo lazy and negligent in his Walk, that he is apt to ſtumble on plain Ground: whereas if he is awaken'd and rode up to his Mettle, no Horſe is more nimble, vigorous, and adroit, and better for an Action of one or two Hours. He makes a good Stallion to breed running Horſes out off, the Colts being well winded, fleet, and good at bottom. But the choiceſt *Barbes* are ſeldom brought over, the Merchants who import them not being Judges of the Goodneſs of a Horſe, and endeavouring to buy the cheapeſt.

The *Spaniſh* Horſe is of a moſt exact and curious Shape, not ſo thin and ſlight as the *Barb*, but form'd by Nature for Strength as well as Beauty. He is very teachable, and yet of high Spirit and Courage. 'Tis reported that thoſe of their beſt Breed that are train'd up for the Encounter of the Bull at their Bull-Feaſts, will obey their Riders even after their Guts are let out, and continue the Action to the utmoſt of their Strength, though they are forc'd to tread on their own Bowels. But however that be, the *Spaniſh* Horſe hath the beſt Action in his Trot, the loftieſt Gallop, the ſwifteſt Carreer; and yet is extremely gentle and tractable, and proper to make a Shew at a Cavalcade, or on a Review.

There are alſo ſeveral good Breeds of *Engliſh* Horſes both for Racing and Hunting, and no Horſes in *Europe* will endure greater

Hardſhips

Hardſhips and Fatigue. The Twelve Stone Horſes, ſuch as uſually run for Plates, are eſteem'd very proper for Officers of the Army, if they be well choſen, and of a good Diſpoſition (which generally our *Engliſh* Horſes are not) and of the ſtrongeſt ſort, with good Reins and Limbs, and Heads well ſet on. England.

The Race-Horſe ought to be as light as poſſible, large and long, but well ſhap'd, with a ſhort Back, long Sides, a little long legg'd, and narrow breaſted; for ſuch will gallop nimbly. And there is this Advantage in Horſe-Matches, that we are ever endeavouring to mend the Breed, and know exactly the Speed, Wind, Force and Heart of every Horſe that runs; which directs us in our Choice of Horſes for the War, Hunting, Breeding, the Road, *&c.* It is obſerv'd, that a Horſe may travel well and hunt well, and yet when he comes to be preſs'd hard, and forc'd to the Extremity of what he can do, prove not good at bottom. The ſame Defect in Nature, which occaſions a Horſe to be faint-hearted when he is ſtrain'd to his utmoſt, and kept to it, will make him ſo, if he is deſperately wounded. We ſee ſome running Horſes, that have wanted neither Wind or Speed, have been beaten, only by their Hearts ſinking in them when they have been hard preſs'd.

But tho' many Advantages might accrue to us from this noble Entertainment of Horſe-racing, ſuch as the making our Gentry healthful and active, and drawing them off from more effeminate Amuſements, as well as mending the Breed of our Horſes; yet a late Writer too juſtly obſerves, that it is now become ſo much a Trade, Bets run ſo high,

Sharpers

England. Sharpers of the vileſt Characters intermingling among the Quality, and making it an Introduction to the worſt kind of Gaming, even Hazard, where Gentlemen too often loſe their Fortunes at a ſingle Throw, or ſo encumber their Eſtates as to render them neceſſitous and uneaſy all their Lives after; it is much queſtion'd whether this Diverſion is not attended with more bad than good Conſequences.

But to proceed. Thoſe who underſtand this kind of Diverſion adviſe the Gentleman or Jocky that rides for the Plate to be ſure to have his Stomach empty, only taking Refreſhment enough to keep out the Wind: if he is ſo light that he muſt carry weight, he is advis'd to let it be in Shot quilted in his Waſtcoat; that his Waſtcoat and Drawers ſhou'd be made cloſe to his Body; a little Cap tied upon his Head; his Boots garter'd up faſt, and his Spurs of the beſt Metal.

If his Horſe excels in Goodneſs more than Speed, he is directed to ſtart him off roundly, and run him to the very top of what he can do during the whole Heat; and by this means if the Horſe he runs againſt is not ſo good at bottom, tho' he have more Speed, will be beaten, being run off his Speed before he comes to the End of the Race. On the Contrary, if the Horſe's Excellency be Speed, then the Jocky ought to wait upon the other Horſe, and keep behind till he comes almoſt to the Stand, and then endeavour to give a looſe by him: And it may be Policy when the Jocky is to run more Heats than one, to loſe a Heat for the ſaving of his Horſe, and lie behind all the way ſo as juſt to ſave his Diſtance. And the Rider is advis'd above

all

all things not to incommode his Horſe by ſwagging this way or that way, which is as bad as an additional Weight; and to take Care of jobbing his Horſe's Mouth, tho' he ought every now and then to move the Bit. As every Man is weigh'd juſt before he ſtarts, ſo he is at the End of the Heat; and if he wants of Weight at coming in, he loſes the Heat tho' he was the firſt Horſe. Between the firſt and ſecond Heat half an Hour is allow'd to rub the Horſes; and then the Trumpet ſounding again, they mount, and ſo on till they have finiſh'd, which is ſometimes three Heats, and at others three Heats and a Courſe, according to the Cuſtom of the Place. England.

The greateſt Aſſembly of the principal Nobility and Gentry of *England* for this Sport is at *Newmarket* in *September* and *October* annually, where the King gives a Plate. Our former Princes, eſpecially King *Charles* the Second, us'd to be preſent at them; and both the King, and many of the Nobility, have little Hunting-Seats there, only fit to accommodate them for the ſhort Stay they make. There is not in *Europe* to be ſeen ſo many fine Horſes together as we meet with on this Occaſion in the Plains of *Newmarket*. Here the World ſeems to be very much upon the Level, no Body wear Swords, Men of all Degrees converſe freely together, bet and lay Wagers without Ceremony. It is not uncommon to run for a thouſand Pounds at a time, and the Bets frequently amount to many thouſands. Here is a four Mile and ſix Mile Courſe on a level Heath of excellent Turf, without Hedge or Tree to interrupt the Sight, the laſt half Mile of the

England. the Courſe only being upon a gentle Aſcent. It is very entertaining to ſee how theſe fine Creatures ſtretch up this little Hill with a ſwift but regular Motion, while the whole Field is laying Wagers on one Side or other, and endeavouring to get in to ſee the end of it; and ſo extremely well match'd they often are, that the Prize is carried but by the Length of a Horſe, or perhaps by his Head, the Judges who are to decide it being plac'd at a proper Station to take the niceſt View. Theſe Races are again renew'd in *April* annually, but then the Concourſe is not near ſo great, the Quality at that time attending the Court or Parliament in Town.

I have already obſerv'd, that the Evening of the Day, and great part of the Night, is uſually employ'd in Gaming at *Newmarket*, and in other places; the Gentlemen and Ladies have a Ball that laſts till Morning. Many of the Gentlemen that attend the Races in the Day-time at *Newmarket*, are engag'd in Cock-matches in the Evening, which is another great Diverſion of our Gentry; but I think not follow'd ſo much of late as it was about forty Years ago.

Cock-fighting. There is a great deal of ſtir in Dieting and Exerciſing of Cocks as well as Horſes, in order to prepare them for the Match; and regard alſo is had to their Shape, their Colour, and their Courage. The Middle-ſiz'd Cocks are eſteem'd the beſt and nimbleſt; they ſhou'd ſtand almoſt upright, having a ſmall Head, a quick large Eye, a ſtrong crook'd Beak, the Beam of their Legs very ſtrong; their Plumes grey, blue or yellow; their Spurs long, rough and ſharp, bending a little inwards; their Courage is ſhewn by their

their Walk, and by their frequent Crowing in the Pen; and they ought to have a ready Heel. England.

The beſt time to take up Cocks in order to prepare them for the Encounter, is about the latter end of *Auguſt*; for from that time to the end of *May* is the uſual Seaſon for Cocking. Six Weeks time is allotted for dieting and diſciplining a Cock before he is fit for the Engagement, and a mighty Contention there uſually is about Matching of him, that the Cock he fights with does not exceed him either in length or ſtrength. Before they fight they cut off their Manes cloſe to the Neck, and clip the Feathers about the Rump, ſloping his Wings with ſharp Points: They alſo ſcrape and ſharpen his Beak, and arm his Heels with Spurs of Steel. Both Cocks being ſet down in the Pit, round which the Spectators ſit on Seats riſing gradually as in a Theatre, the Fight commences, which is uſually very ſharp and bloody, for it is rare to ſee a Cock turn his Back, or give out, though never ſo much wounded.

During the Battle, the People are perpetually betting and laying Wagers, which creates a confus'd Noiſe; and no ſooner is one Cock diſpatch'd, but a new Match is immediately made, inſomuch that you may ſee fifteen or twenty Cocks kill'd before the Aſſembly riſes. This is eſteem'd a barbarous Entertainment by Foreigners, but ſurely not ſo barbarous as the Engagements between Men and Bulls in *Spain*, the Baiting of Beaſts in other Countries, and the Engagements between Men and Men, and Men and Beaſts, which made ſo great a part of the Diverſions of the *Romans*.

England. The next Diverſion I ſhall mention is Bowls, a Game in a manner appropriated to the Summer Seaſon, becauſe it is not poſſible to keep a Green in order during the Winter. Here the Gameſters having thrown up or drawn Cuts to ſettle who and who ſhall be together, each Man chuſes a Pair of Bowls, and having thrown out the Jack to a due Diſtance, one of a ſide bowl at it, then another Couple, and ſo on, till they have deliver'd all their Bowls; and if one of the Parties has the good Fortune to lay one, two, three, or more Bowls, nearer the Jack than any on the other ſide, ſo many are gain'd that End. Then they take up their Bowls, throw out the Jack, and bowl at it again, till one Side or the other have gain'd a certain Number, ſuppoſe 7, 9, or 11, by which the Stakes are won. But what I aim at here, is not to give a perfect Deſcription of the Game, I only recommend it as a moſt innocent healthful Exerciſe, and which till very lately was in great Vogue, no Gentleman's Seat or Market-Town being without its Bowling-Green, where the Neighbourhood aſſembled towards the Evening, and recreated themſelves after the Buſineſs of the Day was ended, playing for no more than would juſt make them attentive to the Sport. But Bowls are now pretty much diſus'd, and other Games introduc'd in their room, where a Man may throw away his Fortune with more Expedition. Indeed Gaming is become no longer a Diverſion, but *a Trade, the vileſt of Trades*, where Cheats and Sharpers intermingle with our Gentry, bubble them of their Money, and frequently reduce their Superiors to the Neceſſity of becoming Sharpers

High Gaming.

Sharpers in their Turns. Many excellent Laws, 'tis true, are made againſt this Practice; but while the Court is ſtill a Privileg'd place, and Men of the higheſt Rank countenance the Villany; while what is faſly call'd Honour ſhall induce a Man without the Compulſion of Law, to pay a Creditor of this kind, to the Ruin of all others that have dealt with him, and even of his Wife and Children, in vain do we hope for a Remedy to this growing Evil from the Law. If it be demanded how Gaming comes to be ſo much in vogue, it is not difficult to aſſign various Reaſons for it, the principal whereof may be that univerſal Poverty which reigns in the whole Kingdom, occaſion'd by a forty Year's Land-Tax, and the heavy Duties laid on almoſt every Commodity, as well as by the Luxury and Extravagance of the Natives, and the viſible Decline of our Trade and Manufactures. In theſe Circumſtances, when People find it impoſſible to extricate themſelves out of their Difficulties, and ſupport their Families and Characters by ordinary Means, it is no Wonder if they have recourſe to thoſe that are extraordinary; one lucky Hand at Cards, one Caſt of a Die, they hope may reſtore their broken Fortunes, not reflecting that where one has ſav'd himſelf by this Conduct, hundreds have made themſelves worſe than Nothing. If they can produce one Example of a Gentleman that by this means has clear'd the Debts off his Eſtate, and put himſelf in a flouriſhing Condition, tho' perhaps he has ruin'd forty Families, and been guilty of more little Shifts and Tricks to effect it than a common Pick-pocket is in his Vocation, England.

England. yet this is sufficient Excouragement to hazard his All upon a Die or single Card; and tho' he sees Crowds of ruin'd Men undone before him, he still flatters himself that there is some kind Chance in Reserve for him. And what are Lotteries and Stockjobbing but another kind of Gaming, not much less fatal to private People, and infinitely more ruinous to the Publick, as most of the Money that is thus employ'd would probably have been employ'd in Trade and Manufactures, which must ever languish while Stocks and Companies flourish.

Winter-Games. As to the Winter-Games of Chess, Back-Gammon, Billiards, Tennis, and the old fashion'd *English* Games on the Cards, where People play'd for no more than they could lose without Inconvenience, and purely for Diversion to pass away a long Winter's Evening, these are still us'd in many places; but Hazard and high Play seems to have in some measure supplanted even these Amusements too, and almost engross'd our whole Attention.

As to the Diversions peculiar to the Town, such as Plays, Masquerades, taking the Air in either Park, *&c.* these I shall treat of in the Description of *London*, and proceed to shew how Ladies spend their Time in the Country: And, as I'm inform'd, the Morning is taken up, either in directing their houshold Affairs, drinking Tea, or dressing; some part no doubt is assign'd for Devotion, and perhaps a little Walk, when the Season of the Year will admit of it. The Afternoon is usually spent in paying or receiving Visits; and they seem to keep a pretty exact Account of their Debts and Credits in this particular, making

making it an eternal Rule never to visit a Person of their own Rank a second time before their Visit is return'd. Indeed the Nobility and Persons of Distinction have many of them their publick Days, when most of the Gentry of the Neighbourhood resort to them, without expecting their Visits shou'd be return'd regularly. The Entertainment on these Occasions is a Dish of Tea or a Glass of Wine, and the Conversation usually turns upon the unhappy absent, upon Dress, the Conduct of the Court Ladies; and the Weather, 'tis observ'd, is a never failing Topick of Discourse among the *English*. Country-Dances is another Evening-Diversion; but they seldom play at Cards unless it be with a few Friends to pass away the time, when the Weather will not admit of going abroad; and many of them busie themselves in enquiring after, and relieving the Distresses of their necessitous Neighbours: others have a Tast for Books, and are not ill pleas'd to find themselves alone, freed from the Impertitinence of idle Visitors, ever inquisitive after other Peoples Affairs, and perfectly ignorant of their own. England.

It is not to be imagin'd what a glorious Character a little Benevolence well apply'd, gives Persons of Distinction in the Country; such are perfectly ador'd by the common People, who are ready to serve and bless them upon all Occasions, as so many Tutelary Deities sent amongst them for their Relief and Protection. These may justly be stil'd Gods on Earth, as they liberally dispense those Blessings which Heaven has graciously shower'd down upon themselves among the indigent People: And what can be more desirable than

England. than to find all the World about us united in their Addreſſes to Heaven for our Proſperity, and contributing their Endeavours to render us ſecure and happy, who ſerve as ſo many Out-guards to diſcover and repel, as far as in them lies, all Dangers that may approach our Dwellings? But notwithſtanding theſe are the never failing Conſequences that attend thoſe who diſpence the Superfluities of their Fortunes among the People, it muſt be confeſs'd, there are too many who abound in Riches, that endeavour to diſtinguiſh themſelves by their Pride, their Tyranny and Oppreſſions in the Countries where they live, contemning the common People as Creatures of another Species, and giving them worſe Quarter than their Dogs or Horſes: Theſe are ſure to meet with Curſes and Reproaches ſuitable to their inhuman Conduct, and when any Calamity overtakes them, have no Reaſon to expect the Aſſiſtance of thoſe they have thus abuſed: though I remember an Inſtance of an over-grown Citizen, who had left off his Buſineſs and purchas'd a fine Seat in the Country, barring his Doors againſt all that were not in the like flouriſhing Circumſtances; and yet the poor People about him, when his Houſe was on fire, and upon the point of being burnt down, aſſembled and reſcu'd it from the Flames with the Hazard of their Lives; which had ſuch an Effect upon the Churl, that he became the moſt benevolent Man in the World, ſtudying and contriving the Welfare of the common People afterwards, more than any of the neighbouring Gentlemen: he was now convinc'd that the Poor were not thoſe inconſiderable uſeleſs

uſeleſs Animals, his Pride and Covetouſneſs had formerly repreſented them to be. England.

It may be thought ſtrange that I ſhou'd here introduce Benevolence among the Diverſions and Recreations of the Quality in the Country, but as there are many that make this both their Buſineſs and their Pleaſure, and that there is not any Satisfaction equal to that of doing Good, or more conducive to our preſent or future Happineſs, provided we are guided by Prudence and Juſtice in the Diſtribution of our Favours; I hope it will be eſteem'd a pardonable Digreſſion, if it be one.

The Sports of the common People are Wreſtling, Cudgel-playing, Foot-ball, Foot-races, Shooting at a Mark, Cricket, Coits, Throwing at Cocks, Bull-baiting, Bear-bating, Ringing, Nine-pins, Shovel-board, and ſome ordinary Games on the Cards. *Miſſon*, and other Foreigners, alſo reckon Boxing and Fiſtycuffs one of their principal Diverſions. Cards, Stool-ball, and Country-Dances, are the uſual Paſtime of the Maids; and in *Kent* and *Suſſex*, Racing, or Stroke-bias, is their favourite Sport. But Men and Maids in Holiday-time chuſe to go to Fairs and other publick Places of reſort, where they meet their Acquaintance, and take a cheerful Glaſs; and this is uſually the Prelude to Matrimony. Sports of the common People.

Wreſtling is a Contention between two Men that endeavour to trip up one another's Heels while they hold each other at Arms end; at which ſome little Fellows are ſo dextrous, that they will lay one of twice their Bulk and Strength flat upon the Ground by a gentle Touch of the Leg; but where the Parties

England. Parties are ſuffer'd to cloſe, the Man of Bulk has a conſiderable Advantage in this Exerciſe.

In Cudgel-playing each Party takes a Stick as big as an ordinary Cane, with a Baſket-hilt, or Guard, to ſave his Right Hand, and endeavours to break his Adverſary's Head; tho' he hits him a hundred Blows on the Body or Legs this is of no moment ſo as his Head be ſafe, but the leaſt Blood drawn, or raſure of the Skin about the Head or Face, carries the Victory to him that occaſion'd it by his Cudgel. I ſaw a Gentleman encounter a Butcher at Cudgels who was eſteem'd a very expert Gameſter; the Gentleman being perfect Maſter of Back-ſword, beat the Butcher's Ribs and Sides unmercifully for half an Hour, without receiving one ſingle Blow; but ſtill the Butcher guarded his Head, on the Preſervation of which alone he knew the Victory depended, and was ſo fortunate at length to raſe the Skin of the Gentleman's Noſe with the end of his Cudgel, which crown'd the Butcher with Victory, and made him ſlight the numberleſs Bruiſes he had receiv'd on his Ribs, and occaſion'd a general Huzza among the Brotherhood.

Foot-ball, ſays *Miſſon*, is no more than kicking a Leather Ball about the Streets by him that can get it, that is all the Art of it. From whence it is evident he never ſaw a Foot-ball-Match while he was in *England*: For at this Exerciſe they chuſe twelve or fifteen of the moſt active and boldeſt young Fellows of a Side, who having adjuſted their reſpective Goals or Stands, the Ball, which is a blown Bladder cover'd with Leather, is thrown down at an equal Diſtance between

the

the two Goals, and each Party endeavour to kick it to the oppoſite Goal; in which a ſufficient Tryal is made of their Speed, their Strength, their Skill in Wreſtling, and their Management of the Game in general; in which, perhaps, there is not leſs Addreſs requir'd than in an Engagement between two ſmall Parties of different Armies: They make an Eſtimate of every particular Man's Strength and Speed on the oppoſite Side, and provide thoſe to meet them that they eſteem their match: They plant themſelves at ſuch due Diſtances over the Field as to drive the Ball from one Friend to another, and keep it out of their Adverſaries Hands; and by Slights and Feints, like expert Soldiers, oftner carry their point, than by down-right Strength. And in ſhort, there appears to be more Courage, Activity and Skill requir'd to make a Party at Foot-ball, than at a Race, or any other Rural Sport, notwithſtanding Mr. *Miſſon*'s Repreſentation of the matter, who had only ſeen the Boys kick a Ball about the Streets to warm themſelves in Winter. England.

I ſhall not weary the Reader with a further Deſcription of our ordinary Sports, only relate what *Miſſon*, the *French* Writer above-mention'd, ſays of them. The *Engliſh*, he obſerves, have ſome Diverſions peculiar to themſelves, or at leaſt more us'd by them than any other People, as Bull-baiting, Bear-baiting, *&c.* and any thing that looks like Fighting, ſays he, is delicious to an *Engliſh-man*. If two little Boys quarrel in the Street, the Paſſengers ſtop, make a Ring round them in a Moment, and ſet them againſt one another, encouraging the Combatants with great Delight of Heart, and never parting

England. them while they fight according to their Rules: Nor are these only the Rabble that interest themselves in the Affair, but Men of Fashion; some thrusting by the Mob, others getting upon Stalls, that they may see the Engagement, and wou'd pay for Places if Scaffolds cou'd be erected in a Moment. Nor are these Combats rare among grown Men, or between Gentlemen and the lowest of the People. 'If a Coachman has a Dispute 'about his Fare with a Gentleman who 'offers to fight him, to it they go; the 'Gentleman pulls off his Sword, lays it in 'some Shop with his Cane and Gloves, and 'boxes like a Porter. *Misson* says he saw 'the late Duke of *Grafton* thus at Fisty-'cuffs with one of these Fellows in the open 'Street, whom his Grace beat unmercifully. 'In *France*, says the same Writer, we punish 'such Rascals with our Canes, or the Flat 'of our Swords; but in *England* this is never 'practis'd, they use neither Sword or Stick 'against a Man that is unarm'd; and if an 'unfortunate Stranger (for an *Englishman* 'wou'd never take it into his Head) shou'd 'draw his Sword upon one that had none, 'he'd have an hundred People upon him 'in a Moment, that wou'd lay him so flat, 'perhaps, he wou'd hardly ever rise again 'till the Resurrection.

'Tis very true, such Instances of Engagements between Gentlemen and Coachmen or Porters have happen'd in the Streets of London and upon the Road, but they are very rare; I wou'd not have Foreigners imagine they are common, as Mr. Misson *seems to insinuate.*

This

This Writer goes on, and obſerves, That the ſetting up a Cock, and throwing at him till he is knock'd down, is another of our Diverſions at a certain Seaſon *(Shrovetide)*. The Dancing of the Milk-Maids with Garlands of Plate in the beginning of *May*, and the playing with Balls (Stool-ball) which the Girls toſs from one to to'ther, are not forgotten by him, any more than the Prize-fighters, Gladiators he calls them, who march thro' the Streets in their Shirts Sword in Hand, preceded by a Drum, to gather Spectators: The Care of theſe Prize-fighters, he obſerves, is not ſo much to avoid wounding one another, as to avoid doing it dangerouſly; for they are obliged to fight till ſome Blood is ſhed, or no body wou'd give a Farthing for the Show; from whence I preſume he wou'd inſinuate, as he does in other places, that we have ſomething Barbarous in our Tempers, tho' at other times he flatters the *Engliſh* Nation moſt egregiouſly. Poſſibly when he had his Patrons in his Eye, of whom he had ſeveral very good ones, that might have ſuſpended their Charity if they had diſcover'd the Man's Heart. For I have obſerv'd of *Miſſon*, and many other of the Refugees, who have been ſubſiſted by *Engliſh* Bounty, that notwithſtanding they have made us Gods ſo long as we were ſhowering down our good things upon them, they no ſooner become independent but they laugh at our Folly, repreſenting the Natives, their good natur'd Benefactors, in the moſt odious Colours. And indeed they ſeem to bear an immovable Prejudice to the *Engliſh* Nation, not to be eradicated by the moſt indulgent Uſage. That very Grand Monarch, by whoſe

England.

England. Tyranny they were oblig'd to abandon their Dwellings, and seek their Bread among Strangers, is frequently extoll'd beyond all Bounds, while our Princes are revil'd and contemn'd as not worthy to be mention'd in the same Day with the Tyrant.

CHAP. V.

Treats of Husbandry and Gardening.

Husbandry. HOWEVER our Manufactures may have declin'd, certain it is, great Improvements have been made in Husbandry of late Years; a great deal of Land which in our Memory was not worth ten Groats an Acre being now worth ten or fifteen Shillings the Acre.

Every Farm almost is thrown into three Seasons, *viz.* the Tilth-field, the Etch-field, and the Fallow-field. In the Tilth-field is sown Rye, Wheat, or Barley; in the Etch-field Oats, Peas, Beans, or Vetches; and the third lies fallow and unsown one Year in three, that it may recruit, and not be worn out by constant Tillage. And thus every Field takes its Turn to lie fallow once in three Years in open Common-Fields; but in enclos'd Grounds, which the Farmer has entire to himself, it is held of late better to make four Fields or Seasons, *viz.* first to sow Wheat or Barley after the Fallows; 2. Peas and Beans; 3. Oats; and assign the 4th for the Fallows: For it is observ'd, that a Crop of Peas and Beans do not rob but add Riches to the Land, meliorating and disposing it for an After-crop.

For

For Rye and Wheat it is thought proper to give the Land four Ploughings, and five for Barley, and to keep the Fallows that are prepar'd for theſe ſorts of Grain as clear of Weeds as poſſible; one principal Means of preventing their Growth being to plough or rather ſtir the Fallows in dry Weather.

It is uſual to ſow Rye immediately after Harveſt in *September*, Wheat about *Michaelmas*, Peas and Beans at *Candlemas*, and Barley and Oats near *Lady-day*. The Skilful obſerve, that the Wheat ſown before *Michaelmas*, and the Barley ſown before *Lady-day*, is generally better than that ſown after thoſe Feaſts reſpectively.

The Charges of ploughing and reaping are thus calculated by Mr. *Lawrence* in the Northern Counties.

Ploughing the firſt time on a ſtiff Clay-Stubble may be done for 3 *s.* 6 *d.* an Acre.

Ploughing the ſecond time the afore-ſaid Land at 2 *s.* 9 *d.* an Acre.

Ploughing, harrowing and ſowing the third time the aforeſaid Land at 3 *s.* 9 *d.* an Acre.

Ploughing the firſt time on a light gravelly Soil at 2 *s.* 9 *d.* *per* Acre.

Ploughing the ſecond time of the aforeſaid Land at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* an Acre.

Ploughing, harrowing and ſowing the third time on the aforeſaid Lands at 3 *s.* *per* Acre.

Ploughing the firſt time on a light ſandy Soil at 2 *s.* an Acre.

Ploughing the ſecond time on the aforeſaid Lands at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* an Acre.

Ploughing, harrowing and ſowing the third time on ditto Lands at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* an Acre.

Reaping

England. Reaping and binding of Wheat and Rye may be done for 4 *s.* an Acre.

Mowing of Barley, Oats, and cocking and raking with a ſweath Rake, at 3 *s. per* Acre.

Mowing, raking and cocking of Hay in Meadows where 'tis pretty rank at 3 *s. per* Acre.

Mowing, raking and cocking of Hay in Up-lands where 'tis pretty thin at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* an Acre.

Thraſhing and winnowing of Wheat or Rye may be done for 2 *s.* 8 *d.* a Quarter.

Thraſhing and winnowing of Barley at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* a Quarter.

Thraſhing and winnowing of Oats at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter.

Thraſhing and winnowing of Beans and Peas at 2 *s.* a Quarter.

If we add three Pence in the Shilling to theſe Eſtimates, they may ſerve for the Southern part of the Kingdom.

The ſeveral ſorts of Dung and Compoſt us'd for the meliorating and improving Lands in *England*, are the Dung of Horſes, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Pidgeons, Poultry, Sea-Coal-Aſhes, Soap-Aſhes, Pot-Aſhes, Soot, Malt-Duſt, Rags, Wear or Sea-Weed, Lime, Chalk, Marle, Mud, and Sea-Sand.

Horſe-dung, and Cow-dung, mix'd with the Mud thrown out of Ditches or Ponds, proves an excellent Manure for moſt Kinds of Arable and Paſture Land. The Quantity to be laid on Clay-Land, ſhould be about twenty Loads; but on the red Brick-Earth, or Light Sands, ten or fifteen Loads an Acre is ſufficient. To cold Arable Lands Sheeps Dung of all other is moſt agreeable. This is collected by folding or penning up a Flock of Sheep

Sheep every Night upon the Arable Lands; so that both their Dung and Urine are spent there. In some Places they mix the Scourings of Ditches and Ponds with it, and in others they house their Sheep in Winter Nights, littering them with Straw, whereby they save a great deal of their Dung, which would otherwise be lost; for Sheep are never folded in Cold Weather. Hog's Dung is esteemed the richest and fattest next to that of Sheep, and proper both for Arable and Pasture, especially the latter, and may be mix'd with Mud, or the Scourings of Ditches, as the former, which makes it go the further. Pidgeons Dung being of a very hot Nature, and full of Salts, agrees best with cold Lands, and is sown with the Hand after the Grain, about thirty Bushels being the usual quantity allotted to an Acre. The Dung of Poultry is reckon'd very good, but not equal to that of Pidgeons, and is usually mix'd with Earth, Ashes or Sand, when it is sown. Sea-Coal-Ashes is excellent Compost for cold Meadow or Pasture Land, promoting the Growth of Wild Trefoil, and Wild Clover, the sweetest and richest Feed for Cattle, insomuch, that the Stock upon such Grounds may be doubled; it is also a lasting Manure, if you lay fifteen or twenty Loads upon an Acre; but this Manure is said not to be so proper for Arable Lands. Soap-Ashes is a good Compost for Arable or Pasture Ground, of which eight or nine Loads ought to be laid upon each Acre. England.

Soot is an excellent Manure, both for Arable and Pasture Grounds, especially the Soot of Sea-Coal, and suits best with cold Clays, of which about forty Bushels ought to be laid upon every Acre. It is advantagious also on account

England. account of deſtroying of Weeds, and wonderfully improves Santfoin. Malt-Duſt alſo meliorates Arable Land, eſpecially ſuch as is deſign'd for Barley, of which forty Buſhels is ſown upon an Acre, but it is not a laſting Compoſt.

Rags of all Sorts, whether Linnen, Woollen, or Leather, very much improve Chalky Arable Lands, being chop'd ſmall and ſtrew'd upon them juſt after ſowing the Corn, allowing twenty-four Buſhels to the Acre.

Wear or Sea Weed does well on Arable Land for one Crop; the drying and burning of which makes Kilp, uſed in the Manufacture of Glaſs. Kilp alſo ſteep'd in Water, is uſed to dilute the Allom Liquor; and after the Allom-Makers have done with it, they compoſt Land with it: The common Allowance is ſix Loads to an Acre, and they will be of Service for five or ſix Crops.

But Lime is ſaid to have made the greateſt Improvements, both on Arable and Paſture Grounds of late Years: It is agreeable to all manner of Soils, except the two Extreams, (viz.) a duſty Sand, and the ſtrongeſt Clays; Heath and Moor Grounds, over-run with Furze, Brakes, Broom, *&c.* when converted to Arable, is much mended by it: Land that have been valued but at two Shillings an Acre, have by this Manure been made worth fifteen. Fourſcore Buſhels of Lime laid upon an Acre, will keep the Land in Heart for five or ſix Years. Chalk alſo is a good Compoſt, a Load whereof ought to be mix'd with two Loads of Dung, or rich Earth, and laid upon an Heap to incorporate and ferment, and is very agreeable to cold, ſowre, or gravelly Land, producing vaſt Crops for many

ny Years together. Twenty Loads are usually allotted to an Acre of Arable; and when the Land is laid down, 'tis said twenty Loads of pure Chalk upon an Acre will produce Wonders. England.

Marle is an excellent Manure; the best sort will dissolve in Water. If thirty Loads of it are laid upon an Acre of Land, it won't want marling again, 'tis said, in twenty Years.

The Mud of Ponds is a good lasting Compost for Meadow and Pasture Grounds, especially if it be laid on pretty Thick.

Sea-Sand laid upon the stiff Clays improves them mightily, especially if it be taken up wet, just after the Tide has left it; Fish and Shells also are used in many Places near the Coast to meliorate their Lands.

Till of late the Husbandman thought it a Damage to the Soil, to turn up the Clay which lay under it; but Experience hath taught them in *Northamptonshire*, that Clay turn'd up to the Sun, and mellow'd by it and the Dews, becomes as good as any Part of the Staple, and they are not afraid to plough as deep where they fetch up the Clay, as if it were in the blackest Mould.

They have between *Newport* and *Northampton* a new Experiment, to make the strongest Clay they can dig out of a Pit, very good Amendment for their Land.

They either inlarge a Pond in a Field, by digging up the Banks and the Bottom, or begin in a fresh Place, and make a Pit or Pond. The Clay is thrown up in Heaps, amongst which some Hollowness remains, and a Summer dries it. The Turf that was above the rest is laid by itself. This, when it be-

England. comes dry, will very easily be set on Fire; and when it hath burnt for some Time, they throw on the Clay by degrees, which is also reduced to Powder and Ashes. This they carry on to their Arable and Pasture, without further Expence than that of Labourers and Carting.

It is observ'd, that these Heaps of Clay, having lain their usual Time, moulder and crumble, so that by stirring the Heap it falls to pieces without the Help of Fire.

But the worst Lands have of late been improv'd by various Means without Dung; as by Turnips sown at *Midsummer*, and kept regularly hough'd, on which they fatten Sheep in the Winter; and at the same Time the Soil is greatly enrich'd by their Dung and Urine, being kept penn'd up upon the Land in a small compass, and the Pens remov'd from time to time as they are eaten; even the Refuse of the Turnips, after the Sheep have scoop'd them, and they are rotten, meliorates the Ground, and prepares it for a Crop of Barley. Clover sown upon barren or worn-out Ground, and plough'd in when it is in its full Blossom at *Midsummer*, meliorates the Soil, and enables it to produce two or three good Crops. Buck-Wheat, Pease and Vetches plough'd in, will do the same, but not in so great a degree.

Grass-Seeds. Clover, Trefoil, Saintfoin, Rye-Grass, *&c.* are vast Improvements to Land, especially the worst sort, and those that are design'd to be laid down for Pasture, and after a reasonable time to be plough'd up again, by bringing them suddenly to Turf, and by the Richness of the Feed, causing them to keep near three times the number of Cattle which otherwise

otherwiſe they cou'd do. But there is a Caution here to be obſerv'd, eſpecially with reſpect to large Cattle, *viz.* that for the firſt Week when they are turn'd into it, you do not ſuffer them to continue in it above an Hour at a time (an Hour at each Noon is ſufficient) for otherwiſe they will be apt to ſurfeit, to ſwell and die. But the Improvement here ſpoken of, manag'd with Diſcretion, is ſurprizing to them who have not ſeen it, and is one of the late means whereby Farmers have gain'd great Riches to themſelves. Thus the known Maxim here takes place, that an Encreaſe of the Stock is always a double Encreaſe of the Profit return'd to the Farmer theſe two ways, both in the Profit of fat Cattle, and in the Improvement of his Land for another Year. England.

The whole Myſtery of theſe Improvements, ſays this Writer (Mr. *Lawrence*) lies in ſowing ſuch Seeds upon poor or worn out Land, as by ploughing in the Crop at *Midſummer*, or by eating it up with Sheep, it receives Riches ſufficient to anſwer the Huſbandman's Expectations, without the Charge and Trouble of fetching Dung from diſtant places. Here he gives us a Particular of the ſeveral ſorts of artificial Graſs-Seeds, the Quantity to be ſown on each Acre, the Soil they are proper for, the Time of ſowing them, the uſual Produce, and the Price of thoſe Seeds in *London*; which I have taken the Liberty to tranſcribe from him, as follows.

Clover is the richeſt and beſt of Graſſes, 11 Pounds will ſow an Acre. It delights in a Soil that is rather dry and warm than moiſt and cold, and may be ſow'd alone at *Mi-*

England. *chaelmas*; but is moſt uſually ſown with Oats or Barley in the Spring. The Hay is mow'd the middle of *May*, when it begins to knot. The Produce of Seed from an Acre is about two Buſhels. The Price about 5 *d.* per Pound in *London*. It will laſt about three Years.

Of Rye Graſs, three Buſhels and an half ſow an Acre; but if mixt with Clover, (which is generally thought beſt) eight Pounds of Clover with one Buſhel of Rye Graſs. It will grow on any cold, ſowre, clayey, weeping Land. It will laſt about ſeven Years. The Common Produce of Seed from an Acre is about thirty Buſhels; and of Hay, two or three Loads. The middle Price of the Seed is 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Buſhel.

Of Saint Foyn, four Buſhels ſow an Acre. It delights chiefly in a ſhallow Ground or Soil, upon a Lime-Stone, Rock, or Chalk. It will laſt about twenty Years; and if Soot is ſpread upon the Land at the end of twenty Years, 'twill laſt twenty Years more, or longer. It's the greateſt Improver of barren Land of all others. To be ſown only about *Michaelmas*. To be mow'd for Hay about the middle of *May* following, when it begins to Flower. The beſt Hay for hard-working Horſes, and commonly produces about three or four Loads from an Acre. Its Produce of Seed, when ſuffer'd to ſtand till *Midſummer*, is twenty or twenty-five Buſhels from an Acre. The Price about three Shillings per Buſhel.

Of La Lucerne, fourteen Pounds ſows an Acre on warn Land in the Spring. To be mow'd twice a Year, *viz.* the beginning of *May*, and again at *Midſummer*. It is excellent Hay for Horſes, but will not make any Cattle fat in ten or twelve Days, as *Morti-*

mer

mer faith. One Acre will keep three Horſes all the Year. It will laſt twenty Years at leaſt. England.

Vetches, Lentils, Tares, and Buck-Wheat, are all profitable Grains, and great Improvers of Land, even after the Crop is reap'd; but much more ſo, if plough'd when they are in bloſſom. They require but an Ordinary Ground, light Sand or mellow. Vetches are of two Sorts, one will bear the Winter, and ſhould be ſown in *November*, and the other in the Spring. Lentils and Tares are vaſt Encreaſers, the Straw of which is one of the ſweeteſt Fodders, eſpecially for young Cattle, and the Seed peculiarly good for Pidgeons. One Buſhel of the foregoing Grains ſows an Acre; the Produce of which is ordinarily ſix Buſhels; the middle Price about 4 *s.* a Buſhel. Buck-Wheat, one Buſhel ſows an Acre, the Encreaſe is very great, yielding commonly about fifty Buſhels upon an Acre. 'Tis an excellent Feed for Hogs, Poultry, *&c.* and will grow upon any dry barren Land. The time of ſowing it is the latter End of *February*, or beginning of *May*. The common Price is about 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per Buſhel.

Becauſe the Turnip hath of late Years been found to be a very conſiderable Improver of Land, and brings great Profit to the Farmer, ſown in large Quantities, I rank it among the improving Graſs-Seeds, and recommend the Uſe of it to all ſuch as are not aſham'd to grow wiſer than their Fore-fathers, and will not be diſcourag'd from Experiments, the Succeſs whereof have been founded on Reaſon and long Experience. There are three Sorts of Turnips, the round, the yellow, and the long, which requires the deeper Soil. They Turnips.

may

England. may be ſown from *Midſummer* to *Lammas*, or later; and the Land where they are ſown ſhould be fallow'd twice, and made as fine as may be with the Harrow; and when the Seed is ſown it ſhould be harrow'd in with Thorns on the back of the Harrow. After they appear with four Leaves, there will be a Neceſſity of making uſe of the Hough, which muſt not be neglected, tho' it be too often thought unneceſſary; for without thinning and ſorting them, they will never bottom well, and yet the Bottoms are more profitable to Cattle than the Tops.

If the Land be over-poor, the Turnips are ſubject to be eaten by a black Fly; a ſprinkling therefore of rotten Dung (or Soot rather, where it can be got conveniently) on the top before they are harrow'd, is very adviſable. Before or after a Shower is the beſt time for ſowing; but if the firſt or ſecond Sowing miſcarry (for miſcarry they often will) be not diſcourag'd; the Seed is very cheap, and the Labour not much (being but 4 *d.* a Pound, and two Pounds ſows an Acre). The Practice of giving the Turnips to Cattle in the Houſe ſhou'd not be encourag'd, for that is robbing the Land, inſtead of improving it. The moſt approv'd Method is to reſerve them for Winter-Feed, and then the Sheep (for they are the propereſt Cattle to eat them) ſhou'd be confin'd by Hurdles to an Acre at a time, till the whole be well eaten over; and then 'twill be quickly obſerv'd, that the Dung and Urine of the Sheep, together with the rotted Remains of the Turnips, will have ſo mellow'd and enrich'd the Land as to make it a fit Recipient for Barley in the Spring, and for a Crop of Beans or Peaſe the following Year;

Year; alſo for a Crop of Wheat the third, after a Summer Fallow, without other Helps. Theſe Crops are wonderfully uſeful to the perfecting the Winter-Lamb, by furniſhing the Ewes with plenty of Milk. England.

It may not be amiſs here to inſtruct the Farmer, that a dextrous Artiſt ſhou'd provide a Hough ſix or ſeven Inches wide, to determine nearly the Diſtance of the Plants, after they have gotten four Leaves: For by fixing his Eye upon one only at a time, he proceeds in a regular Method and clears his Way. Four Men, at 12 *d.* a Day each, will in one Day finiſh an Acre.

The ſame Care that a Farmer takes to make his Land as fine as poſſible for Turnips, ſhou'd alſo be obſerv'd with reſpect to artificial Graſs-Seeds above-mention'd, endeavouring to free the Land, as much as poſſible, from all manner of Trumpery, ſuch as Stones, Bryars, *&c.* The want of this Care, and a neglect in rolling the Lands after ſowing, have been the Occaſion of great Failures in the Crops, to the great Diſcouragement of an improvable Practice: For 'tis to be conſider'd, that theſe Seeds are ſmall, and if the Mould is not bound cloſe to them, they will ſpend themſelves without being ever able to come forth out of the Cavities where they lie.

But all theſe Improvements would be infinitely more valuable to private Gentlemen, and to the Kingdom in general, if the Lands which lie diſpers'd in the Common-Fields were laid in pieces, and not ſubject to be thrown open after Harveſt, and to lie in Common every third Year: How it came to paſs I could never hear a tolerable Reaſon aſſign'd;

England. aſſign'd; but we find moſt of the great Corn-Fields in *England* divided into a Multitude of ſmall Lands, or Parcels. If a Gentleman has forty Acres in a Field, they ſhall lie ſometimes in fourſcore ſeveral ſingle Lands, of the Value, perhaps, of five Shillings, or ſix and eight Pence an Acre; whereas if they lay together in one piece, and might be incloſed and properly cultivated, every Acre would infallibly be worth twenty Shillings at leaſt; ſo that theſe Eſtates which lie in Common Fields, and which I may modeſtly affirm are one half of the Arable Lands of the Kingdom, would be improv'd three Fourths, or two Thirds at leaſt in the Value; that is, every hundred Pounds a Year of ſuch Lands would be worth three or four hundred Pounds a Year, an Advantage ſo conſiderable, and ſo obvious, that it is amazing no Attempt has hitherto been made towards this Grand Improvement, in Compariſon of which all the former are but Trifles, nor ſhall I aſſume to my ſelf the Honour of hitting firſt on this vaſt Improvement. I muſt confeſs my ſelf obliged to my Neighbour Mr. *John Mordant*, a Branch of the *Peterborough* Family, for the Obſervation, who has been endeavouring for ſome Years to inculcate this Truth into the Gentlemen and Farmers of the Neighbourhood, and they have at length, ſome of them, been prevail'd with to exchange Lands with each other in the Common Fields, lay them in pieces and encloſe them by Conſent, which is like to prove an inconceivable Advantage to them. But as it is in the Power of every croſs litigious Fellow, who has but two or three Acres in a Field, to throw open their

their Inclosures, under pretence of being deprived of his Right of Common, and many of them are Tenants, and have other short Leases, or none at all: They are the more backward in enclosing and improving their Grounds, considering they are liable to have them thrown open, or that others who come after them may reap the Benefit of their Charge and Labour: But was an Act of Parliament procur'd, (which surely could not be very difficult, when every Member of the Legislature and the Publick are so deeply interested in it) that People who have enclos'd and improv'd their Lands should quietly enjoy them, these Exchanges would become Universal, and every Estate in *England*, that lies in the Common Fields, would be improv'd at least two thirds of the Value within the Compass of a Year or two. And shou'd this happen to be the Case, as I make no manner of Doubt it will, if it be countenanc'd and supported by the Legislative Authority, my Friend Mr. *Mordant* will deserve to have his Statue erected in Brass or Marble, and to be look'd upon with the same Veneration as *Bacchus* and *Ceres* were by the Antients, who taught them to make the best of the Produce of the Earth. Were this once effected, how easy wou'd it be for the Country Gentlemen to clear themselves of the Debts and Incumbrances that are upon their Estates. A Gentleman who has an Estate of six hundred Pounds a Year, charg'd with the Payment of three or four thousand Pounds by Debts or Legacies, after he has paid Taxes, Interest and Repairs, and some other incident Charges, what has he to subsist his Family upon? But if this Estate was trebled in the

England.

England. Value, if this ſix hundred Pounds a Year was advanc'd to eighteen hundred Pounds a Year; his paying an Intereſt of an hundred, or an hundred and fifty Pounds a Year, wou'd not be felt; nay, he muſt be a very ill Manager if he cou'd not pay off the whole Incumbrance in a few Years, and become the entire Maſter of eighteen hundred Pounds a Year, without Deductions or Reprizes of any kind. And as to the State, How deſirable wou'd all the World be of the Friendſhip of *Britain*, when they ſaw her in a Capacity of raiſing ſix millions Annually much eaſier than ſhe can two at preſent? How cautious wou'd every Nation be of having ſo wealthy a People for their Enemies? It is a very juſt Obſervation, That when the Landed Intereſt flouriſhes, Trade will advance of courſe; and when we have a briſk Trade, the Landed Gentlemen have ſeldom any Reaſon to complain. He is but half an *Engliſhman* therefore, and has but a very ſhallow Underſtanding, if he pretends to Politicks, that has not an equal Regard to both.

But to proceed. I look upon it as a peculiar Happineſs to be the firſt that has publickly recommended this advantagious Propoſal to the *Britiſh* Nobility and Gentry; I don't know any Obſervation I have made in the Courſe of this Hiſtory that is like to be a more laſting Benefit to the Kingdom: For in every thing I have written hitherto I have ever had a double View, one to the Proſperity of the preſent Generation, and the other the Acquainting Poſterity with the preſent State of the World; who ſtanding upon our Shoulders, as we do upon thoſe of our Anceſtors,

ceſtors, may be able to improve upon us, and grow wiſer and better than their Fathers. England.

Nor is this Scheme difficult to be underſtood or put in Practice; let any Gentleman aſk his Steward, Will the laying the Lands that lie diſpers'd in the Common Fields in Pieces, and encloſing them, improve every Acre from five Shillings to twenty Shillings the Acre? If he anſwers in the Affirmative, as he certainly will, why ſhou'd we not ſet about it? Is not every Member of the Upper and Lower Houſe poſſeſs'd of ſuch Eſtates; and is not the rendring them four times more valuable than they are at preſent a ſufficient Inducement to order ſuch a Bill as is propos'd without further Argument? Does there need a great deal of Rhetorick or Art to prevail with Gentlemen to be rich, and eaſy in their Circumſtances, without being at any Pains or Labour to effect it?

It is ſaid with a great deal of Truth, that the Reaſon the *Dutch* encourage Trade more than the *Engliſh* do, is, that every Member of the State almoſt has a private Intereſt in doing it: Whereas the Advantage an *Engliſh* Miniſter can reap by Trade is inconſiderable, or very remote. But here every Man of Quality that has an Eſtate, every Man that has an Acre of Land will treble the Value of it immediately; and conſequently one wou'd think they ſhou'd unanimouſly join in this Scheme, and promote it with all their Powers, if they had no Regard to the Intereſt of their Country. I have known ſome Gentlemen perfectly indifferent what becomes of the State, or of Poſterity; but it is very rare to find a Man that ſlights his preſent Intereſt.

England. From whence I am ſo ſanguine as to hope to ſee this great Improvement ſoon effected.

The moſt popular Objection to this Scheme of Encloſing is, That the Poor will thereby loſe their Commons: But this is in ſome meaſure a Miſtake; for the arable Lands, which are hereby propos'd to be enclos'd, afford very little Common for Cows; moſt of the Herbage of them is eaten up by the Farmer's Horſes, Sheep or Hogs already; and admitting the Cottagers have Commons in ſuch Fields, the Intereſt of a ſingle Cottager of any Pariſh where there are ſuch Fields is not worth more than two or three Shillings a Year, which will go but a very little way towards the Maintenance of a Family, and can by no means come in Competition with the vaſt Advantage that will accrue to the Kingdom in general, as well as to private Gentlemen in particular, by this Improvement. But ſuppoſe the Loſs were greater to the Cottager or Labourer, he will find an ample Equivalent by being employ'd in making theſe very Encloſures, for which kind of Work they have generally more by two Pence or three Pence a Day than for other kinds of Work; and if their Wages were once rais'd, it wou'd not be an eaſy matter to ſink them. But conſidering the great Advantages I have ſhewn wou'd accrue to the Gentry by this Scheme, I hope I may take the Liberty to repreſent that the Wages of poor Men in the Country are really too low at preſent, and to ſhew the Neceſſity there is of advancing them. When Grain bears any thing of a Price, a poor Man can ſcarce provide Bread for his Family, though he have conſtant Work; and upon every Accident

Accident his Family falls upon the Pariſh, which of conſequence enhances the Poor-rates; theſe fall upon the Farmer, and diſable him to pay ſo great a Rent as he might otherwiſe do; and this in reality leſſens the Value of the Gentleman's Eſtate. Whereas was an induſtrious poor Man in ſuch Circumſtances that he might, with a little good OEconomy and Frugality, be able to lay up ſome ſmall Matter againſt a Rainy Day, as they term it, the Pariſh wou'd not be put to that Expence, and poſſibly the Farmer wou'd be much better ſerv'd: For when People deſpair of getting above the World, or of being eaſy in their Circumſtances, it often makes them deſperate; the Labourer no ſooner gets a Shilling in his Pocket but he goes to the Alehouſe and drinks to drive Care away, leaving the Wife and Children to provide for themſelves as they can; the Pariſh, he knows, is bound to find them: Whereas if the Labourer ſaw but the leaſt Glimpſe of being able to make a Proviſion for them himſelf, he wou'd become another Man, and the idle Hours he ſpends in the Alehouſe wou'd be imploy'd probably in improving the little Fortune he ſhou'd acquire. Beſides, a Man who has ſomething to loſe is more careful of his Character and Reputation than he that has nothing; he is able alſo to make you Satisfaction when he wrongs you, and is not under ſuch Temptations of doing it as the poor ſtarv'd Creature, who may think a ſhort Life and a merry one to be preferr'd to one of endleſs Care and Labour, where after all nothing is to be acquir'd; who has no other Proſpect but a miſerable Old Age, and to leave his Children Beggars, or a Charge

England.

to

England. to the Pariſh. We ſhou'd certainly have fewer Raſcals and Pilferers if the Poor were put into ſome better way to obtain their Bread, as I have already hinted in ſpeaking of our Manufactures, which I hope ſoon to ſee upon another foot than they are at preſent: There is not an idle Hand in *England* but might be made a uſeful and profitable Member to the Common-Wealth, if the Advantage of our Situation and the rich Produce of the Country were made the beſt of.

And to take off all colour of Hardſhip on the common People by the Encloſure of the open Corn-Fields, I wou'd propoſe, that the Sum of four Pence ſhou'd be charg'd on every Acre to be thus enclos'd, towards the encreaſing the Wages of poor Cottagers in every Village, by the very Act for Encloſure; which wou'd be an ample amends for the Loſs of their Commons in ſuch Fields. For Inſtance, ſuppoſe there be 3000 Acres of Common-Field-Land in a Pariſh where there are 30 Cottagers; theſe 3000 Acres will yield at a Groat an Acre a thouſand Shillings, or fifty Pounds a Year; ſo that every Maſter or Miſtreſs of a Cottage wou'd by this means have three and thirty Shillings and four Pence a Year as an Encreaſe of their Wages; which is ſeven times more than any of them cou'd make by their Commons in the Corn-Fields (nor is it one Cottager in three that at this Day keeps Cows or Sheep, or makes any Advantage at all of the Common-Fields we are ſpeaking of.) Conſequently the Commoners wou'd be in a much better Condition than they are by ſuch an Encloſure, thus charg'd with a Groat a Year *per* Acre towards

their

their Maintenance. Nor is it my Intention that this Charge ſhou'd be annex'd to the Cottage, for this wou'd be only an Advantage to the Landlord or Proprietor, but be perſonal, and paid to the Maſter or Miſtreſs of every Cottage towards the Maintenance of their reſpective Families. With which Encreaſe of their Income, I dare anſwer for them, every Cottager wou'd be ſatisfy'd, and even join in a Petition to the Legiſlature to have the Common-Fields enclos'd upon theſe Terms. England.

But to proceed in our Improvement of the Soil: The burning or denſhiring of poor barren Ground is certainly a great Improvement of it, but never to be practis'd on good rich Ground, which will do better without it. The uſual Method of ploughing or paring the Ground in order to burn it is by a Breaſt-plough, which a Man ſhoves before him by his own Strength. The Turfs par'd off are very thin, which being dry'd, are laid in little Heaps, about two Wheelbarrows full to a Heap, the leſs the Heaps the better, ſo as there be Fire enough to conſume the Heaps to Aſhes. If the Turf be full of Roots, or have a good Head on it, or if it be in a deep Soil that it can be cut pretty deep, it will burn without the Addition of any other Fuel; otherwiſe the Heaps are rais'd upon a ſmall Bundle of Furz, Brakes, or ſuch kind of Fuel, to ſet them on fire. When the Hills are burnt they let them lie till they are ſadned with the Rain before they ſpread them; and it is obſerv'd, that the Land ought not to be plough'd afterwards more than an Inch below the Depth of the Aſhes; and half the Quantity

Various Improvements in Husbandry.

England. Quantity of Corn ſown on other Lands is ſaid to be ſufficient for this.

The Turf is uſually par'd off the Lands in *May*, or the beginning of the Summer, the ſooner the better. It ought not to be over-burnt, but only ſo as to make it break and ſpread well; for the over-burning the Turf to white Aſhes waſts the Nitrous Particles which enrich the Ground. 'Tis obſerv'd of this Improvement, that it tends more than any other to the Encreaſe of the Grain; whereas Dung produces a greater Quantity of Straw and Weeds.

Great Improvements have been made alſo by embanking and draining Lands, driving out the Sea, as in *Romney-Marſh*, *&c.* or by throwing out the Freſh-Water and laying the Land dry, as in *Cambridgeſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *&c.* But of theſe I deſign to treat particularly when I come to the Deſcriptions of the Counties where ſuch Lands lie.

The laſt Improvement I ſhall mention is by over-flowing Meadow and Paſture Grounds at proper Seaſons.

Grounds that may be over-flow'd are, 1. Either ſuch as lie upon a Flat near the Banks of Rivers, and have the Benefit of Land-Floods. 2. Such as lie near Rivulets, and are over-flow'd by ſtopping the Current and turning it over them: Or, 3. Such as lie above the Surface of the Water, and are over-flow'd by the Help of Engines that raiſe the Water and throw it over them. The firſt ſort of Grounds, that are over-flow'd by Land-Floods, are moſt enrich'd, ſuch Waters leaving a fattening Subſtance behind them, inſomuch that there is very little Occaſion for dunging thoſe Grounds: But then they

are

are ſubject to that great Inconvenience of Summer Floods, which are but too frequent; and therefore it is moſt adviſable to feed them with Cattle, otherwiſe all the Expectations of a vaſt Burthen of Hay may be deſtroy'd in a Moment, and that without a Drop of Rain upon them; the Waters frequently come rouling down from the Sources of the Rivers, and ſurprize the Mowers in the midſt of their Labours, occaſion'd by Rains that have fallen perhaps fifty or threeſcore Miles above, when all is fair and bright about them. England.

As for ſuch Lands as are over-flow'd by the ſtopping of Rivulets, or Engines that raiſe the Water, this is chiefly practis'd in a dry Seaſon; yet it is held to be very advantagious to over-flow them about a Month or ſix Weeks before Hay time, as tending to encreaſe the Burthen of Graſs. The overflowing them alſo after Hay time will either produce a ſecond Crop, or mightily improve the After-Paſture: But then the Water ought not to lie on ſuch Grounds above eight and forty Hours, for if it lies too long it will chill the Ground, and do more Hurt than Good. And it is to be obſerv'd, that ſome Springs are injurious to Land, as thoſe that flow from Coal-Mines, or any Sulphureous Mineral; being of ſuch a brackiſh harſh Quality, that they kill all Vegetables inſtead of nouriſhing them, as too much ſalt Urine or Dung will do: Tho' 'tis held that ſuch Waters wou'd afford a great Improvement if ſparingly us'd, and in wet Times, when a good Quantity of other Water might mix with them. Theſe Waters are uſually of a reddiſh Colour, and are much better

England. when they have run ſome Diſtance from their Source. Some ſorts of Land will not improve by Watering, unleſs it be by Land-Floods and in Summer time; particularly cold Clays and ſtrong Lands that lie upon a Flat; partly becauſe of the Coldneſs of their Nature, and partly becauſe Water will not eaſily penetrate a ſtiff Clay. And indeed light dry and warm Grounds are the moſt improv'd by Watering.

The Improvement of Land by flooding it is much practis'd in ſome Counties of *Wales* and in the Weſt of *England*, and will poſſibly become more univerſal in time, there being no Compariſon between the Charge of dunging Meadow and Paſture Grounds and flowing them. In *China*, where the Climate is warmer and the Soil drier than with us, they make a vaſt Advantage of Watering even their Arable Lands: They will fertilize the moſt barren Mountains by this means, if they can find a Spring towards the top; for they cut the ſides of the Hill into little ob-long flat Squares, one above another, which at a Diſtance appear like Stairs, and making a little Bank about each Square, they keep the Water in it as long as they ſee proper, and then let it down into the Square beneath, and ſo continue it by Gutters, or little Channels, from top to bottom. Whether any thing of this kind be practicable among us I ſhall not determine; but thought it proper to give the Hint, that ſome enterprizing Genius might make the Experiment, if he ſhou'd thing the thing feazible.

Having treated of the ſeveral kinds of Grain and Graſs-Seeds ſown in *England*, I proceed to mention ſome other Seeds proper

to

to our Soil; and first of Rape or Cole-seed, which does very well in Marsh or Fenny Grounds, or upon any moist Land that is fat and rich: The best Seed is the largest, and it ought to be dry, and of a clear Colour like Onion-seed. The Season for sowing it is about *Midsummer*, the Land having been well plough'd and laid fine and even: About a Gallon will sow an Acre. The chief Use of this Seed is to extract an Oil from it. Five Quarters off an Acre is esteem'd a good Crop; and every Quarter is reckon'd worth about twenty Shillings. They reap it like Wheat when it begins to look brown, only it is not bound up, but left upon the Ground to dry for about fourteen Days; and then it is gathered up in Sheets, or large Sail-Cloths, and carried into Barns to be thrash'd; tho' in some Places 'tis thrash'd in the Field upon Sheets. The sowing Ground with this Seed is a good Preparative to a Crop of Barley or Wheat. England. Colesseed

Woad, or Wad, which dyes an admirable Blue, is very common in this Island: It requires a rich warm Land, and the Tilth ought to be made very fine for it: About four Bushels of Seed is requir'd to sow an Acre. When the Leaves are grown fair and large they cut it, and so from time to time as it renews during the Summer, insomuch that they have four or five Crops from it, the two first being much the best. The time of sowing it is in *February*, or the beginning of *March*; and an Acre of it is said to be worth twenty Pounds, if well order'd; but there is a great deal of Charge and Trouble in preparing the Land for it. Woad.

England. Weld. Weld, or Woald, is us'd alſo in dying, and rais'd with much leſs Charge than the former; it grows in many Places wild, and will grow upon the barreneſt Land. The Seed is ſown with Barley or Oats, and only harrow'd in and roll'd: A Gallon of it will ſow an Acre. It does not grow much the firſt Summer, but if it be preſerv'd after the Corn is cut there will be a good Crop the ſecond Summer. It is pull'd and bound up in little Handfuls, and ſet to dry as Flax. The Seed ſells for about ten Shillings a Buſhel, and is us'd for dying bright Yellows and Lemon Colours. It is much ſown about *Canterbury*; and is ſaid to yield from forty Shillings to ten Pounds the Acre.

Madder. Madder is us'd both by Dyers and Phyſicians: It bears a Seed, but is planted from Sets: It requires a rich warm Soil, and is ſet in *March* or *April*, and comes not to Perfection till the third Year. The beſt Madder is ſometimes worth eight or nine Pounds the hundred, and at others not more than four or five.

Hemp. Hemp was ſown by every Farmer and Cottager almoſt till of late, but is pretty much diſus'd now, the imported Linnens being afforded cheaper than the Linnen we ſpin for our ſelves. It requires a warm ſandy or gravelly Soil; cold Clays or mooriſh Grounds are not proper for it. Three Buſhels of Seed is uſually allotted to an Acre: The Seaſon for ſowing it is about *April*, and if it be not carefully watch'd the Birds will carry away great part of the Seed. They pull it up about the beginning of *Auguſt*, when the Stalk is white; after which it is ſet to dry, and bundled

bundled up. An Acre of Hemp may be worth five or ſix Pounds. England.

For Flax the richeſt Ground is beſt, and the Land muſt have the ſame Tillage as for Corn. The time of ſowing it is the latter end of *March* or the beginning of *April*. The beſt Seed comes from the Eaſt Country, of which two Buſhels are enough to ſow an Acre. It muſt be pluck'd and ty'd up in Handfuls juſt as the Seed is ripe, and ſet to dry before it is hous'd. An Acre of good Flax is worth eight or nine Pounds. In *Derbyſhire* and *Nottinghamſhire*, where they make a good Quantity of Linnen, inſtead of that laborious way of beating Hemp by Hand, they make the Axle-tree of the main Wheel of their Corn-Mills longer than ordinary, and placing Pins in them to raiſe large Hammers, like thoſe us'd in Paper and Fulling-Mills, they beat moſt of their Hemp. Flax.

The Saffron which grows in *England*, eſpecially near *Saffron Walden* in *Eſſex*, and in *Cambridgeſhire*, is held to be as good as any Saffron in the World. It requires a good dry ſound Land, brought into a perfect Tillage, and meliorated by Manure and good Huſbandry. The time of planting it is at *Midſummer*, tho' ſome chuſe to plant it in *March*. It is encreas'd by the Roots, which Yearly multiply in the Ground like other bulbous Roots: They are taken up and new planted once in three Years. The way of ſetting them is in Ranges, which they make with a large Hoe about two or three Inches deep like a Furrow, in which they ſet the Roots two or three Inches aſunder. The Flower appears like a blue Crocus in Saffron.

the

England. the beginning of *September*, and about the middle of the ſame Month come up two or three Chives, which grow upright when the reſt of the Flowers ſpread abroad; and theſe Chives are the Saffron, which muſt be gather'd gently with Finger and Thumb early in the Morning, or elſe it returns into the Body of the Flower again. This they continue to do for about a Month, and after two or three Crops it is remov'd to freſh Ground; after it has done flowering it remains green all the Winter. There is a great deal of Care taken in the drying it in the Kiln, which is of a particular Make: It muſt be dried by a very ſlow Fire, and requires conſtant Attendance. Three Pounds of it uſually produces one Pound dried; and an Acre of Land will produce from ſeven to fifteen Pounds, and is ſold from twenty Shillings to five Pounds a Pound, according to its Goodneſs. The Charges of planting and huſbanding of it is four or five Pounds the Acre.

Hops. The Hop, which was formerly decry'd in *England* as a pernicious Weed, is now cheriſh'd beyond any other Plant, and become one of the principal Cares of our Huſbandmen. It delights in the richeſt Land; a deep light Mould, with a little mixture of Sand, is very proper for it; but neither a mooriſh Soil, ſtiff Clays, or ſtony Grounds, are choſen to plant Hops in: They alſo pitch upon ſuch Places as lie warm, and are neither expos'd to the North or Eaſt Winds.

The little Hills they plant the Hops in are uſually ſix or eight Foot aſunder: The Seaſon for planting them is about the latter end of *March*, or the beginning of *April*; tho' ſome look upon *October* as the propereſt Month,

Month. A Hop Ground well prepar'd and manur'd, will laſt eight or ten Years without replanting. England.

When the Hops are two or three Foot above the Ground, they fix Poles for them to run up, winding the Hops about the Poles according to the Courſe of the Sun. At *Midſummer* the Hops leave ſhooting or running out at length, and then begin to branch. In a dry Spring it is a great Advantage to water them; and if the Summer prove dry, the watering may be repeated two or three times, where Water is to be had. About the end of *July* the Hops blow, and in the beginning of *Auguſt* they bell, and are ripe the latter end of *Auguſt* or the beginning of *September*. When they begin to change Colour it is a certain Sign they are fit to pull, and then the Huſbandman procures all the Hands he can, for one windy Day does him an inconceivable Miſchief when they are ready to gather. There are thouſands of poor People, both Men and Women, that reſort to *Kent* and *Eſſex* from *London*, and other Parts, at the Seaſon for picking of Hops: The manner of gathering them is to take down four Hills that ſtand together, and cut the Roots even with the Ground, which is made level, ſwept and water'd, in order to make a Floor on which the Hops are to be pick'd; on the out-ſide of this Floor the Pickers ſit, and pick them into Bins, or Baſkets, after the Vines are ſtrip'd from the Poles. If the Hop-Garden is large they ſet up Sheds in the middle of it, to ſhelter the Pickers and Hops from the Sun and Rain. As ſoon as the Hops are pick'd they are dry'd in a Kiln, for their lying

undry'd

England. undry'd heats them, and changes their Colour. They beſtow all imaginable Care in drying their Hops, for if this be not well done they will not be fit for the Market; a Handful of ſlack-dry'd Hops will ſpoil ſeveral Pounds, and if they are over-dry'd they loſe their Colour and Smell. After the Hops are dry'd they let them lie three or four Weeks to cool and grow tough (for otherwiſe they will be brittle and crumble to Duſt) and then bag them up; the cloſer the Bags are trod the better the Hops keep.

Mr. *Lawrence*, the Land-ſteward, as he ſtiles himſelf, adviſes Landlords not to ſuffer their Tenants to plant Hops, or to ſow Flax, Hemp, Woad, Weld, Madder, or Potatoes, except in ſmall Quantities for their own Uſe, being, as he ſuppoſes, very deſtructive to Land, eating out the Heart of it, and yielding no Dung or Compoſt. He adviſes them alſo to prohibit their Tenants burning or denſhiring any part of their Farms; for tho' it be encourag'd by the Farmers, he ſays, for their own immediate Advantage, yet nothing he apprehends tends more to the Falling of Rents and the Ruin of Eſtates; and what haſtens the Deſtruction of ſuch Farms is the Practice of ſowing Rape-ſeed after burning, that being the greateſt Beggerer of good Lands of all other Plants.

To which I find it anſwer'd, That it is not the Burning of Land, or the Planting or Sowing it with Hops, Flax, *&c.* that impoveriſhes it, but the not Dunging and Manuring ſuch Lands afterwards as they ought, or giving the burnt Land that Reſt as they do other Land, but ploughing and ſowing it every Year without dunging of it: But were

the

the Tenants oblig'd to use the burnt or planted Lands in an husband-like Manner, they wou'd rather be improv'd than impoverish'd by burning, and the Tenant wou'd be enabled to give an advanc'd Rent. And the planting of Hops, sowing Hemp, Flax, *&c.* surely ought to be encourag'd for the Benefit of the Publick, as it lessens the Exportation of Treasure, which must otherwise be sent abroad to purchase this kind of Merchandize. England.

Before I leave this Article of Husbandry I shall give some Account of the Nature of the several Trees proper to our Soil; of which the Oak has in all Times had the Preference, for its Strength, Duration and Usefulness, being the only Timber fit for building of Ships, and for this Purpose the *English* Oak is said to excel that of all other Nations. This Tree will grow and thrive upon almost any sort of Land, whether Clay, Sand, or Gravel, dry or moist, cold or warm; but the Soil most agreeable to it is a black deep and fast Mould, rather dry and on a rising Ground than low and moist. Trees; their Properties. The Oak

The best time for removing Oaks, and all other Trees that shed their Leaves in Winter, is in *October* as soon as the Leaf begins to fall, and in planting them Care shou'd be taken not to set them deeper than they stood before. It is a fine spreading Tree; and though there are some kinds of Wood harder, as Box, Ebony, *Indian* Woods, *&c.* yet they are more brittle, and not so lasting where they are to lie sometimes wet and sometimes dry. The fine clear grain'd Oak is fittest for Columns or Wainscot, and the knottiest and coursest fittest for Water-works; the crooked

England. Oaks, if they are firm and ſound, make the beſt Knee-Timber for Ships, Mill-Wheels, *&c.* And 'tis obſerv'd, that one Hoop made of the young Shoots of a Ground Oak wou'd out-laſt ſix of the beſt Aſh. Even the Bark is exceeding valuable, for without it the Tanners cannot dreſs their Leather; and ſome have us'd this inſtead of the *Peruvian* Bark with Succeſs in Agues, only giving it in larger Quantities. The Nuts or Acorns alſo are very good for the feeding of Swine. And we muſt not forget, that the antient *Britains* were ſo ſenſible of its Value, that they even paid Divine Honours to this Tree.

The Elm grows almoſt in any Ground, but delights chiefly in light looſe and moiſt Land, and proſpers on level and fertile Grounds. Of theſe there are ſeveral Sorts, which differ much according to the Soil they grow on: Thoſe we chiefly plant are either the Common-Elm, the Witch-Elm, or the Witch-Hazle. The Common-Elm has a very rough Bark and Leaf, and grows to a very great Height and Bigneſs, eſpecially that which has the roundeſt Leaves. The Witch-Elm equals the former in its Height and Size, only has a much ſmoother Bark, and in ſeveral Places has Knobs or Excreſcences; its Leaf alſo is ſmooth and long, but varies much in the Form, according to the Soil it grows in. The third and laſt, call'd the Witch-Hazle, or Broad-leav'd-Elm, has a ſmooth Bark like the Witch-Elm, and has a Leaf much like that of the Hazle: This is the quickeſt grower of any of the Elms, but not ſo apt to ſhoot upwards as the former, being more enclin'd to branch out into Arms. No Trees bear tranſplanting better than Elms;

The Elm

Elms; they are remov'd ſometimes at twenty or thirty Years Growth; and are fit for Avenues and Walks on account of their Height and Streightneſs, over-topping all others, and growing cloſe together, and are ſo flexible, that they may be brought to grow in any Shape: They are the leaſt deſtructive to Corn, Graſs and Hedges of any Tree, and are wondrous ſhady and ornamental. The Witch-Elms may be form'd into Hedgerows, by plaſhing and thickening them to the higheſt Twig, and make a magnificent Fence and Shelter againſt both Wind and Sun. This Timber is of extraordinary Uſe where it is kept continually wet or continually dry, and affords Planks of a vaſt length and breadth, as well as Pipes for Aqueducts, and is generally made uſe of in Water-works. The Roots of a knotty Elm are almoſt as good as Walnut for Cabinets. If Elm-Timber, as ſoon as it is ſawn, is put into Water, and lies in it three Weeks, and is afterwards kept dry, the Worms will not take it, and it will become as laſting as the Oak: There have been found Elm-Trees buried in Bogs, that have turn'd like the moſt poliſh'd and hardeſt Ebony, and are only to be diſtinguiſh'd from it by the Grain. England.

The Aſh is a quick growing Tree, of a light colour'd ſmooth Bark, and ſuits almoſt any Ground, but thrives beſt near the Water, it has a ſmall ſlender Leaf, and does not put out ſo ſoon as the Elm, or retain its Leaves ſo long, nor does it afford ſo good a Shade. No Tree is more deſtructive to Corn, Graſs, or Hedges, its Roots being very large and extenſive; but it is an excellent Wood for Aſh.

England. Carpenters, Wheel-wrights, Coopers and Turners; scarce any other is us'd for Hoops; and there is no Fire-wood that burns so well green. They ought to be transplanted very young.

Beach. The Beach delights in gravelly Sand and warm Grounds, the sides and tops of Hills and chalky Mountains; and altho' it be crooked, knotty, and ill-shap'd while it is young, it is a handsome Tree at its full Growth. It has a fine clean white Grain, easily wrought with the Chissel, and is not apt to splinter, which occasions its being us'd by Turners, Joyners, *&c.* The Mast of it is eaten by Deer and Swine, and being press'd affords a good sort of Oil. The Wood is subject to the Worm, for which Reason they lay it a Fortnight or three Weeks in Water after it is cut.

Walnut. The Walnut is held to be the most profitable Tree that can be planted, on account of the Value of the Timber as well as the Fruit; but then we must take our Posterity into the Account, for it grows very slowly; the Man that plants it may see some of the Fruit, but scarce ever the Timber. It delights chiefly in a dry rich Mould, especially if the Strata next it be Chalk or Marl. They do very little Prejudice to the Corn or Grass where they are planted; nor are the Roots any Hindrance to the Plough, going very deep, where the Soil will allow it. It is in great Esteem with the Joyners, who use it in all their finest Works, as Chests of Drawers, Cabinets, *&c.* The Fruit of it is frequently preserv'd and pickled green; nor is it less valuable when ripe. It affords a very useful Oil for Painters, and in other Countries they

they burn it in their Lamps: We import great Quantities of this Oil from abroad, which might with better Husbandry be made at home. The younger Timber is held to be the best colour'd, but the older is more firm and close. The Husk and Leaves being beaten, and steep'd in warm Water, and the Liquor pour'd upon Grass-Plots or Bowling-Greens, kills the Worms without hurting the Grass: And the green Husks boil'd dye a good dark Yellow. The best way of planting them is like Beans, and they thrive most when they are not transplanted. England.

The Horse-Chesnut has been of late planted in *England* in Walks and Avenues, being of quick Growth, bears Clusters of Flowers, and affords a fine Shade; but the Wood of this Tree is good for little. Chesnuts were also much propagated in *England* before Firs and Deal came in Use, affording Timber proper for building: Many of the old Houses in *London*, 'tis said, were built with this kind of Wood. Horse-Chesnuts

The Birch is a small Tree that will grow in any Ground, and the Wood much us'd by Turners; but it is most esteem'd on account of the Liquor drawn from it, which goes under the Name of Birch-Wine: They either cut off some of the smallest Branches pretty near the great end, and hang Pots or Bottles on them for the Liquor to distil into; or bore a Hole in the Body of the Tree and put a Tap in it, from whence they receive the Wine in Pots. The Time for extracting it is in *February* or *March*, when the Sap rises, and before the Leaves put out: It is observ'd to run best when the Sun shines warm, and the Wind is in the South or West. Birch.

The

England.

Maple. The Maple which is ſuffer'd to run up in height, and not topp'd, has a fine clear Grain; but if it be topp'd, grows knotty and full of Bunches. It may be remov'd and tranſplanted almoſt at any Size, and affects a ſound dry Mould, eſpecially on Banks, rather than in Bottoms, tho' it will grow almoſt in any Soil. There is no Wood more us'd by Turners for Diſhes, Cups, *&c.* and of this moſt of the *Tunbridge*-Ware is made.

The Horn-beam. The Horn-beam is uſually found upon cold barren hilly Ground. It is a very hard Wood, us'd ſometimes by Mill-wrights; but more fit for Firing than Timber.

The Lime. The Lime is held to be the moſt beautiful of all Trees for Walks and Avenues, on account of its Height and ſpreading Branches, affording a pleaſant dark Shade. It will grow almoſt in any Soil, but delights moſt in a freſh rich dry Mould. It may be tranſplanted very large, and is not damag'd by removing. The Wood is valu'd on account of its Strength and Lightneſs, being of a fine white Colour, and eaſily wrought.

Syca-more. The Sycamore chuſes a light Ground, rather moiſt than dry. It bears a broad Leaf, not unlike that of a Grape Vine, and caſts a fine Shade; but is ſeldom planted in Walks or Gardens, becauſe the Leaf ſoon falls, and ſpoils the Walks 'tis planted in.

Cypreſs. The Cypreſs delights in a warm dry Ground, and may be brought to grow in any Form, either Pyramidal, as uſual, or in Hedges kept clipt: They will grow on any dry Ground, and are not injur'd by Froſt, if they are not planted in a moiſt Soil. It is excellent Timber for building, and proper for Muſical Inſtruments

Inſtruments and other Utenſils. The Bitterneſs of its Juice preſerves it from the Worm. England.

Cædar, tho' little propagated in *England*, will grow very well here. Of theſe Trees there are ſeveral kinds, ſome of which reſemble the Juniper, others the Cypreſs, as thoſe that grow in *New England* and *Virginia*; but thoſe of *Lebanon* bear the ſevereſt Weather: The celebrated Mr. *Mortimer* rais'd an entire Walk of them from Cones he brought from *Lebanon*, for the Seed may be brought from the furtheſt part of the World in the Cones, and kept three or four Years, without Prejudice to them. They bear a Cone as Pines do, but rounder, and more like Scales. The time of ſetting them is about the latter end of *March*, when they ought to be put in a Bed of rich Mould two Foot deep, but no Dung muſt come near them, and they cannot well ſtand too dry if they are ſhaded in dry Weather, and may be tranſplanted at three or four Years old. The Fragrancy of this Wood, its fine Grain, its inimitable Colour and Durableneſs, is known to every one; nor is there any Tree ſo ſtately and fit for Walks and Avenues, ſome of them growing, as 'tis related, two hundred Foot in height; but it is ſo dry that it will not eaſily endure nailing, and therefore the Boards, *&c.* made of it are uſually faſten'd by Pins of the ſame Wood. It is ſaid to have been us'd by the Antients in building Ships, but is now found too valuable to be put to common Uſes: It ſerves at preſent to wainſcot Temples and Altars, and the Cabinets of Perſons of Diſtinction, or to make the moſt valuable Veſſels and Utenſils. Cædar.

The

England. Fir. The Fir and Pine Tree are not natural to *South Britain*, tho' frequently planted in Gardens and Avenues for Ornament. They delight in cold rocky and mountainous Grounds, and are rais'd of the Kernels taken out of the Cones. The best Time to sow the Seeds of Fir is in *March*, and they may be transplanted when they are about two or three Years old either in *March* or *August*; it is better if there be a pretty deal of Earth taken up with them: The Fir, however, will bear a naked Transplantation better than the Pine; and both Firs and Pines shou'd be well water'd on the first Removal, and planted as shallow as the Roots will allow of. The great Use of these Trees is to make Masts and Yards for Shipping, Boards, *&c.* but these we import altogether from abroad, having but few Firs and Pines amongst us, and those coming to no great Perfection.

Poplar. The Poplar thrives on the Banks of Rivers or Ditches, but not in the Water like the Willow. It is rais'd by Branches cut off and set in the Ground. It is a very quick grower, and the Wood of some Use to Turners, as well as for Firing.

The Aspen-Tree differs little from the Poplar, but grows on drier Ground.

Arbele. The Arbele is a kind of White Poplar, but of a finer Grain. It is a quick grower, shoots up a great height, and is very ornamental.

Willow. The Willow delights in wet and moorish Grounds, and is rais'd by Sets with very little Care. It may be lopp'd at four or five Years Growth; and tho' it be esteem'd little better than a Weed, is exceeding useful to the Husbandman

Husbandman in making Hurdles and Fences for dividing his Grounds. England.

The Hazel will grow in almost any Ground, but we find it chiefly in Woods and Coppices, the Underwood consisting mostly of it. It is rais'd either from Nuts or Sets, and is commonly transplanted small, being seldom remov'd but to fill up or thicken Woods or Hedges, being cut like Quick Sets six or seven Inches in length. Hazel.

The Trees or Plants us'd by the Husbandman in fencing out his Grounds, are, 1. The White Thorn, esteem'd one of the best for that Purpose. It makes a strong and durable Hedge, and is rais'd from Plants or Haws sown in Beds and transplanted, usually set in double Rows at about nine Inches distance, and is observ'd to thrive better upon a Flat than on a Bank, as it is generally planted: If it be cut the second Year it will shoot out the better and thicker, and if the Season prove dry they ought to be water'd. The Black Thorn also makes a good Fence, and is rais'd in the same manner. Quicks, &c. for fencing.

The Holly is by some preferr'd before either of these, especially in Gardens, where it serves for Ornament as well as Defence, being always green, and so thick that the Eye cannot penetrate it; but the great Objection to it, is, That it is exceeding slow in growing. It is rais'd by Sets produc'd from Berries. Holly.

Furzes, call'd *Devonshire* Furzes, make a stout Fence: They are generally sown upon a Bank in three or four Rows, and will grow on the driest Grounds. Some think it worth their while to sow them on barren Spots of Ground for Firing. Furze.

England. Box. Hedges of Box were formerly in great Eſteem in our Gardens, but now it ſerves for little elſe but a Fence to Borders: It deſerves to be more propagated, however, on account of the Excellency of its Wood. It will thrive on the drieſt barren Land; and is much us'd by Turners, Engravers, Carvers, Mathematical-Inſtrument-makers, Comb-makers, *&c.* being ſold at a very great Price.

Yew. Yew is another Plant very much neglected of late; it ſerves indeed for Hedges and Evergreens to adorn our Gardens; but when Bows were us'd by the *Engliſh* in their Wars, no Tree was more propagated or eſteem'd that was not Timber. It will grow on the barreneſt Hills, and is frequently put to the ſame Uſes as Box.

Laurel. The Laurel wou'd riſe to a large Tree, with a fine ſpreading Head, if it was planted upright and trimm'd up for a Standard, but ſerves chiefly for a Garden Hedge at preſent.

Bay. The Bay-Tree alſo is frequently converted into a Hedge, or cut into a Pyramidal or other Form to adorn the Garden. It delights to grow in ſhady Places like the Laurel, but will thrive almoſt in any Soil; and is no leſs eſteem'd for the agreeable Scent of its Leaves than for its being one of our Evergreens.

Phylerea The Phylerea is another Plant introduc'd of late into our Gardens, cut into various Forms, and ſerving for a Garden Hedge. And this brings me to treat a little more particularly of our *Engliſh* Gardens.

Gardens. Our modern Gardens differ much from thoſe we ſaw in *England* forty Years ago; and the ſame Obſervation is made in relation to the Situation of our Gentlemens Seats: The People of the laſt Age ſeem to have had very

very little Regard to Prospects; they built low under the Covert of the Hills, and enclos'd their Gardens with high Walls, securing themselves thereby against Wind and Weather, and enjoy'd a Privacy in which they were much delighted; when they left the Town they retir'd in a manner from the World, concealing their Seats and Gardens from the Eye of the Traveller. Whereas at present the most exalted Situations are preferr'd, and they lay open their Gardens to the View of all that pass; by which means they enjoy a more extended Prospect, and expose the Beauty of their Seats to all the World about them; they seem to relish no Pleasure or Satisfaction unless their Neighbours are Witnesses of their Happiness. And these Gardens, as they are call'd, take in a Variety of Ground, consisting of Hills and Groves, Canals, Slopes, Walks and Terrasses of vast extent, and may more properly be stil'd fine Fields than Gardens. They have also introduc'd a multitude of Exotick Plants; and affect to imitate the *Italians* in their Grotto's, Fountains, Cascades, and other Water-works; and not only enjoy the Prospect of their own Plantations, but have a View of the Country around them. England.

Fruit-Trees are in a great measure expell'd our Gardens to make room for Yews, Firs, Holly's, Phylereas, and other Evergreens, cut and planted in various Forms. The little Walling they have indeed is planted with Fruit, consisting of Apricots, Peaches, Nectarins, Grapes, Cherries, Plums and Pears, with some dwarf Trees and Hedges on the Borders. But then most Gentlemen have Orchards separate from their Gardens,

England. in which are to be found a great Variety of Standard Apple-Trees, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Mulberries, Quinces, Walnuts and Filberts: And there is no considerable Garden without its Green-House, repleniſh'd with Orange-Trees, and other tender exotick Plants, where they are hous'd in Winter, and brought out in Summer to adorn the Garden; and at the End of many of the Walks we find an Alcove, or magnificent Summer-House. As for Statues, though we meet with them in some Gentlemens Gardens, they are oftner a Reproach to the Engraver than an Ornament to the Place: Sculpture is not the Talent of the *Engliſh*; in Popiſh Countries, where the moſt exquiſite Images are Daily wrought to adorn their Temples and Oratories, Statues add no ſmall Luſtre to the Beauty of the Garden, but with us they are generally miſerable Performances.

Flowers. There is uſually ſome ſmall Quarter in every Garden aſſign'd for Parterres of Flowers, conſiſting of Lillies, Tulips, the Narciſſus Iris, or Flower-de-lys, Crocuſſes, Anemonies, Ranunculars, Gilly-Flowers, Pinks, Sweet-Williams, Wall-Flowers, Roſes, Jaſimies, Hony-ſuckles, Tuberoſes, *&c.*

Kitchen-Garden. Nor is any Gentleman without his Kitchen-Garden, which furniſhes the Houſe with every kind of Garden, Peas and Beans, French or Kidney-Beans, Artichokes, Aſparagus, Coly-Flowers, Cabages, Savoys, Melons, Cucumbers, Leeks, Onions, Garlick, Shalots, Cives, Rocamboles, Parſley, Chervil, Peny-Royal, Purſlain, Beets, Burridge, Camomil, Fennel, Balm, Sage, Lettice, Creſſes, Muſtard, Selery, Sorrel, Radiſhes, Thyme, Roſemary, Marjoram, Mint, Rue, Potatoes, Carrots,

Carrots, Parſnips, Turnips and Horſe-Radiſh, with other Garden Stuff which may have eſcap'd my Obſervation or Memory. We uſually find the Kitchen-Garden alſo well repleniſh'd with Gooſberries, Corants, Raſberries and Strawberries. England.

Grafting and Inoculating preſerves the Species of moſt of our beſt Fruits, and meliorates their Taſts; Fruits that are rais'd by Kernels are generally wild, and ungrateful to the Palate; Apples and Pears may indeed ſometimes be good that are rais'd from Kernels; but Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarins produc'd from the Stone or Kernel are of little Value. Grafting.

Crab Stocks, or Storks, rais'd from other four Fruits are the beſt to graft Apples upon. Pears are grafted on Stocks rais'd from the Kernels of Pears, and ſometimes on Whitethorn. Plums are grafted on Plum-Stocks rais'd from Suckers or Stones, of which the great white Pear-Plum is eſteem'd the beſt. Cherries may be grafted on Black Cherry Stocks, but thoſe rais'd from the Stones of the Black-Heart, the Duke-Amber, and Morello Cherry, are better. Quinces rais'd by Cuttings or Suckers are proper to graft Pears upon for Wall-Fruit. Gooſberries and Corants are inoculated on their own kind: And Filberts and Walnuts are beſt rais'd from Nuts.

Tho' Fruit generally takes after the Graft, yet it is uſually alter'd by the Stock either for the better or worſe: And 'tis obſerv'd, that a Graft cut ſometime before it is us'd, then ſet in the Ground, and grafted at the riſing of the Sap, takes better than thoſe that are grafted as ſoon as cut. The main Point

England. Point in Grafting is to join the Inſide of the Bark of the Cion, and the Inſide of the Bark of the Stock together, ſo that the Sap which runs between the Bark and the Wood may be communicated from the one to the other, eſpecially towards the bottom of the Cion. If the Stock be remov'd it ought to ſtand at leaſt three Years before it is grafted, except it makes very large Shoots the ſecond Year. The beſt time for grafting is in *February* or *March*, but forward Fruits may be grafted in *January*, and ſome backward Fruits the beginning of *April*, if the Spring be not too forward; but froſty Weather is by no means proper for grafting. Grafts may be cut before they begin to ſpring, and kept ſeveral Days, being bound up in Moſs, and the Ends wrapt up in Clay or ſtuck in a Turnip, and tho' they are wither'd they may prove never the worſe.

The Perſon who applies himſelf to Grafting ought to be furniſh'd with proper Tools and Materials, as a Pruning-knife, Pen-knife, a fine Saw, a Mallet, a Wedge, Ruſhes, ſtrong ſoft Flags or Woollen-yarn to bind the Graft and Stock together, and Clay well temper'd with Horſe-Dung to keep it from chopping in dry Weather, or ſoft Wax for ſmaller Trees. Grafts muſt be unbound at *Midſummer* or the Bandage will injure them.

Inoculating. Inoculating, or Budding, is by ſome preferr'd to Grafting; by which means ſeveral Sorts of delicate Fruit are propagated and meliorated, as the Peach, the Apricot and Nectarin, which rarely thrive any other way than this, becauſe few Stocks can feed the Graft ſo early in the Spring as the Graft requires; but being rightly inoculated in the

Fulneſs

Fulneſs of the Sap, ſeldom fails. The Stocks to inoculate upon ought to be the ſame with thoſe mention'd for Grafts, unleſs it be, that the Peach takes beſt on its own kind, and the Nectarin on a Peach Stock. The beſt Time for inoculating is from *Midſummer* to the middle of *July*, when the Sap is ſtrongeſt in the Stock, and the Bark eaſieſt to be rais'd; and it ought to be done in a dry Seaſon, and in the Evening. About three Weeks or a Month after inoculating, the Buds muſt be inbound, when thoſe that are good may be diſcern'd by their lively Appearance. England.

The beſt Seaſon for tranſplanting or ſetting Fruit-Trees, is from the middle of *October* to the end of *January*, and if the Spring be not too forward it is not unſeaſonable in *February*, and it ought always to be in open Weather. The Ground being prepar'd where the Trees are to be ſet, a ſmall Hill ought to be rais'd in the Center of each Hole, and the Roots open'd and ſpread round about it; then they muſt be cover'd with the beſt Earth, and trod down to faſten them. The Plant ought not to be ſet deep either in Clay, Gravelly, or Chalky Ground, but as near the Surface as may be, raiſing the Earth about the Tree; for if the Trees are ſet too deep they generally pine away. The Ground where the Tree is planted ought to be richer than the Nurſery from whence it is taken: It is alſo a Diſadvantage to the Plant to be taken out of a warm Nurſery and planted in the open Field; and it is better to make choice of young thriving Trees than thoſe that are large. The preſent Mode of Planting is in Squares, ſo that they ſtand in Rows look which way you will; and forty Feet is held Planting, the Seaſon for it.

England. held to be a good Diſtance for them, becauſe the Ground may be us'd at the ſame time either for Grazing or Tillage; beſides, the Trees planted in this manner have more of the Benefit of the Sun and Air, conſequently they thrive better, and the Fruit has a better Flavour. Between every Apple-Tree it is uſual to ſet a Cherry-Tree, for by that time the Apple-Trees ſpread and require room, the Cherries have done bearing; and the Rows ought to be of one Kind of Fruit, and not mix'd, being more convenient for the gathering the Fruit and ſorting it.

As to the planting of Wall-Fruit, I ſhall only obſerve, that the Diſtance of the Trees ought to be in Proportion to the Height of the Wall and the Nature of the Fruit: If the Wall be high they may be planted the nearer, and if low, further off, that the Trees may have room to ſpread in breadth as they want height: And ſome have recommended the making ſloping Walls, which may break the Wind, and reflect the Sun-Beams with greater Force, and conſequently muſt be of Advantage in the ripening of Fruit in this cold Climate. We find Grapes that lie ſloping on the Tiles of a Houſe come to greater Perfection and are more luſcious than any other: There is a great deal of Reaſon to believe therefore that other Fruits might be ripen'd ſooner, and meliorated by lying on ſuch ſloping Walls.

Blaſts. Great Damage frequently happens to our Fruits in *England* by Blaſts: The cold Eaſterly Winds in the Spring, which bring Froſt with them, when the Bloſſoms (after Rains) are wet, ſhrivel up the Leaves and ſpoil them. If the Weſt Wind ſucceeds, this

this frequently brings Flies and Caterpillars innumerable. The beſt Remedy againſt Froſts is a good Shelter, and againſt Inſects the burning Hawm, Straw, or other combuſtible Matter, to kill them. The ſureſt way to have Fruit every Year is to have ſeveral different Situations, ſo that when a Blaſt comes by one Wind there may be a Shelter from the other; and then it will be hard if none eſcape. England.

Orchards may be improv'd by watering, in dry Years eſpecially, when the Fruit is in the Bloſſom; the want of dunging them may occaſion their not bearing. Moſs is alſo very prejudicial to Fruit-Trees, uſually occaſion'd by the Coldneſs of the Land; in which Caſe Sea-Coal-Aſhes, or Horſe-Dung, are a very good Manure: If it proceed from Moiſture, this is remedy'd by draining the Land. In *Staffordſhire* they burn the Moſs of their Trees in *December* with Straw; but the uſual way is to rub it off young Trees with a Hair-Cloth, or ſcrape it off with a kind of Wooden Knife. But as Moſs is ſometimes occaſion'd by a defect of Sap, and old Trees therefore more liable to Moſs than young, theſe will flouriſh the better if ſome of the Branches are lopp'd off. Trees improv'd by watering and dunging.

High Winds are often very prejudicial to our Orchards in Autumn, on which account it is of Advantage to have them ſo ſituated that they may not lie open to the South-Weſt Winds, from which Quarter we meet with the moſt ſtormy Weather.

The pruning of Trees, and taking away the dead and ſuperfluous Branches, much advances their growth and improves their bearing. Old Trees may be prun'd in *October* Pruning.

and *November*, and afterwards till the Sap riſes: But Wall-Fruit is prun'd in Summer, the ſupernumerary Shoots of the ſame Year's growth taken away that hinder the ripening of the Fruit; and in Winter, after the Fall of the Leaf, they prune off the reſt of the unneceſſary Branches, placing the others in order, unleſs Peaches and Nectarins, which ought to be prun'd when the Buds begin to put out, for if it be done ſooner it endangers the killing them. In pruning Trees, eſpecially Wall-Fruit, Care is taken to leave the ſmall Twigs that are ſhort and knitted to bloſſom the ſucceeding Year, for ſuch Twigs have uſually the moſt Fruit on them. In pruning Vines ſome new Branches ought to be left every Year, and ſome old ones taken off if there are too many, which will advance their bearing.

When Trees do not thrive or bear well, they ſhou'd be laid open in *November*, and if the Ground be poor, good fat Mould laid about them in the Spring: But if the Ground is rich, and the Tree ſpends its ſelf in Leaves and Wood, bearing but little Fruit, the Lime-Aſhes, or any other hot Manure that is ſalt and dry, mix'd with Mould, ought to be laid about the Root. And 'tis obſerv'd, that Stones laid in Heaps about the Roots preſerve them cool and moiſt in Summer and warm in Winter, adding to their Fruitfulneſs. If a Tree be Bark-bound, they ſlit the Bark down the Body with a Knife in *April* or *May*, which often cures it. In dunging of Fruit-Trees, the Dung ſhou'd not be laid cloſe to the Body, but at ſome Diſtance where the Roots run; neither is hot ſtrong Dung ſo good

as

as that which is well rotted and cold, especially for hot Grounds; the Dirt and Soil of Streets and Highways is better. England.

CHAP. VI.

Treats of the several Antient and Modern Divisions of ENGLAND, *or* SOUTH BRITAIN; *but more particularly of the County of* MIDDLESEX, *and City of* LONDON, *the Metropolis of the Kingdom.*

England divided into many Principalities when invaded by *Cæsar.*

WHEN the *Romans* invaded *England*, or *South Britain*, under the Conduct of *Julius Cæsar*, they found it divided into many small Governments or Principalities, that united under the Command of *Cassibelan* to oppose the hostile Attempt: The most considerable of them are distinguish'd by the *Roman* Writers under the following Appellations, *viz.* 1. The *Cantij*, Inhabitants of the County of *Kent*. 2. The *Regni*, Inhabitants of *Surrey* and *Sussex*. 3. The *Durotriges*, of *Dorsetshire*. 4. The *Danmonij*, of *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*. 5. The *Belgæ*, of *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire* and *Hampshire*. 6. The *Atrebatij*, of *Berkshire*. 7. The *Dobuni*, of *Glocestershire* and *Oxfordshire*. 8. The *Cattieuchlani*, of *Warwickshire*, *Buckinghamshire* and *Bedfordshire*. 9. The *Trinobantes*, of part of *Hertfordshire*, *Essex* and *Middlesex*. 10. The *Iceni*, of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire*. 11. The *Coritani*, of *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutland*, *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire* and *Northamptonshire*. 12. The *Cornavij*, of *Worcestershire*, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*. 13. The *Brigantes*, of *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Durham*, *Westmorland*

England. and *Cumberland*. 14. The *Ottadini*, of *Northumberland*, with four other Counties in *Scotland*. 15. The *Silures*, of *Herefordshire*, with four Counties in *Wales*, *viz. Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Monmouthshire* and *Glamorganshire*. 16. The *Ordovices*, Inhabitants of five Counties in *Wales*, *viz. Montgomeryshire*, *Merionethshire*, *Caernarvonshire*, *Flintshire* and *Denbighshire*. 17. The *Dimetæ*, Inhabitants of the rest of *Wales*, *viz. Caermarthenshire*, *Pembrokshire* and *Cardiganshire*.

The *Roman* Division of it.

The *Romans* having establish'd their Conquests in *South Britain*, divided it into the following Governments, *viz. Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Maxima Cæsarienſis*, *Valencia* and *Flavia Cæsarienſis*; the Bounds whereof are very uncertain; but it is presum'd that *Britannia Prima* comprehended the Southern Counties; *Britannia Secunda* those of *Wales*; *Maxima Cæsarienſis* and *Valencia* the Northern Counties, and *Flavia Cæsarienſis* the middle of *England*.

The *Saxon* Heptarchy.

The *Saxons* who succeed the *Romans* divided *England*, exclusive of *Wales*, into seven Kingdoms, usually call'd the Heptarchy, *viz.*

1. The Kingdom of *Kent*, comprehending only the County of *Kent*.

2. The Kingdom of the *South Saxons*, containing the Counties of *Sussex* and *Surrey*.

3. The Kingdom of the *East Angles*, containing the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, and the *Isle of Ely*.

4. The Kingdom of the *West Saxons*, containing the Counties of *Cornwall*, *Devon*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, *Wilts*, *Hants* and *Berks*,

5. The Kingdom of *Northumberland*, containing the Counties of *Lancaster*, *York*, *Durham*,

Durham, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, *Northumberland*, and *Scotland* to the *Fryth of Edenburgh*. England.

6. The Kingdom of the *Eaſt Saxons*, containing the Counties of *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and part of *Hertfordſhire*.

7. The Kingdom of *Mercia*, containing the Counties of *Glouceſter*, *Hereford*, *Worceſter*, *Warwick*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Northampton*, *Lincoln*, *Huntingdon*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Oxford*, *Stafford*, *Derby*, *Shropſhire*, *Nottingham*, *Cheſter*, and the other part of *Hertfordſhire*

But the Diviſion of *England* which I ſhall chiefly regard in the Courſe of this Hiſtory is that of Circuits, which are ſix in number, containing thirty-eight Counties, *viz.* 1. The *Home Circuit*, comprehending the Counties of *Eſſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Kent*, *Surrey* and *Suſſex*. Six Circuits at preſent.

2. The *Norfolk Circuit*, containing the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntingdon*, *Cambridge*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

3. The *Midland Circuit*, containing the Counties of *Warwick*, *Leiceſter*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, *Rutland* and *Northampton*.

4. The *Oxford Circuit*, containing the Counties of *Berks*, *Oxford*, *Monmouth*, *Glouceſter*, *Hereford*, *Shropſhire* and *Worceſter*.

5. The *Weſtern Circuit*, containing the Counties of *Hants*, *Wilts*, *Dorſet*, *Somerſet*, *Cornwall* and *Devon*.

6. The *Northern Circuit*, containing the Counties of *York*, *Durham*, *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland* and *Lancaſter*.

Middleſex and *Cheſhire* are not contain'd in any of theſe Circuits; and the Principality of

England. Wales. of *Wales* is divided into four diſtinct Circuits, each comprehending three Shires, *viz.*

1. *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Montgomery*.
2. *Angleſey*, *Carnarvan*, *Merioneth*.
3. *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke*.
4. *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Glamorgan*.

Fifty two Counties in all. From whence it appears, that there are in *England* forty Counties, and in *Wales* twelve; in all fifty-two. I ſhall begin with the Deſcription of the Province or County of *Middleſex*, where the Metropolis of the Kingdom is ſituated, according to the Method I have obſerv'd in treating of other Countries.

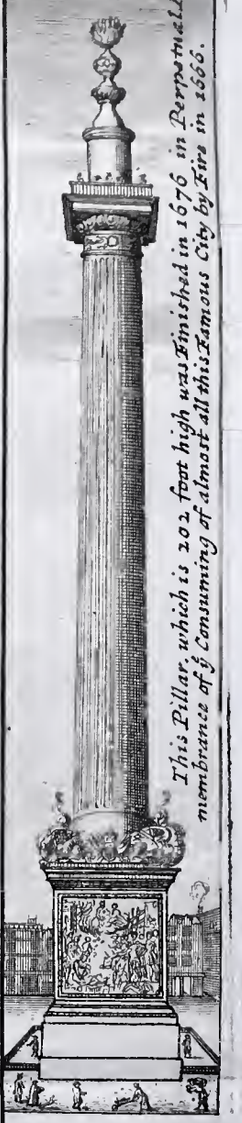
Situation & Extent of *Middleſex*. The County of *Middleſex* is bounded by *Hertfordſhire* on the North: by the River *Lea*, which divides it from *Eſſex*, on the Eaſt: by the River *Thames*, which ſeparates it from *Surrey*, on the South; and by the Brook or River *Coln*, which divides it from *Buckinghamſhire*, on the Weſt: And is of an oblong Form, or pretty near it; being about four and twenty Miles in length, and fourteen in breadth; and if we meaſure from *Waltham-Abbey*, which lies on the North-Eaſt Corner of it, to *Staines* on the South-Weſt, it may be twenty-eight Miles over.

Face of the Country. *Middleſex* was moſt of it Foreſt antiently, but diſafforeſted by *Henry* III. Great part of it, however, ſtill retains the Face of a Foreſt, as *Finchley-Common*, *Endfield-Chaſe*, *Hornſea*, *Highgate*, *Hamſtead*, *Cane-Wood*, *Hounſlow-Heath*, *&c.* We meet alſo with an agreeable Variety of Hills and Valleys, Open-Country and Encloſure. The middle of the Country and that part which adjoins to *Hertfordſhire* riſes in beautiful Hills of eaſy aſcent, the principal whereof are the Hills of *Harrow*, *Brockley*

This Stone was found in digging the Foundation of Part of Ludgate.

Roman Bavement found near London Stone

KINSINGTON



HAMPTONCOURT

(19) P. 198 Vol 14 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10

The Hundreds
A. Spelthorne
B. Istleworth
C. Elthorn
D. Goare
E. Finsbury and Wenlaxbarn
F. Osviston
G. Edmonton

P. OF HERTFORD S.

PART OF BUCKINGHAM S.

PART OF ESSEX

PART OF SURRY

Watford
Rickmansworth
Uxbridge
Colnbrook
Hounslow
Chertsey
Staines
Kingston
Richmond
Deptford
Barnet
Endfield
Endfield Chase
Waltham Abby
Endfield Lock
Chingford
Chingford Hall
Higham Bridg
Abrahams Ferry
Waltham Stow Ferry
Layton
Temple Mill Bridg
Stratford
Chars B.
New Brentford
Old Brentford
Mortlack
Putney
Wandsworth
Barnes
Kensington
Chelsey
Southwark
Lambeth
Newington
Deptford
I. of Dogs
Thames R.
West Smithfield
Bushey
Elstre
Totteridg
Potters Barr
Waltham Cross
Lea R.
Colne R.
Wandle R.
Thames Ditton
Moulsey
Walton
Waybridge
Sunbury
Hampton
Hampton Court
Twickenham
Isleworth
Heath Row
Harrow
Harrow on ye Hill
Pinner
Pinner Common
Ickenham
Uxbridge
Northolt
Greenford
Ealing
Acton
Hanwell
Brentford
Kingsbury
Wembly
Hendon
Finchley
Hampsted
Highgate
Islington
Pancras
Kensington
Chelsea
Fulham
Hammersmith
Chiswick
Turnham Green
Kew
Richmond
Kingston
Ashford
Feltham
Hanworth
Teddington
Cranford
Hayes
Harlington
Harmondsworth
Longford
Heston
Hounslow
Isleworth
Twickenham
Whitton
Thistleworth
Ewell
Epsom
Leatherhead
Walton
Chertsey
Sheperton
Littleton
Ashford
Staines
Bagshot
Windsor
Egham
Uxbridge
Rickmansworth
Watford
Bushey
Elstre
Totteridg
Barnet
Potters Barr
Waltham Cross
Lea R.
Colne R.
Wandle R.
Thames R.
Thames Ditton
Moulsey
Walton
Waybridge
Sunbury
Hampton
Hampton Court
Twickenham
Isleworth
Heath Row
Harrow
Harrow on ye Hill
Pinner
Pinner Common
Ickenham
Uxbridge
Northolt
Greenford
Ealing
Acton
Hanwell
Brentford
Kingsbury
Wembly
Hendon
Finchley
Hampsted
Highgate
Islington
Pancras
Kensington
Chelsea
Fulham
Hammersmith
Chiswick
Turnham Green
Kew
Richmond
Kingston
Ashford
Feltham
Hanworth
Teddington
Cranford
Hayes
Harlington
Harmondsworth
Longford
Heston
Hounslow
Isleworth
Twickenham
Whitton
Thistleworth
Ewell
Epsom
Leatherhead
Walton
Chertsey
Sheperton
Littleton
Ashford
Staines
Bagshot
Windsor
Egham

0 1 2 3 4 5
English Miles

MIDLESEX
By
H. Moll Geographer.
Agreable to Modern History

30 25 20 15 10 5 First Meridian 0 from London 5 10

ar; which is 202 foot high was Finished in 1676 in Perpetuall Re-
fy Consuming of almost all this Famous City by Fire in 1666.

Brockley, *Hadley*, *Highgate* and *Hamſtead*. That part of the Country which lies on the three Rivers of *Lea*, *Thames* and *Coln*, already mention'd, is generally level, and conſiſts of Meadow, Paſture, or Garden Grounds. As the Soil is for the moſt part a hard Gravel, and the Meadows well drain'd and cultivated, the Air is good; tho' there is a great deal of Difference between the Air of the Valleys and that upon the Hills; *Highgate* and *Hamſtead* are eſteem'd too cold and ſharp for thoſe in a declining State of Health, tho' nothing can be more ſuitable to a hale unbroken Conſtitution; our Phyſicians chuſe rather to ſend their Patients from the Fogs and Smoak of *London* to *Kenſington*, *Iſlington*, *Hackney*, and the neighbouring Villages, than to the Hills beyond them; tho' ſome ſuggeſt they have more Regard to their own Convenience than the Patient's Health in this Caſe, becauſe they can eaſily viſit them in the Vale with a Pair of Horſes, when they muſt put in four to go to *Hamſtead* or *Highgate*, and neglect their Buſineſs in Town by too long an Abſence.

England.

The Soil and Air.

I can't ſay with thoſe that have gone before me in the Deſcription of this County, that the Soil is naturally rich; there is ſtill a great deal of poor barren Ground in *Middleſex*, notwithſtanding the Advantage they have of receiving Dung daily from *London*, and there wou'd be a great deal more ſo if they wanted this Conveniency: 'Tis true, nothing can be richer than the Garden-Grounds on the Banks of the *Thames*, and the Paſtures near the Town, upon which there has been laid ſuch Quantities of Dung that the Superficies is entirely alter'd; the Garden-Ground which

was

England. was once courſe Meadow may now be worth ten or twelve Pounds the Acre, and the Paſture four or five; but theſe gradually leſſen in their Value as they are diſtant from the City and the *Thames*.

Thoſe Paſtures that lie contiguous to the Town are either fed with Cows or mow'd for Hay, frequently yielding two Crops in a Summer: At two or three Miles diſtance the Citizens Horſes are put to Graſs; and beyond *Highgate* and *Hackney* the Country is parcel'd out into Dary-Farms, which ſupply the Town with Hay, Butter, Calves and Lambs all the Year round, and many of them take into their Grounds Droves of Sheep and Oxen that are driving up to *London* Market, and lodge them for a Night or two. As to Wheat, and other Grain, there is ſome ſown in *Middleſex*, but not much; Paſture and Garden Grounds turn to a much better Account.

Rivers. I have already mention'd moſt of the principal Rivers belonging to this County, *viz.* the *Lea*, the *Thames* and *Coln*; to which I may add, the *Brent* and the *New-River*.

Lea River. The *Lea* riſes near *Luton* in *Bedfordſhire*, from whence running South-Eaſt it viſits *Whetamſtead* in *Hertfordſhire*; from thence taking its Courſe to the Eaſtward it runs through the Town of *Hertford*, and ſo to *Ware*, where it becomes navigable, having receiv'd ſeveral other little Streams in its Paſſage: From *Ware* it runs to the Southward, dividing the South-Eaſt part of *Hertfordſhire* from *Eſſex*; and continuing its Courſe to the Southward, viſits *Waltham-Abbey*: It afterwards ſerves for a Boundary between *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*, till it falls into the

the *Thames* a little to the Eaſtward of *Black-Wall*. By this River vaſt Quantities of Grain and Malt are brought to *London*. England.

The *Thames*, of which I have already given ſome Account, begins to form the Southern Boundary of this County near *Stanes*, from whence it runs Eaſtward to *London*. But I ſhall take this Opportunity to acquaint the Reader, that ſince the new Bridge has been built over the *Thames* at *Fulham*, the Tide does not reach ſo far as *Richmond* by half a Mile; and that the Banks of the *Thames* between *Chertſey* and *Richmond* are no leſs adorn'd with fine Seats and agreeable Landſkips than thoſe below. *Thames*.

The *Colne* riſes near *North-Mimms* in *Hertfordſhire*, and taking its Courſe South-Weſt, viſits the Towns of *Watford* and *Rickmanſworth*; and continuing to run to the Southward, becomes the Weſtern Boundary of this County at *Breakſpear*, till it falls into the *Thames* by ſeveral Mouths a little above *Stanes*, having paſs'd by *Uxbridge* and *Colnebrook*, to the laſt of which Towns it communicates its Name, for it is indeed no better than a Brook; but with ſeveral other leſſer Streams that run parallel to it croſs this County and part of *Hertfordſhire*. It is of infinite Uſe in grinding Bread-Corn for the City of *London*. *Colne*.

The *Brent* alſo is a ſmall unnavigable Stream that riſes on the Confines of *Hertfordſhire*, and runs croſs this County from North to South, falling into the *Thames* at *Brentford*, to which it communicates its Name. *Brent*.

The *New-River*, which riſes at *Amwell* near *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, was brought to *London* by a Canal or Aqueduct, contriv'd *New-River*.

England. and carry'd on by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Bart. and Goldsmith, in order to furnish that City with Water.

In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* an Act had pass'd to encourage and promote the conveying of Water from any part of *Hertfordshire* or *Middlesex* to *London*; but nothing of this Nature being attempted in that Reign, another Act pass'd of the like Import in the Reign of King *James* the First. Whereupon Mr. *Middleton*, afterwards Sir *Hugh*, undertook the Work, which was begun on the twentieth of *February*, 1608, and finish'd about five Years afterwards. The depth of the Canal which he cut was in some Places thirty Feet, in others he was oblig'd to carry it over Valleys in Wooden Troughs, supported by Arches, which a Man on Horseback may ride under. There are also a multitude of Bridges laid over it between *Ware* and *London*; and tho' it be not above twenty Miles from *Amwell* to the City by Land, there are so many Windings and Turnings in this Canal that it does not run less than three-score Miles before it reaches the Basin provided for its Reception at *Islington*, from whence it is convey'd to the Houses and Streets of *London* by Pipes of Wood and Lead. But I shall treat further of this River when I come to shew how the City of *London* is supply'd with Water.

Subdivision of *Middlesex*.

The County of *Middlesex* is usually subdivided into the six Hundreds of *Elthorne*, *Spelthorne*, *Goare*, *Isleworth*, *Edmonton* and *Osulston*, with the two Liberties of *Finnesbury* and *Wenlaxbarne*, which are by some also denominated Hundreds. I shall begin with the Description of the Liberties of *Finnesbury* and

and *Wenlaxbarne*, becauſe in theſe great part of thoſe Cities which form the Metropolis of the Kingdom is ſituated. England.

The Liberties of *Finneſbury* and *Wenlaxbarne*, which are uſually thrown together, are ſituated almoſt in the middle of the County, being bounded by the Hundreds of *Goare* and *Edmonton* towards the North; by thoſe of *Edmonton* and *Oſulſton* towards the Eaſt; by the River *Thames* towards the South, and by the Hundreds of *Iſleworth* and *Elthorne* towards the Weſt. *Finneſbury* and *Wenlaxbarne* Liberties

The principal Places in theſe Liberties (next to the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*) are *Kenſington*, *Chelſea*, *Fulham*, *Chiſwick*, *Acton*, *Marybone*, *Padington*, *Kentiſh-Town*, *Hamſtead*, *Hornſea*, *Highgate*, *Finchly*, *Barnet-Friarne*, *Iſlington*, *Pancraſs*, and *Newington-Stoke*. Chief Places therein.

LONDON, or THE TOWN, the Capital of the three Kingdoms, taken in its largeſt extent, comprehends the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, with their reſpective Suburbs, and the Borough of *Southwark*, with the Buildings contiguous thereto on the South ſide of the River; all which we find in ſome late Plans thrown into an oblong-ſquare, of about five Miles in length and two in breadth; but then there are large vacant Spaces in this Square, on the North-Weſt towards *Marybone*, on the North-Eaſt towards *Hackney* and *Stepney*, on the South between *Lambeth* and *Southwark*, and ſtill more vacant Ground to the Southward of *Rotherhith*, or *Redriff*. However, the Town ſeems to be drawing towards the Form of an Oblong of the Dimenſions above deſcrib'd. As for its reſembling a Creſcent, if we ſtrike off *Lambeth* *London* deſcrib'd The Form.

England.

and *Southwark*, and the Eastern Buildings beyond the Tower, it may appear something like one; but otherwise the Eastern Horn is too much unbent, and too far extended to the Eastward, to compare it to a Crescent.

The Length, Breadth and Circumference.

The length of the Town, if we measure it in a direct Line from *Hyde-Park*-Gate on the West side *Grosvenor-Square* to the furthest Buildings that are contiguous in *Radcliff-Highway*, that is, from West to East, is very near five Miles; and if we take in the Turnings and Windings of the Streets, it may be six Miles. The breadth in many Places from North to South is about two Miles and an half, but in others not above a Mile and half; the Circumference of the whole being about sixteen Miles at this Day.

The Situation.

The Body of the Town rises gradually on the North side of the River, and stands for the most part upon an Eminence; but both the South-East and South-West parts of the Town, and what lies on the South side of the River, are upon a perfect Flat. There are no Hills in the Town (except those we ascend from the Water-side, *Holborn*, and *Snow-Hill*) that are at all incommodious to Passengers or Carriages. The Streets are for the most part upon a level, and the principal of them no where to be parallell'd for their Length, Breadth, Beauty, and Regularity of the Buildings, any more than the spacious and magnificent Squares with which this Town abounds. But before I enter further into the Description of modern *London*, I shall treat of its Name, Antiquity, Original Situation, Dimensions, and prodigious Encrease of its Buildings and People, till it arriv'd at its present Magnitude,

Various

England.

The Name.

Various Conjectures have been made concerning the Derivation of the Name of this celebrated City [*London*] but, as they are acknowledg'd on all hands to be but Conjectures, I ſhou'd have omitted ſaying any thing of them, if I cou'd have expected to be forgiven by the Sons of Etymology, who wou'd probably look upon ſuch an Omiſſion as unpardonable: I ſhall obſerve, therefore, that *Selden* derives it from the *Britiſh* Word *Lhandien*; i. e. *Diana*'s Temple, ſuppos'd to have communicated its Name to the whole Town, and to have ſtood where St. *Paul*'s does now. Others imagine it receiv'd its Name from King *Lud*, its fabulous Founder, ſaid to be Brother of *Caſſibelan*. Mr. *Cambden* offers two other ingenuous Gueſſes: He ſays, having learnt from *Cæſar* and *Strabo*, that the antient *Britains* call'd ſuch a Wood as they had barricado'd with Trees and a Trench, a City, in their Language, *Llwhyn*, he was of Opinion that *London* might by way of Eminency be ſimply call'd *Llhwyn*, the City, or the City in a Wood: Or elſe he thinks it might have its Name of *London* from the Shipping reſorting thither, the *Britiſh* Word, *Lhong*, ſignifying a Ship, and *Dinas* a City; and *Lhongdinas* a Harbour, or City of Ships; the Tranſition being very eaſy from *Lhongdinas* to *Londinum*, eſpecially among the *Romans*, who, in many Inſtances, gave Latin Terminations to foreign Words. This laſt Conjecture of Mr. *Cambden*'s, I find moſt univerſally receiv'd; for the former Derivation of of it, from *Llhwyn*, cou'd never be given it as a Name of Diſtinction, when the reſt of the *Britiſh* Fortreſſes conſiſted of barricado'd Woods as well as this.

Situation of ancient *London* controverted

The Situation of ancient *London* is no leſs controverted than the Name: There are ſpecious

England. cious Reaſons produc'd to induce us to believe, that it was once ſituated on the South Side of the *Thames*, and that the *Romans* firſt obſerving the advantageous Situation of the Northern Shoar, firſt laid the Foundations of the Town on that Side, calling it *Auguſta*, and *New London*: And whatever ſome may have ſuggeſted of the Antiquity of *London*, of its being built and wall'd by King *Lud*, a *Britiſh* Prince, elder Brother to *Caſſibelan*, before *Julius Cæſar*'s Invaſion; this is evidently no leſs a Fiction than the Story of *Brute*, who is alſo ſaid to be the Founder of it, and to have given it the Name of *Troynovant* [*Trinobant*] or *New Troy*: For *Cæſar*, *Tacitus*, and other *Roman* Authors, who were beſt acquainted with the State of this Country, at the Time of the Invaſion, are ſo far from giving us any Account what *London* was then, that there is all the Reaſon in the World to believe, there was not a ſingle Town in the whole Iſland (according to the Notion we entertain of Towns) at the Time the *Romans* arriv'd here.

No Towns in *England* when *Cæſar* invaded it.

Cæſar, in the Diſtinction he makes between the Maritime and the Inland Part of the Country, ſays, thoſe in *Kent*, and upon the Coaſts, were the moſt civiliz'd, and liv'd like their Neighbours, the *Gauls*, with whom they traded: And ſurely in *Kent*, the moſt civiliz'd Part of *Britain* then, if any where, we might have expected to have met with Towns; but it is remarkable, that *Cæſar*, in his ſeveral Marches quite croſs *Kent* and *Surrey*, from *Deal* to *Oetlands*, or *Coway-Stakes*, on the Banks of the *Thames*, being upwards of fourſcore Miles, never met with one Town, that we read of. On the contrary, he tells us, that this moſt civiliz'd

Part

Part of the Iſland liv'd in little thatch'd Hutts, in the Woods, or on the Banks of Rivers: That their ſtrong Places, or Fortreſſes, conſiſted of Ramparts of Earth, ſupported with Trees cut down and laid a-croſs, ſurrounded by a Moat, or Ditch; and hither they retir'd with their Cattle and Effects, when they were in danger of being attack'd by an Enemy: That they had a great Regard to the Situation of theſe Fortreſſes, pitching upon ſuch as were ſurrounded with Water, or unpaſſable Woods or Moraſſes; whither, we find, the *Britiſh* Kings, with their People and Cattle, fled before the conquering *Romans*. England.

Verulam was an Encloſure of this Nature, and, probably, of a very large Extent, ſince here the Chiefs of the *Britains* propos'd to ſecure their Cattle and Effects; but being of ſuch a Circumference, there was, no doubt, many weak Places in it, where *Cæſar*'s Veteran Troops found an eaſy Entrance, eſpecially as it was defended only by naked, undiſciplin'd *Britains*: But here it may be demanded, If the *Britains* were ſo much inferiour to the *Romans*, and *Cæſar* became Maſter of their principal Fortreſs, in the Heart of their Country, in ſo ſhort a Time, how came he not to make an entire Conqueſt of it? which may not be difficult to anſwer, if we conſider the Circumſtances of the Conqueror and the Natives. *Cæſar*'s principal Aim in this Expedition was, probably, to encreaſe his Fame, and render himſelf more popular at *Rome*; or, perhaps, as he had a View towards uſurping that Empire, which he afterwards obtain'd; this Invaſion of *Britain* might furniſh him with a Pretence to demand *Verulam* a Fortreſs.

England. mand an Augmentation of Forces and Treasure, and of keeping up a Body of disciplin'd Troops, to enable him to carry his Point, as we see he afterwards did, by the Assistance of the Army he brought out of *Gaul*, great Part whereof had been rais'd for the Expedition against *Britain*.

Cæsar, if he intended to add *Britain* to the *Roman* Empire, had certainly the fairest Opportunity of doing it in the World, according to his own Relation; for he informs us, That the Island was then divided into a Multitude of small Governments: That their Princes were at Variance among themselves: That several of them had sent over Ambassadors to him into *Gaul*, and made their Submission: That *the City of the* * *Trinobantes*, on his second Expedition, desir'd *Mandubratius*, who had fled to *Cæsar* for Protection, and was the Son of their former King, *Immanuentius*, whom *Cassibilan* had depos'd and put to Death, might be restor'd to his Territories, promising to obey him; and most of the other *British* Princes, even *Cassibilan* himself, actually submitted to *Cæsar*, and gave him Hostages, as Pledges of their Fidelity to the *Romans*. And yet *Cæsar* left no Forces here, or erected one Fortress in the Island to secure his Conquests; which was a Conduct very different from what he and his cotemporary Generals observ'd in other Parts of the World, and can be only ascrib'd to his ambitious Designs on the *Roman* State, which must have been frustrated, if he had left so great a Part of his Army in *Britain* as was necessary to keep the Natives in Subjection to the *Romans*, and to reduce those Parts which had

* The People of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

had not yet ſubmitted. He had, however, the Honour of the Conqueſt, and that was ſufficient for his Purpoſe, tho' the *Roman* State receiv'd no Benefit by it. But to return to our Point: The principal Argument brought by thoſe who are moſt zealous for the Antiquity of *London*, in order to ſhew that it was a City before *Cæſar* invaded the Iſland, obſerve, that he often mentions the *City of the Trinobantes*, *Civitas Trinobantium*, which they interpret to be *London*. To this it is anſwer'd, That by *Civitas Trinobantium* he neither meant *London*, or any other City, according to the Notion we have of a City at this Day; becauſe it is evident, that in his Commentaries, by *Civitas*, he means the Nation or Community he ſpeaks of, and not any particular Town. Beſides, had there been a Town the Seat of King *Mandubratius*, *Cæſar*'s Friend and Confederate, and Capital of the *Trinobantes*, and thro' which *Cæſar* paſs'd, as the Advocates for its Antiquity inſinuate, we ſhou'd ſurely have met with ſome Deſcription of it. The Silence of *Cæſar*, and the reſt of the *Roman* Writers, in this Particular, is a Demonſtration to me, that either there was then no ſuch Town as *Trinobant*, or *London*; or, if there was, it made no great Figure in the World.

England.

The City of the *Trinobantes* erroneouſly taken for *London*.

It is very poſſible, that after the Princes of *South Britain* had ſubmitted to *Cæſar*, and given Hoſtages for their Fidelity, and the Country was better known to the *Romans*, and their Allies, the *Gauls*, *Spaniards*, and *Germans*, *England* might be more viſited by Merchants and Adventurers than it had formerly been; and as the River

England. *Thames* lay more conveniently for Commerce with the Southern Nations than any other River in the Island, and that the Country was all Bogs and Woods towards the Mouth of that River, foreign Merchants probably found the Place where *London* is situated more convenient to come on shore in, and traffick with the Natives, than any other; for we actually find it to be a Place of considerable Trade in less than an hundred Years after *Cæsar*'s Invasion: *Tacitus* mentions it as such at the time of the Insurrection of the *Britains* under *Boadicea*, Anno Dom. 62, tho' even then it is evident it was not a Place of Strength, and it is very reasonable to suppose it was destitute even of Walls; for *Suetonius*, the *Roman* General, did not think himself safe here with a Body of ten thousand Veteran Troops, tho' he expected no other Enemy than Queen *Boadicea*, and that undisciplin'd Multitude of *Britons* that follow'd her. The Account *Tacitus* gives us of this Insurrection, and the Destruction of *Verulam*, *Camelodunum*, and *London*, is as follows:

The Destruction of *London*, *Camelodunum*, and *Verulam* by Queen *Boadicea*

'While *Suetonius*, the *Roman* Governor, 'was employ'd in the Reduction of the 'Isle of *Anglesey*, News was brought him 'of the Revolt of the *Britons* in the South, 'occasion'd by the Cruelty and Oppressions 'of their Governors.

'*Prasutagus*, King of the *Iceni*, famous 'for his great Riches, had, by his Will, 'made *Cæsar* and his two Daughters Heirs, 'reckoning by such Obsequiousness to se- 'cure both his Kingdom and his Family 'from all manner of Injury, which prov'd 'quite contrary; for his Kingdom was laid

'waste

'waſte by Centurions, and his Houſe by the Emperor's Servants, as if they had been the Spoils of War. Firſt, his Wife *Boadicea* was whipt, and then his Daughters raviſh'd: The chief of the *Iceni* had their paternal Eſtates confiſcated, and the King's Relations us'd no better than Slaves. England.

'By which Sufferings, and for fear of greater (being reduc'd into the Form of a Province) they fly to their Arms, and ſtirring up the *Trinobantes* to partake with them in their Rebellion, with as many others as were not tam'd by Servitude, they enter into ſecret Conſpiracies for recovering their Liberty. The Veterans who were lately arriv'd in the Colony of *Camalodunum*, had turn'd them out of their Houſes and Lands, and us'd them as Captives and Slaves: And there was a Temple here dedicated to *Claudius*, which they look'd upon with the utmoſt Deteſtation; Prieſts were choſen for it, who, under Pretence of Religion, waſted their whole Eſtates: Nor did it ſeem any hard matter to deſtroy a Colony which was not yet ſecur'd by any Fortifications; for our Commanders had been more concern'd to make the Place pleaſant, than uſeful.

'At which Time theſe Prodigies alſo happen'd: An Image of Victory plac'd at *Camalodunum*, fell down without any apparent Cauſe, and turn'd its Back, as if it yielded to the Enemy. Women, in an extatical Fury, ſung the approaching Deſtruction: The Murmurs of the *Barbarians* were heard in the Court, and the Theatre reſounded with Howlings: There was an *Roman* Superſtition.

England. ‘ Impreſſion upon the Strand, which repre-
‘ ſented a Colony overturn'd: The Ocean
‘ appear'd of a bloody Colour, and when
‘ the Tide went out, the Shapes of Mens
‘ Bodies were left. Theſe Things rais'd the
‘ Courage of the *Britons*, and ſtruck the
‘ Veterans with Fear.

‘ *Suetonius* being a great Way off, they
‘ deſir'd the Procurator, *Catus Decianus*, to
‘ come and defend them. He ſent not above
‘ two hundred, and thoſe not well arm'd,
‘ which were all beſides a ſmall Garriſon,
‘ who relied upon the Strength of the Tem-
‘ ple. There was alſo ſome ſecret Favour-
‘ ers of the Conſpiracy, who oppos'd the
‘ moſt advantageous Advice; inſomuch that
‘ they took no Care to ſecure themſelves by
‘ drawing a Ditch and Rampier before them,
‘ nor by putting out the old Men and Wo-
‘ men, to keep only the vigorous Youth
‘ for the Defence of the Place; as careleſs
‘ they were as in the midſt of Peace, and
‘ thus were they ſurrounded by a Multitude
‘ of the *Barbarians*.

‘ All was taken and burnt in the violent
‘ Onſet, except the Temple, into which
‘ the Soldiers had throng'd; that held out
‘ a Siege of two Days, but then was taken
‘ by Storm. The victorious *Britons* march'd
‘ from thence to meet *Petus Cerealis*, who
‘ commanded the Ninth Legion, and was
‘ coming up to their Aſſiſtance; but the
‘ Legion was routed, all the Foot ſlain,
‘ and *Cerealis*, with his Horſe, eſcaped to
‘ the Camp, where he defended himſelf by
‘ the Fortifications. The Procurator, *Ca-*
‘ *tus*, was conſcious of the Miſchief he had
‘ done to the Province, and how much he

‘ was

‘ was hated by it; as alſo with what Cove- England
‘ touſneſs he had managed the War; and
‘ therefore fled over into *Gaul*.

‘ *Suetonius*, with an admirable Conſtancy, *London* a
‘ marches to *London*, thro' the midſt of his Town of
‘ Enemies, not famous, indeed, for the Sir- Trade,
‘ name of a Colony, but moſt celebrated Anno
‘ for abundance of Merchants to traffick: Dom. 61.
‘ He was doubtful whether he ſhould chuſe
‘ this for the Seat of War; but, conſider-
‘ ing the ſmall Number of his Soldiers,
‘ and being ſufficiently warn'd againſt Raſh-
‘ neſs, by the ſad Example of *Petilius*, he
‘ reſolves to ſave all, by the Loſs of one
‘ Town; nor cou'd he be mov'd by the
‘ Entreaties and Tears of thoſe that implor'd
‘ his Aid, but order'd the March to beat,
‘ only receiving thoſe into his Troops who
‘ were willing to bear him Company: Thoſe
‘ whom the Sex unfit for War, old Age,
‘ or the Pleaſantneſs of the Place detain'd,
‘ all fell under the Fury of the Enemy.

‘ The ſame Slaughter was made at the
‘ free Town *Verulam*; for the *Barbarians*,
‘ paſſing by the Caſtles and Garriſons,
‘ ſpoil'd where there was the beſt Plun-
‘ der, which they carried into Places of
‘ Safety, being more deſirous of the Booty
‘ than the Toils of War. It is certain,
‘ that no leſs than threeſcore and ten thou-
‘ ſand *Roman* Citizens and Allies were ſlain
‘ in the Places here mention'd: They did
‘ not endeavour to take Captives, but exer-
‘ cis'd all manner of Cruelties, by Croſſes,
‘ Fire, and Slaughter, as if they were exe-
‘ cuting Criminals; and made Haſte, as
‘ afraid that Vengeance ſhould be ſnatch'd
‘ out of their Hands.

‘ *Suetonius*

England. ‘ *Suetonius* had with him only the Fourteenth Legion, some Standards of the ‘ Twentieth, and the nearest Auxiliaries, all ‘ which amounted but to about ten thousand ‘ Men, well arm'd; yet he wou'd not delay, but provides to come to a Battle. He ‘ chose a Place that had a narrow Entrance, ‘ with a Wood in his Rear and Flank; so ‘ that he was to have the Enemy only in ‘ his Front, and the open Plain was not capable of an Ambush: The Legionary Soldiers stood thick in their Ranks, surrounded by the light-arm'd; and the Horse ‘ made the Wings.

‘ But the Forces of the *Britains* run about ‘ in Troops and Companies with their Huzza's, such a Multitude as no where else ‘ had been seen: They were so outrageously ‘ elevated, that they brought their Wives ‘ along with them, to be Witnesses of the ‘ Victory. These were plac'd upon Waggons, which compass'd the furthest Part ‘ of the Field.

‘ *Boadicea*, riding in her Chariot, and placing her Daughters before her, as she came ‘ to each Nation, said, that it was the Custom of the *Britains* to make War under ‘ the Conduct of Women. She wou'd not ‘ mention her Descent from the most noble ‘ Ancestors, her Kingdom, or her Riches; ‘ but, as one of them, she came to revenge ‘ her lost Liberty, her Body torn with Stripes, ‘ and the violated Chastity of her Daughters: The Lust of the *Romans* was now ‘ grown to that Height, as neither old Age ‘ nor Virginity cou'd be safe; but the Gods ‘ wou'd be favourable to their just Revenge. ‘ That Legion which dar'd to fight, had

‘ fallen

' fallen before them; the reſt either hid themſelves in their Fortreſſes, or were contriving how to fly: They wou'd be never able to endure the Noiſe and Shouts of ſo many Thouſands, much leſs their Force and Weapons: If they conſider'd the Incitements to this War, they wou'd find themſelves oblig'd either to conquer, or die in this Battle. Thus a Woman had reſolv'd, the Men might live and be Slaves if they pleas'd. England.

' *Suetonius*, upon ſo great an Occaſion, was not ſilent; he was well aſſur'd of the Valour of his Soldiers; yet he thought to add both Entreaties and Encouragements, that they ſhou'd deſpiſe the noiſy and empty Threats of the *Barbarians:* They might ſee there more of feminine Fury than juvenile Vigour: They wou'd find that they were unwarlike, unarm'd, ready to yield ſo ſoon as they (who had been often beat) felt the Steel and Valour of the Conquerors: In many Legions, a few brave Men won the Battle: It muſt therefore certainly be much to their Glory, that an Handful of Men ſhou'd gain the Reputation of an entire Army: That they ſhou'd ſtand cloſe together, and having ſpent their Javelins, puſh on the Fight and Slaughter with their Swords and Bucklers: That they ſhou'd not mind the Plunder; for, when they had once got the Victory, all wou'd be theirs. Such an Ardency was rais'd by theſe Words of the General, and the old Soldier, experienc'd in many Battles, ſet himſelf in ſuch a Readineſs, that *Suetonius*, ſure of Victory, gave the Sign to fall on.

' The

England.

'The Legionary Soldiers, who at first 'stood immoveable, after the Enemy was 'come nearer, and they had spent their 'Javelins with certain Execution, advanc'd 'in the Form of a Wedge: The Auxiliaries 'acted with the same Vigour, and the Horse-'men pushing forward with their Spears, 'broke thro' all that made any Resistance: 'The Enemy was totally routed, but their 'Escape was difficult, because the Waggons 'round about had hemm'd them in.

'The Soldiers cou'd not forbear even the 'Slaughter of the Women, and the Horses 'pierc'd with Darts augmented the Heap of 'the Carcasses. There was a glorious Victo-'ry got that Day, and equal to such as An-'tiquity boasts of; no less than fourscore 'thousand of the *Britains* were slain; of our 'Soldiers but four hundred, and about as 'many wounded: *Boadicea* put an End to 'her Life by Poison. This Battle is sup-'pos'd by some to have been fought in '*Middlesex*, but by others in *Surrey*.'

London first walled.

To return to *London*: According to *Simeon* of *Durham*, *Hellen*, the Mother of *Constantine*, first surrounded it with a Wall, about the Year 306, tho' according to others, it remain'd an open Town till the Sixth Century: But however that be, we find, that the City of *London* having been burnt and destroy'd by the *Danes* in the Year 839, was re-edified by King *Alfred*, Anno. 886. In the Year 894 it appears to have been a Place of Strength, King *Ethelred* defending himself here against the Power of the *Danes*, and compelling them to raise the Siege. The City of *London* also repuls'd the *Danes* in the Year

Year 1016, when King *Edmond Ironſide* was beſieg'd in it. England.

The firſt Author I meet with, who attempts to give a particular Deſcription of the antient City, is *Fitz Stephens*, a Native of *London*, and afterwards a Monk of *Canterbury*, who was born in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and wrote in the Reigns of his Succeſſors, *Henry* II, and III. Old *London* deſcrib'd.

He obſerves, that *London* then was one of the moſt celebrated Cities in the World, the Capital of *England*, and the Seat of the Government, exporting her Merchandizes to the fartheſt Parts of the Earth: He admires the Healthfulneſs of the Air, the Pleaſantneſs of its Situation, and the Strength of her Walls and Towers; and obſerves, that it was then inhabited by the Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction.

Deſcending to Particulars, he ſays, it had on the Eaſt a large ſtrong Tower, whoſe Walls were rais'd upon a deep Foundation, *cemented by the Blood of Animals:* But this he probably had by Tradition; for to what Purpoſe ſhou'd Blood ſupply the Place of Water, when there have been Cements made of Water, as durable as any that cou'd be made of Blood? And what a Deſtruction muſt there be of Cattle, to ſupply Blood enough for ſuch a Foundation? But this is not the only Tradition of this Nature. In the *Eaſt Indies* we meet with Relations far more monſtrous, as the deſtroying Thouſands of Men, Women, and Children, in order to found Cities on their Carcaſſes. By which, I ſuppoſe, was firſt meant, either that a great many Peoples Lives were loſt in the Contentions about the building or eſtabliſh-

England. ing ſuch Cities, or that Multitudes of poor People and Labourers were deſtroy'd by the Oppreſſions and Hardſhips they ſuſtain'd while they were employ'd by tyrannical and mercileſs Princes in erecting theſe Monuments of their Grandeur, as was the Caſe of the poor *Ruſſians* in our Memory, when the late Czar of *Muſcovy*, *Peter Alexewits*, ſummon'd Labourers and Artificers from all Parts of his Dominions to build the City of *Peterſburgh* in the Latitude of ſixty, where moſt of them were deſtroy'd by the Rigour of the Climate, Want of Implements and Neceſſaries to go on with the Work, or by the extreme Fatigue they underwent: whereupon the Foundations of that City may properly enough be ſaid to be laid in the Blood of that poor People, of whom there was at leaſt an hundred thouſand deſtroy'd in this Undertaking. And it is eaſy to obſerve in the Courſe of Hiſtory, that many things which were ſpoken at firſt by way of Figure, have been by ſucceeding Writers taken in a literal Senſe, which has been the Riſe of many ſuch abſurd and monſtrous Relations.

But to go on with the Author's Deſcription of *London:* In his Time, he ſays, on the Weſt there were two Caſtles ſtrongly fortify'd; that the Wall was high and great, and defended by Towers at proper Diſtances on the North ſide, and in the Walls were ſeveral double Gates. That the South ſide next the *Thames* had been alſo enclos'd by a Wall and Towers, but the River and the Tides had worn and waſh'd them away. That to the Weſtward of *London* the King's Palace (of *Weſtminſter*) was ſituated on the ſame River; an incomparable Building, defended by a Wall

Wall and Bulwarks, about two Miles distant from the City, having a Suburb full of People. England.

That beyond the Suburbs of *London* the Citizens had large beautiful Gardens and Orchards, contiguous to each other; and towards the North were pleasant Pastures and Meadows, well water'd with Rivulets, on which were Mills that ground Corn, *&c.* for the City. Near these was a large Forest, wherein were Groves and Thickets that harbour'd wild Boars and Bulls as well as Deer.

That the Arable Lands in the Neighbourhood of the City produc'd good Crops of excellent Corn; and on the North side of the Town were several Fountains of pure Water, of which *Holy-well*, *Clerken-well* and St. *Clement's-well* were most frequented by the Citizens when they took the Air in Summer Evenings.

That the City was so populous in the Reign of King *Stephen*, that he muster'd there twenty thousand Horse and sixty thousand Foot against his Rival *Maud* the Empress, (but he must certainly include the Forces rais'd in other parts of *England* which might rendezvous under the Walls, for *London* at this Day cou'd hardly furnish out a greater Body of Men, tho' it be seven times larger than the Town was then.) He proceeds to acquaint us, that the Citizens of *London* were respected above all others for their obliging Behaviour and engaging Conversation, their hospitable Tables and the Richness of their Cloaths; and that their Women might be resembled to the *Sabines* for their Chastity.

England. That in *London* were three celebrated Schools, kept at the three principal Churches, *viz.* thoſe of *St. Paul*'s, the *Holy Trinity*, and *St. Martins*, where were held Diſputations in Philoſophy, Mathematicks, Logick, *&c.* Theſe were of antient Eſtabliſhment, and had many Privileges, and ſeem to reſemble ſo many Colleges in a Univerſity rather than common Schools.

He relates, that the ſeveral Artificers, Mechanicks and Tradeſmen had their reſpective Quarters and Streets; that by the River ſide were Ordinaries and Houſes of Entertainment ſufficient to ſupply a whole Fleet or Army with Proviſions, Wine being ſold in Cellars and on board of Ships and Veſſels that lay over againſt them in the River; that Fleſh, Fiſh, Fowl and Veniſon might be had here ready dreſs'd, and it was uſual for Citizens to ſend to theſe Houſes of Entertainment for Proviſions when their Friends came unexpectedly to dine with them.

That without one of the Gates was a certain Field call'd *Smethfield*, or *Smoothfield*, from the Evenneſs of its Surface, where the Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction came every *Friday*, either to buy or view the fine Horſes that were Weekly expos'd to Sale there, as well Charging-Horſes for the War as thoſe for the Race or Draught. And this, he tells us, was the uſual Place for Horſe-Races; that the Jockeys were Boys or young Fellows, and that three uſually ſtarted at a time, the Horſes ſhewing no leſs Emulation than their Riders to win the Prize. And in this Field, Hiſtory informs us, were great Tilting-Matches and Tournaments perform'd,

perform'd, where the King and Court were frequently Spectators, and ſometimes Actors. And here alſo was then the Market for Oxen, Sheep and Swine. England.

To this City, he tells us, Foreigners of every Nation reſorted with their Merchandizes; but it ſeems pretty apparent we had few Merchant-Adventurers of our own Nation at this time in *London*, or indeed for many Years afterwards; the *Dutch* and *Flemmings* run away with the greateſt part of the foreign Trade, and abounded much in Shipping even then; we exported or imported ſcarce any thing in our own Bottoms till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

It was the general Opinion of thoſe Times, I perceive, that *Brute* was the Founder of the City, and that the *Britons* were of *Trojan* Extraction. The *Romans* and the *Engliſh*, ſays *Fitz Stephens*, deſcended from the ſame Stock, which was the Occaſion that the two Cities of *Rome* and *London* had ſuch a Reſemblance in their Conſtitution: *London* was diſtributed into ſeveral Wards or Diſtricts, and had its Sheriffs choſen every Year, which he compar'd to the *Roman* Conſuls, the Aldermen to Senators, *&c.* And they had their Aqueducts and Reſervoirs of Water, their Courts of Juſtice for deciding Controverſies and puniſhment of Offenders, as at *Rome*.

He thought no City had more laudable Cuſtoms, whether we conſider'd their frequenting the Churches, due Obſervation of Holidays, giving of Alms, their Entertainment of Strangers, ratifying Contracts, concluding and celebrating Marriages, performing Funeral Rites, or in the making cheerful and friendly

England. friendly Entertainments for their fellow Citizens. The only Plagues of *London* ſeem'd to be frequent Fires, and idle drunken Fellows in the Streets.

That the Biſhops, Abbots, and Temporal Nobility were in a manner Citizens of *London*, having fair Houſes there where they often reſided, to attend the King's Council, and other ſolemn Aſſemblies, or their own private Buſineſs, which occaſion'd their ſpending a great deal of Money in the City. The Clergy were alſo frequently ſummon'd hither to attend their Metropolitan.

As to their Recreations, inſtead of other Theatrical Entertainments, Repreſentations were made of the Lives and Sufferings of the Primitive Chriſtians and other Holy Martyrs, and of the Miracles they wrought. And this kind of Amuſement we meet with in *Spain*, and other bigotted Popiſh Countries at this Day; Proteſtant Eyes indeed are offended frequently with the Childiſhneſs and Abſurdities of theſe Holy Farces; but others tell us there is no other way of making the Vulgar underſtand their Religion, or of imprinting the Hiſtory and Miracles of the Saints in their Memories.

At *Shrovetide*, he informs us, the Scholars and Apprentices ſpent the Morning in Cock-fighting, and the Afternoon at Ball (not unlike the modern Tennis, only they us'd their bare Hands inſtead of Rackets, and play'd in the open Fields). Hither the Fathers and Maſters of the Youth alſo reſorted on Horſe-back, ſeeming to participate with the Boys in their Hopes and Fears, rejoycing in their Succeſs or grieving at their Diſappointments, as if they were Parties in the Sport.

Every *Sunday* after Dinner in *Lent*, the Youth of the City rode into the Field on manag'd Horſes with their Launces and Shields, and being drawn up in Parties, encounter'd each other with their Spears, repreſenting a Battle; and ſuch was their Emulation and Thirſt of Fame in theſe mock Engagements, that they differ'd little from a real Fight, only the Iron Heads of their Launces were taken off. The Courtiers and young Nobility frequently join'd one ſide or other to ſhew their Courage and Activity. England.

In *Eaſter* Holidays they exercis'd themſelves upon the River: A Target, or Piece of Armour, was faſtned to a Pole in the River, and a young Man, row'd down the Stream with Oars, run at it with his Launce, which if he broke in Pieces, and remain'd upright in the Boat, this was eſteem'd a great Performance, and demanded the Acclamation of his Friends: But if the Spear was unbroken, the young Cavalier was tumbled into the Water, and the Boat paſs'd away from under him; tho' Boats were always at hand to take the unfortunate Warrior up, who uſually eſcap'd with the Laughter of the Spectators.

In Summer the Exerciſes in Vogue were Wreſtling, throwing the Launce or Javeline, ſhooting at a Mark with Bows and Arrows, *&c.* and in the Evening the Maids danc'd till it was late.

In Winter, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, and the Fights of Boars were their Recreations, with ſliding and ſkating on the Ice in the Moor or Lake to the Northward of the Wall (where *Moor-fields* are at preſent). Here they tilted in Skates, ſliding as ſwift as an Arrow from a Bow, and met with ſuch Force that they

England. they frequently over-ſet each other, and were terribly bruiſed and wounded with their Falls, Legs and Arms frequently broken in theſe rough Encounters.

At proper Seaſons alſo Hawking and Hunting in the neighbouring Fields and Foreſts were much follow'd by the Citizens, who had the Privilege of ſporting in *Middleſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, the *Chiltern*, in *Bucks*, and as far as *Gray Water* in *Kent*.

He concludes with a Tradition, that the brave *Londoners* repuls'd even *Julius Cæſar*; that in their City the great Emperor *Conſtantine* was born, who gave *Rome* and its Territories to Pope *Silveſter*, the Succeſſor of St. *Peter*, whoſe Stirrup that Emperor was not aſham'd to hold, and was better pleas'd with being call'd the *Defender of the Holy Roman Church*, than with the Imperial Title: That in *London* alſo were born the Empreſs *Maud*, King *Henry* III. and that glorious Martyr *Thomas a Becket*, than whom, ſays the bigotted Monk, no Man was more innocent, or more devoted to the Publick Good.

The Forces of the Barons frequently united with the Citizens.

As to the great Forces which *Fitz Stephens* relates march'd out of *London* under King *Stephen*'s Colours againſt the Empreſs *Maud*, I find it thus accounted for in Mr. *Strype*'s laſt Edition of *Stow*. He obſerves, that all the Nobility, both Spiritual and Temporal, who had Houſes in and about the City, upon extraordinary Occaſions brought up thither all their Relations, Tenants and Dependants, beſides their menial Servants, who were very numerous, out of the Country. That the Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen and Yeomen who held of them, with their Servants and Retainers, ever attended their chief Lords when

when they were ſummoned by them, whether in War or Peace, moſt of them wearing their Lords Liveries and Badges; and that it was of theſe that great Part of the Forces conſiſted that are ſaid to have march'd out of *London* againſt the Empreſs *Maud*. To confirm which Conjecture he gives ſeveral Inſtances of the great Numbers of Servants and Dependants that many of the Nobility kept in their Houſes, and carried into the Field with them antiently; who were (during the Time of their Attendance at leaſt) cloath'd and fed at the Charges of their Lords; particularly that the Earl of *Lancaſter* in the Reign of *Richard* the IId. in the 14th Century, ſpent near four thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* a prodigious Sum in thoſe Days, in equipping and maintaining ſuch his Followers and Dependants, of which 104 *l.* was paid for 184 Tons of Red Wine, and one of White Wine ſpent in his Houſe in one Year, and other Articles of Houſe-keeping and Cloathing in Proportion to this of Wine. England.

That the Earl of *Salisbury* in the Reign of *Henry* VI. came up to *London* with five hundred of his Dependants on Horſeback, and was quarter'd in the Herber; *Richard* Duke of *York* with four hundred, who were lodg'd in *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*; the Dukes of *Exeter* and *Somerſet*, with eight hundred Men; the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lords *Egremont* and *Clifford* with fifteen hundred Men, and *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* with ſix hundred Men, cloath'd in Red Coats, embroider'd, with ragged Staves, who were quarter'd in *Warwick-Lane*; and in this laſt Lord's Houſe were frequently eaten ſix Oxen at a Breakfaſt, ſo large was his Retinue. O-

England. ther Lords he mentions that came up to Town with three, four, or five hundred of their Tenants and Dependants in their respective Trains; and such as these, added to the Forces of the City, might amount to a very great Army, tho' not so large possibly as our Historians relate; Things of this Nature are usually magnified, and very seldom justly calculated.

The Circuit of the City Walls.

As to the Dimensions of the City within the Walls, I find that the late Wall on the Land Side from the *Tower* in the East, to the Mouth of *Fleet-Ditch* in the West, was in Circuit 10065 Feet or 610 Poles, making two Miles wanting ten Poles: and the Line along the *Thames*, where there has been no Walls for many hundred Years, if ever, contains from the *Tower* in the East, to the Mouth of the same Ditch in the West 5940 Feet or 360 Poles, being a Mile and 40 Poles; which added to the Circuit of the Wall, on the Land Side, makes in the whole three Miles and thirty Poles; and had the City lain in a Circular Form, it would of Consequence have contain'd 525 Acres; but as it is of an irregular Figure, narrow at each End, and the broadest part not half the Length of it, the content of the Ground within the Walls upon the most accurate Survey, does not contain more than 380 Acres. The old Wall took in something more Ground on the Land Side than the present, for from the *Tower* of *London* to *Aldgate* was reckoned 82 Poles, from *Aldgate* to *Bishopsgate* 86 Poles, from *Bishopsgate* to *Cripplegate* 162 Poles, from *Cripplegate* to *Alsdersgate* 75 Poles, from *Aldersgate* to *Newgate* 66, from *Newgate* to *Ludgate* 42 Poles, from *Ludgate* to *Fleet-Ditch* 60 Poles, from

from *Fleet-Bridge* to the River *Thames* 70 Poles, in all 643 Poles, which make two Miles and three Poles over, beſides the Line along the *Thames* from the *Tower* to the End of *Fleet-Ditch*. England.

Upon the digging the Foundations of ſome Houſes near *Biſhopſgate* in the Year 1707, part of the old Wall was diſcover'd, the Foundation of which lay eight Feet beneath the preſent Surface, and from thence to near ten Foot higher; it conſiſted of Rag-ſtones with ſingle Layers of broad Bricks or Tiles interpos'd each Layer at two Feet diſtance. To this Height the Workmanſhip was after the *Roman* Manner. It is ſuppoſed to have been built in the Reign of *Conſtantine the Great*. The Mortar or Cement was as hard as the Stone itſelf. The Tiles were 17 Inches $\frac{4}{10}$ in Length, 11 Inches $\frac{6}{10}$ in Breadth, and 1 Inch $\frac{1}{10}$ in Thickneſs, being of *Roman* Make, and the Wall to the Height above-mentioned was nine Feet in Thickneſs. The preſent Wall is made of Brick of a Statutable Size, the upper Part not above two Feet thick. It is generally built upon, and not viſible in many Places at preſent, the moſt we ſee of it is about *Moorgate*.

The Gates in the City-Walls were antiently but Four, *viz. Aldgate* towards the Eaſt, *Alderſgate* on the North, *Ludgate* in the Weſt, and the *Bridge-Gate* on the *Thames* towards the South. There were afterwards erected eight more, *viz.* one next the *Tower* of *London*, uſually call'd the *Poſtern*. Another in the North ſuppoſed to have been built by a Biſhop of *London*, and from thence call'd *Biſhopſgate*. A third was built by *Thomas Falconer*, Mayor of the City in the Reign of *Henry* Four antient Gates. Poſtern by the *Tower*. *Biſhopſgate*.

England. *Henry* V. *Anno* 1415, upon the Moor side, and from thence call'd *Moorgate*; and from thence over the Moor were Causeways rais'd for the easier Passage of the Citizens into the Fields. About the Year 1636 a Postern was made between *Bishopsgate* and *Moorgate*; and in 1655 another Postern against the North End of *Aldermanbury*.

Moorgate

Moorgate Postern.

Aldermanbury Postern.

Cripplegate. *Creplegate*, or *Cripplegate*, to the Westward of *Moorgate*, said to be so call'd from the Miracles wrought on certain Cripples who lay there (on bringing the Body of King *Edmund* the Martyr thro' it from St. *Edmund's-bury*) was built before the Conquest, but in what Year is uncertain.

Newgate *Newgate*, situate to the Westward of *Aldersgate*, and so call'd on account of its being erected after the four principal Gates first mention'd, was built about the Year 1086.

Christ's-Church Postern. A Postern was also made in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. to pass from *Christ's Hospital* to that of St. *Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, upon the Dissolution of the Cloyster of the *Friars Minors*, usually call'd *Grey Friars*, from their Habits.

From whence it appears, that the City had once twelve Gates, besides those on the Water-side; but the Postern by the *Tower* has been pull'd down long since.

Water-gates. As to the Water-Gates and the Wall on that Side, it is become a Dispute of late, whether ever there were any there. *Fitz Stephens*, who wrote above 500 Years ago, says, there was a Tradition concerning such a Wall on the *Thames*-side, and that it had been wash'd away by the Stream and Tides. And, from the Reason of the thing, I can't help being of Opinion, that there was antiently a Wall towards

towards the River; for, as the *Thames* has been often frozen, the Town must at such Times have lain open and expos'd to every Enemy that shou'd have attack'd it. The same must have happen'd frequently at Low-Water, when we have seen it fordable; and it wou'd have been no hard matter, by Boats and other Vessels, at High-Water, to have pour'd in such a Force as might have reduc'd the City to great Distress, if there was no Wall or Fortification on the River, especially when *England* was divided into several Kingdoms, and that of *Kent* lay but upon the opposite Shoar. Indeed, since the Nation has been united into one Monarchy, there has not been the same Reason for a Wall on that Side, the Counties of *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Sussex*, lying between *London* and the Sea, and for that Reason probably it was not thought necessary to rebuild that Wall, which formerly divided the *East Saxons* from those of *Kent* and *Surrey*. As it is probable therefore from the Nature of the Thing, as well as from the Names we still retain of several Gates towards the Water-side, I shall take the Liberty of mentioning them as I find them describ'd in *Stow*. England

The first Gate Eastward of *Fleet-Ditch*, he supposes to have been at the common Landing-place of *Black-Fryars*: The next at *Puddle-Dock*, or *Puddle-Wharf*: That the third, towards the East, was at *Paul's Wharf*, and the fourth at *Broken Wharf*: But *Queen-Hith*, or *Queen's Key*, *Ripa Reginæ*, he looks upon as the principal Water-Gate, being much resorted to by Barges and Lighters, and a Weekly Meal-market held there.

The

England. The next Gate, to the Eaſtward, was *Downgate*, or *Dowgate*, which he ſuppoſes to be ſo call'd from the ſteep Deſcent of the Hill towards the River at this Place, which occaſion'd the Water that came from *Wall-brook* to empty itſelf like a Torrent into the *Thames*. This, my Author obſerves, was a large Water-gate, to which Ships and other Veſſels came up as to *Queen-Hith*, as appear'd by an Inquiſition taken the 28th *Henry* III, wherein it was found, that as well Corn as Fiſh, and all other Things coming from the Port *Downgate*, were to be order'd as at *Queen-Hith*, for the King's Uſe: And that the Corn arriving between the Gate of the *Guild-Hall* of the Merchants of *Cullen (Cologn)* uſually call'd the *Stillyard*, which lay Eaſt from *Dowgate*, and the Houſe then appertaining to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Weſt of *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*, was to be meaſur'd by the Meaſure and Meaſurer of the *Queen*'s *Soke*, or *Hith*. And there is an Order of the 19th of *Edward* III, that Cuſtoms ſhou'd be paid by Ships and other Veſſels lying at *Dowgate*, as if they rode at *Queen-Hith*.

The next Gate to *Dowgate* was *Wolfs-Gate*, in the Pariſh of *All-Hallows the Leſs*, of late call'd *Wolfs-Lane*; but of this Gate there are no Remains.

Farther Eaſtward ſtood the Water-gate call'd *Ebgate*, as appears by the Writings and Conveyances of ſeveral Tenements near adjoining, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin Ordegure*, near St. *Lawrence-Pountney* Church; and here is ſtill a Paſſage call'd *Ebgate-Lane*, but more frequently the *Old Swan*.

The next towards the Eaſt is *Oyſtergate*, near the *Bridge-Foot*, ſo call'd from the prin-

principal Market for Oysters and other Shell-fish, which was held here.

A little further East is *Bridge-gate*, so call'd from its Situation on the *Bridge*, which was one of the four first principal Gates of the City.

Below the *Bridge* we meet with *Buttolph*'s *Gate*, so call'd from the Parish Church of St. *Buttolph*'s near adjoining. This was granted or confirm'd by *William the Conqueror* to the Monks of *Westminster*; the Purport of which Grant or Confirmation is as follows, *viz.*

Will'us Rex Angliæ, &c. *William* King of *England*, sendeth greeting to the Sheriffs and all his Ministers, as also to all his loving Subjects, *French* and *English*, of *London*: Know ye, That I have granted to God and St. *Peter* of *Westminster*, and to the Abbot *Vitalis*, the Gift which *Almundus* of the Port of St. *Buttolph* gave them when he was there made Monk, that is to say, his Lord's Court, with the Houses and one Wharf which is at the Head of *London-Bridge*; and all other his Lands which he had in the same City, in such sort as King *Edward* more beneficially and amply granted the same. And I will and command, that they shall enjoy the same well and quietly, and honourably, with Sake and Soke, *&c.*

Further Eastward lies *Belingsgate*, or *Billingsgate*, the most frequented Key on the River *Thames* at present.

The next is call'd the *Water-gate*, lying at the South End of *Water-Lane*, on the West Side of *Wool-Wharf*, or *Customers-Key*. And lastly, there is another *Water-gate* by the *Tower*, which is the furthest Eastward on the River

England. ver *Thames* that belongs to the City, both these last mention'd Gates being within the *Tower-Ward*.

Besides which were many private Wharfs and Keys on the *Thames* from East to West, where the Merchants of all Nations had their several Keys, or Landing-places, Ware-houses and Cellars, to lay their Goods in; for, as has been observ'd already, the *English* seldom exported or imported any Merchandizes before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, but every Nation brought the Product of their several Countries hither, and had their respective Quarters assign'd them. The *English* observing afterwards, that these Foreigners grew immensely rich by Traffick and Navigation, several Petitions were exhibited by the People to the Crown and Parliament, for the Expulsion, or, at least, the Regulation of them; and at length, by the Encouragement of the glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Nobility and Gentry of her Reign, who became, many of them, Merchants and Adventurers themselves, we on a sudden grew to be as considerable at Sea as any Nation in *Europe*, tho' till then we had scarce ever attempted to export the Product or Manufactures of *England* in our own Bottoms.

Principal Gates of the City further describ'd

To return to the City-Gates, of which there are at this Day eight, besides Posterns, *viz.* 1. *Aldgate*; 2. *Bishopsgate*; 3. *Moorgate*; 4. *Cripplegate*; 5. *Aldersgate*; 6. *Newgate*; 7. *Ludgate*; *and* 8. the *Bridge-gate*.

Aldgate.

1. *Aldgate*, or *Ealdgate*, in the East, is of that Antiquity, that we find it mention'd in a Charter of King *Edgar*'s to the Knights of *Knighton Guild*; and Queen *Matilda*, the Wife

Wife of *Henry* I. having founded the Prio- England.
ry of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate*, gave unto it the Port of *Aldgate*, and the Soke or Franchiſe thereto belonging. This Gate being very old and ruinous, began to be taken down and rebuilt of Stone in the Year 1606, and was finiſh'd in the Year 1609, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Humphrey Weld*, Kt. Upon the top of it, to the Eaſtward, is plac'd a golden Sphere; and on the upper Battlements, the Figures of two Soldiers as Centinels: Beneath, in a large Square, King *James* I. is repreſented ſtanding in gilt Armour, at whoſe Feet are a Lyon and Unicorn, both couchant, the firſt the Supporter of *England*, and the other for *Scotland*. On the Weſt Side of the Gate is the Figure of *Fortune*, finely gilded and carv'd, ſtanding on a Globe, with a proſperous Sail over her Head, over-looking the City. Beneath it is the King's Arms, with the uſual Motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, and under it *Vivat Rex*. A little lower, on one Side, is the Figure of a Woman, being the Emblem of *Peace*, with a Dove on one Hand, and a gilded Wreath or Garland in the other; and on the other Side is the Figure of *Charity*, with a Child at her Breaſt, and another in her Hand; and over the Arch of the Gate is this Inſcription, *viz. Senatus Populuſque Londinenſis fecit* 1609, and under it, *Humfrey Weld*, *Major*.

Biſhopſgate, which ſtands North-weſt of *Aldgate*, is ſuppos'd to have been built by ſome Biſhop about the Year 1200. It was afterwards ſeveral times repair'd by the Merchants of the *Hanſe* Towns, on account of the Confirmation of their Privileges in this City: Their Houſe was call'd, *Guildhalla* *Biſhops-gate.*

England. *Thentonicorum.* About the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* I. theſe Merchants were preſented by ſeveral Wards of the City, to the itinerant Judges then ſitting in the *Tower*, for neglecting the Repairs of this Gate, for which Service they enjoy'd the Freedom of the City. The Words of the Record are, *Quod Tentonici non ſuſtentent Biſhopſgate, quam bene ſuſtentare deberent, pro qua liberi ſunt in Civitate, ad dampnum Civitatis*, &c. Whereupon *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the *Hanſe*, with other *Dutch* Merchants then reſiding in the City, paid to the Major and Citizens two hundred and ten Marks Sterling, and covenanted that they and their Succeſſors wou'd from time to time repair the ſaid Gate. Accordingly it was again repair'd, or rather rebuilt, by the Merchants of the *Hanſe*, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. Anno 1479: And in the Year 1551, they had prepar'd Stone and other Materials for repairing and beautifying it; but their Liberties being ſeiz'd into the King's Hands at the Sollicitations of the *Engliſh* Merchants, that Work was laid aſide; and this Gate becoming very ruinous, is now (Anno 1731) taking down, in order to be rebuilt, at the Charges of the City. The Figure of the two Biſhops on the North Side were pretty much defac'd, as were the City-Arms engraven on the South Side of it.

Alderſgate. *Alderſgate*, the antient North-Gate of the City, ſtands to the Weſtward of *Biſhopſgate*, and being very ruinous, was order'd by the Lord-Major, Aldermen and Common-Council, to be repair'd, Anno 1617. On the North, or Outſide of it, is the Figure of King *James* the 1ſt on Horſeback, who enter'd the

the City at this Gate when he came from *Scotland*, on his Acceſſion to the Throne of *England*. Over the Head of this Figure are the Arms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and on one Side the Image of the Prophet *Jeremy*, with this Text engrav'd, *viz. Then ſhall enter into the Gates of this City, Kings and Princes ſitting on the Throne of David, riding on Chariots and on Horſes, they and their Princes, the Men of Judah, and the Inhabitants of Jeruſalem*, Jer. Chap. xvii. And on the other Side the Figure of the Prophet *Samuel*, with the following Paſſage, *(viz.) And Samuel ſaid unto all Iſrael, Behold, I have hearken'd unto your Voice in all that you ſaid unto me, and have made a King over you*, 1 Sam. Chap. xxii. ver. 1. On the South, or Inſide of the Gate, is the Effigies of King *James* I. ſitting on his Throne in his Robes. This Gate having receiv'd Damage by the great Fire, was repair'd at the Charges of the City, Anno 1670, Sir *Samuel Sterling*, Kt. Lord-Mayor. England.

Newgate, ſo call'd from its being built later than the other principal Gates, is ſituated on the North-weſt Corner of the City, ſaid to be erected in the Reign of *Henry* I. or King *Stephen*, when the Way thro' *Ludgate* was interrupted by enlarging the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s, and the Church-yard about it. This Gate hath long been the County-Jayl for *Middleſex*, for there is a Record ſtill extant of the Year 1218, wherein King *Henry* III. commands the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* to repair the Goal of *Newgate*, for the ſafe keeping of his Priſoners, and the Charges of it ſhou'd be allow'd to them in their Accounts in the *Exchequer*. *Newgate*

England. In the Year 1241, the *Jews* of *Norwich* were hang'd for circumcising a Christian Child; and *Aaron*, a *London Jew*, with others that resided there, were order'd to pay twenty thousand Marks, or to be imprison'd in *Newgate*, and other Prisons.

In the first Year of *Henry* VI. Anno 1422, License was granted to *John Coventry*, *Jenkin Carpenter* and *William Grove*, Executors of *Richard Whittington*, to repair the Gate and Goal of *Newgate*, out of the personal Estate their Testator left for that Purpose.

It appears, that in the Year 1457, *Newgate* was the Prison for the Nobility and greatest Prisoners of State, and not the *Tower*; for, in a Skirmish in the North of *England*, between Sir *Thomas Percy*, Lord *Egremond*, and the Earl of *Salisbury*'s Sons, wherein several Men were kill'd and wounded, the Earl of *Egremond* was condemn'd to pay a great Sum of Money to the Earl of *Salisbury*, and in the mean Time committed to *Newgate*. Soon after we find, that Sir *Thomas Percy*, Lord *Egremond*, and Sir *Richard Percy* his Brother, broke out of *Newgate* in the Night, and went to the King. The other Prisoners took the Leads over the Gate, and defended themselves against the Sheriffs and all their Officers, who were forc'd to call the Citizens to their Assistance before they cou'd reduce them, and then the Prisoners were laid in Irons.

This Gate was very much damag'd by the Fire, 1666, and afterwards strongly rebuilt with Stone, and continues to be the County Jayl for *Middlesex*. The West, or Outside of the Gate, is adorn'd with three Ranges of Pilasters and their Entablements, of the *Tuscan*

can Order. Over the loweſt is a circular Pediment, and above it the King's Arms. The Intercolumns are four Niches, with as many Figures in them, well carv'd, and large as the Life. The Eaſt, or Inſide of the Gate, is adorn'd with a Range of Pilaſters with Entablements as the other, and and in three Niches are the Figures of *Juſtice*, *Mercy* and *Truth*, with this Inſcription, *viz. This Part of Newgate was begun to be repair'd in the Mayoralty of Sir James Campel, Kt. Anno* 1630, *and finiſh'd in the Mayoralty of Sir Robert Dacie, Bart. Anno* 1631; *and being damnified by the Fire in* 1666, *it was repair'd in the Mayoralty of Sir George Waterman, Anno* 1672. England.

Ludgate, the antient Weſtern Gate of the City, ſtands between *Newgate* and the *Thames*, built, according to *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth*, by King *Lud*, about threeſcore Years before the Birth of our Saviour, to which little Credit is given, for the Reaſons abovemention'd: but tho' the Time of the building it be uncertain, we have good Authority to believe it was repair'd in the Reign of King *John*, Anno 1215, and afterwards in the Year 1260, when it was adorn'd with the Figures of King *Lud*, and his two Sons *Androgeus* and *Theomantius*; but at the Reformation in the Reign of *Edward* VI. ſome zealous People ſtruck off all their Heads, looking upon Images of all kind to be popiſh and idolatrous. In the Reign of Queen *Mary*, new Heads were plac'd on the Bodies of theſe Kings, and ſo remain'd till the 28th of Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1586, when the Gate being very ruinous, was pull'd down, and beautifully rebuilt: The Eaſt, or Inſide whereof, was adorn'd with four *Ludgate.*

England. four Pilasters and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order, and in the Intercolumns were plac'd the Figures of King *Lud* and his two Sons, who are suppos'd to have succeeded him, in their *British* Habits again; and above them the Queens Arms, *viz.* those of *France* and *England* quarterly, the Supporters a Lyon and a Dragon. It was afterwards repair'd and beautify'd Anno 1699, Sir *Francis Child* Lord-Mayor. The West, or Outside of the Gate, is adorn'd with two Pilasters and Entablature of the *Ionick* Order; also two Columns and a Pediment adorning a Nich, wherein is plac'd a good Statue of Queen *Elizabeth* in her Robes, and the Regalia; and over it the Queen's Arms between the City-Supporters, plac'd at some Distance. The Inside of the Gate, which consisted of Timber, was consum'd by the Fire in 1666, and the Stone-work much damag'd; but was afterwards substantially repair'd with Stone, as hinted already. This Gate was made a Prison for Debtors who were free of the City, Anno 1 *Richard* II. 1378, *Nicholas Brembar* then Mayor, and confirm'd such by the Mayor and Common-Council, Anno 1382, *John Northampton* Mayor.

The City Moat, or Ditch.

Notwihstanding it is generally held that *London* was surrounded with a Wall about the Beginning of the 4th Century, there was no Attempt towards strengthening it by a Moat or Ditch till the Year 1190, the Occasion whereof is said to be as follows, *viz.* *William Longchamp*, Bishop of *Ely*, being left Chief Justice of the Kingdom by King *Richard* on his Expedition to the *Holy Land*, and acting arbitrarily without the Concurrence of the other Lords Justices, *John* the King's

King's Brother, with the Nobility and Clergy, oppos'd him, whereupon the Biſhop caus'd a large Ditch to be made round the Tower for his Defence: The Citizens on the other hand, who were then in Prince *John*'s Intereſt, began to ſtrengthen their Walls alſo by a Ditch. But the Deſign was ſoon after laid aſide, and not begun to any Purpoſe till the Year 1211, and finiſh'd *Anno* 1213, in the 15th Year of King *John*, very unfortunately for that Prince, the Citizens of *London* becoming afterwards his Enemies, and maintaining his Rival, *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, againſt him till he died. England.

The Moat, or Ditch, when firſt made, was 200 Feet broad, and of a proportionable depth; for the cleanſing whereof, and repairing the Walls, it was uſual for the Crown to grant the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, a Duty on Goods and Merchandizes vended in the City, as appears by ſeveral Records ſtill extant, particularly by a Charter of *Edward* I. in the fourth Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1276, of the following Tenour, *Edwardus*, &c. to his well-beloved the Major and Sheriffs, and the reſt of his Citizens in *London*, greeting. Know ye, That for Aid of Repair of the Walls and Clauſure of our City aforeſaid, from the aforeſaid Day to the end of three Years next following, yee take in the aforeſaid City, of vendible Things coming to the City, the under-written Cuſtoms, *viz.* Of every Poize (or Weight) of Cheeſe, Butter, &c. to be ſold, 1 *d.* Of each Weight of Lead, 1 *ob.* Of every Hundred of Wax to be ſold, 2 *d.* Of every Hundred of Almonds and Riges, 1 *d.* Of every Hundred of Grain, 12 *d.* Of every Hundred of Pepper and Ginger,

England. Ginger, Cetewal, Kanel, Frankinſence, Brazil, Quickſilver, Vermillion, Verdegreace, 2 *d.* Of every Hundred of Cummin, Allom, Lubar, Liquoriſh, Anniſeed, Cyromontain, 1 *d.* For every Hundred of Brimſtone, Argol, Roſin, Coperas and Calamus, 1 *d.* Of every Groſs Frail of Figs and Raiſins, 1 *ob.* and of every leſs Frail 1 *d.* And ſo of a great number of Commodities more, each their Cuſtoms. Moreover of every Hogſhead of Beer going out of *London* to the Parts beyond Sea, 1 *d.* Of every Mill to grind things to be ſold, 2 *d.* Of every Horſe to be ſold at the Price of 40 *s.* 1 *d.* Of every Bull and Cow, 1 *ob.* *&c.*

The ſame King, in a Letter to the Mayor, *&c.* reciting the former Grant, ſays, *Cum Conceſſerimus*, &c. Whereas we have granted you for Aid of the Work of the Walls of our City, and the Cloſure of the ſame, divers Cuſtoms of vendible Things coming to the ſaid City, to be taken for a certain time, we command you therefore that you cauſe to be finiſh'd the Wall of the ſaid City, now begun near the *Friors Preachers*, and a certain good and comely Tower at the Head of the ſaid Wall within the Water, of *Thames*, *&c.*

Richard II. in the tenth Year of his Reign, laid the like Duties on Goods and Merchandizes brought into the ſaid City, for Repair of the Walls and Ditches; which Grant was of the following Tenour, *Rex Dilectis Majori & Aldermannis, &c. i. e.* The King to his beloved the Mayor and Aldermen, and the reſt of the Citizens of *London*, ſendeth Health. Know ye, that whereas as well the Walls and other [*Afforciamenta*] Forts of the ſaid City be

be old and weak, and for want of Repair are fallen down in ſome Places, as alſo the Ditches of the ſame City are exceedingly fill'd with Dirt, Dunghills, and other Filth, and with Graſs growing in the ſame, not only to the evident Danger of the ſaid City and Inhabitants thereof (and chiefly at this preſent Time of War) but alſo to the manifeſt Diſgrace and Scandal of us and the whole City, *&c.* Therefore the King granted to the Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* a Duty on certain Proviſions and ſaleable Merchandizes to be brought to the ſaid City for ten Years then next enſuing. England.

We meet with another Record in *Holingſhed* concerning the Repair of the ſaid Walls, *&c.* in the Mayoralty of *Ralph Joſceline*, as follows, *Anno* 1477. By the Diligence of *Ralph Joſceline*, Mayor of *London*, the Wall about *London* was new made betwixt *Aldgate* and *Crepplegate*. He caus'd the *Moor-fields* to be ſearch'd for Clay, and Brick to be made and burnt there. He caus'd Chalk alſo to be brought out of *Kent*, and in the ſame *Moor-fields* to be burnt into Lime, only for the furtherance of that Work. The Mayor, with his Company of Drapers, made all that Part between *Biſhopſgate* and *Alhallows* Church in the ſame Wall. *Biſhopſgate* its ſelf was new built by the Merchants *Almains* of the *Still-yard*. And from *Alhallows* Church in the Wall, towards *Moorgate*, a great part of the ſame was builded of the Goods and by the Executors of Sir *John Croſby*, ſometime an Alderman and Mayor of *London*, as may appear by his Arms thereon fix'd in two Places.

The Company of Skinners made that part of the Wall between *Aldgate* and *Buries Marks* towards *Bishopsgate*, as may appear by their Arms in three Places fix'd. The other Companies of the City made the other Deal of the Wall, which was a great Work to be done in one Year.

Stow relates, that in his Remembrance, *Anno* 1540, that Part of the Ditch against *Moor-fields*, then call'd *Moor-Ditch*, was cleansed; and not long before, that Part of it between the *Tower* and *Aldgate*: That it was again cleansed, *Anno* 1549, *Henry Amcotes* Mayor, at the Charge of the Companies; and again the 11th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1569; and two Fifteens were granted by the Common Council of the City for cleansing it *Anno* 38° *Eliz.* 1595, and that Part of it between *Bishopsgate* and *Moorgate* was made broader. But nothing of this now remains unless *Fleet-Ditch*, which since the Fire 1666 was cleans'd and enlarg'd by an Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, being made deep enough for Barges to come up as high as *Holborn-Bridge* with the Tide. The sides of it are fac'd with Free-Stone, and Ware-houses made under the Street, which were design'd for laying up Coals and other Merchandize, in Expectation of bringing in a considerable Revenue to the City thereby; but this Project, it seems, did not take; Sir *Thomas Fitch*, the City Bricklayer, however, who contracted with the City to compleat this Work, got a handsome Fortune by it. The rest of the Ditch being fill'd up, many of the City Tenants, whose Ground abutted on the Wall or Ditch on either side, built thereupon, or enclosed it, insomuch that

that it is not eaſy at this Day to find where the Wall or Ditch ran in many Places. The Committee for letting the City and Bridge-houſe-Lands having taken this Matter into Conſideration, order'd a Survey of all the City Walls and Ditches, and the Encroachments thereon, to be made; which was done accordingly by Mr. *Leyborn*; and the Survey being fairly engroſs'd in a Vellum Book, was deliver'd in to the Magiſtrates at *Guildhall*, where it now remains; and it was order'd, That whoever ſhou'd take a Leaſe of any of the City Lands abutting upon the Wall or Ditch, ſhou'd pay a Rent equivalent to the Improvement that ſuch Encroachment was valued at. But beſides what has been taken in and built upon by private Perſons, there are ſeveral parts of the Wall and Ditch appropriated to Publick Uſes by the City; the ſtately Hoſpital of *New Bethlem* ſtands upon part of them; the Pariſh Church, the Church-Yard, and Parſonage-Houſe of *Alhallows*; the City *Store-Yard*; the Garden and Library belonging to the *College of Phyſicians*; the *Seſſions-Houſe* of the *Old-Baily*; and ſeveral other Church-Yards, *&c.* belonging to the City. England.

Caſtles & Towers in & about *London.*

Having taken a View of the antient Wall and Ditch, I proceed to enquire after the ſeveral Caſtles and Fortreſſes that ſtood in and about the City; and,

Tower of *London-Bridge.*

1. The Tower of *London-Bridge*, which ſtood at the North End of the Draw-Bridge, built in the Year 1426, *John Reynel* Mayor, who laid the firſt Corner-Stone, and the Sheriffs and Bridge-maſters the three other Corner-Stones in the Foundation, upon each of which was engraven in *Roman* Letters the

England. Word *Jhesus*, and were lately to be seen in the Bridge Store-house, where they were laid up on the taking down this Tower in the Year 1577. It was again rebuilt in the Year 1579, *John Langley* Lord Mayor, who laid the first Stone of the Foundation; but the upper parts being Timber, was burnt down in the great Fire, *Anno* 1666. There was another Tower or Castle also at the South End of the said Bridge.

Baynard's Castle. At the West End of the City, near the Banks of the *Thames*, stood a Fortress call'd *Baynard's-Castle*, from one *Baynard* its Founder, who came in with *William the Conqueror*, which having been destroy'd by Fire, was rebuilt by *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, *Anno* 1428, upon whose Attainder it fell to the Crown; and in 1457 we find it in the Possession of *Richard* Duke of *York*, who lay here *Anno* 1457 with four hundred of his Dependants; and here his Son, *Edward* IV. had his Residence when he took upon him the Title of King of *England*. *Richard* III. also procur'd himself to be recogniz'd King of *England* in this Castle, to the Exclusion of his Nephews. It was repair'd and beautify'd by *Henry* VII. when it had more the Air of a Palace than a Castle. And here the Council acknowledg'd *Mary* I. Queen of *England*, to the Exclusion of the Lady *Jane Grey*, who had been proclaim'd Queen. But this Palace is now pull'd down, and the Ground converted into Wharfs and Timber-Yards.

Mountfichet. A little to the Westward of *Baynards-Castle* stood another on the Banks of the *Thames*, call'd *Mountfiquit*, or *Mountfichet*, so denominated from *Le Sire Mountfichet*, who came over also with the Conqueror, and

founded

founded it not long after. This Caſtle was pull'd down *Anno* 1276, by *Robert Kilwarby*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to erect a Church and Monaſtery for the *Fryars Preachers*, from their Habit uſually ſtil'd *Black Fryars*, as appears by a Record dated 10 *June*, 4 *Edw.* I. now remaining in the *Tower*. England.

A third Tower alſo was erected on the Banks of the *Thames*, to the Weſtward of *Black Fryers*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. at the Weſt End or *Head* of the City Wall, as it is term'd in the Order for the building of it. This Tower ſtood about 300 Years, being demoliſh'd in the Year 1502 by *John Sha*, Mayor of *London*.

There was ſtill another Caſtle to the Weſtward of *Fleet-Ditch*, erected in the Place where *Bridewell* now ſtands, afterwards converted into a Palace, where King *John* and ſeveral other Princes reſided; but running to ruin, it was magnificently rebuilt by King *Henry* VIII, for the Entertainment of the Emperor *Charles* V, who came over to *England* in the Year 1522. *Bridewell.*

King *Edward* VI, *Anno* 1553, gave this Houſe to the City of *London*, which he confirm'd by Charter in 1555, when the Lord Mayor and Aldermen took Poſſeſſion thereof, converting it into a Houſe of Correction for Vagrants, and other Uſes, of which I ſhall ſpeak more largely under the Head of Hoſpitals.

On the North ſide of the City was a Tower call'd *Barbican*, or *Burhkenning*, from its elevated Situation, commanding the Town: And of this kind of *Burhkennings*, or Watch-Towers, there were ſeveral about the City, demoliſh'd *Barbican.*

England. demolish'd by *Henry* III, on account of the Barons holding the City against him.

Tower Royal. Another Castle and Palace call'd the *Tower Royal*, or the *Queens Wardrobe*, was situated on an Eminence between *Queen-Street* on the West, and *Dowgate-Hill* on the East, within the Limits of *Vintry Ward*, the Parish at present call'd St. *Michael*'s *Royal*, where there is a Street also yet nam'd *Tower-Royal-Street*. It seems to have been a Place of Strength, King *Richard* II. and his Queen defending themselves here in the Rebellion of *Wat. Tyler*, after the Fortress now call'd *the Tower of London* was lost.

Sernes Tower. *Sernes Tower* in *Bucklersbury* was another Castle or Palace of the Kings of *England*, which King *Edward* III, in the 18th Year of his Reign, gave to his Chapel of St. *Stephen Westminster*. From whence it appears, that great part of *London* antiently consisted of the Kings and Noblemens Palaces, to which there being large Gardens annex'd, must render it a much more delightful and healthful abode (tho' not so wealthy and populous) than it is at present.

I come in the last place to treat of *The Tower of London*, so call'd by way of Eminence, being of much the largest Dimensions, and the only one of which we find any Remains at this Day.

The *Tower of London.* This Tower is situated at the South-East end of the City, on the River *Thames*, and consists in reality of a great number of Towers or Forts, built at several times, which still retain their several Names; tho' at present most of them, together with a little Town and Church, are enclos'd within one Wall and Ditch, and compose but one entire Fortress.

It

England.

It was the vulgar Opinion, that the *Tower* was built by *Julius Cæsar*; but History informs us, That *Cæsar* made no stay in *England*, that he erected no Town or Fortress, unless that with which he enclos'd his Ships on the Coast of *Kent*, nor left a single Garrison or Soldier in the Island on his Departure. But *Stow* relates, that he found in a fair Register-Book, where the Acts of the Bishop of *Rochester* were recorded by *Edmond* of *Hadenham*, that the Conqueror built the great white square Tower, part of the present Fortress, *A. D.* 1078, appointing *Gundulph*, then Bishop of *Rochester*, Surveyor of the Work. The Words of the Book are, *Gundulphus Episcopus mandato Willielmi Regis Magni præfuit Operi Magnæ Turris London. Quo tempore hospitatus est apud quendam Edmerum Burgensem London. Qui dedit unum Were Ecclesiæ Roffen.* This Tower being very much damag'd by a Tempest in the fourth Year of *William* II, *Anno* 1090, which took off the Roof of *Bow-Church*, and demolish'd 600 Houses in *London* at the same time, was afterwards repair'd by this King and *Henry* I, who added another Castle on the South side of it next the *Thames*. And in the Year 1190, in the second of *Richard* I, *William Longchamp*, Bishop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, who was made Chief Justice of *England* by that King on his Expedition to the *Holy-Land*, encompass'd the said Tower and Castle with a Wall and Ditch, to defend himself against Prince *John* and the Barons, who cou'd not bear his Arbitrary Government, as has been related already. In which Enclosure was comprehended some Ground that belong'd to the City, and formerly encompass'd

England. paſs'd by the City-Wall, with the Eaſtern Bulwark thereof. The City-Wall was at the ſame time demoliſh'd alſo as far as the Gate call'd the *Poſtern*, which afterwards occaſion'd many Controverſies between the City and the Lieutenants of the *Tower* concerning the Extent of their reſpective Diſtricts.

My Lord *Coke*, in his *Inſtitutes*, ſays, *Whereas the* Tower *is ſaid to be within the City of* London, *it is thus to be underſtood, That the antient Wall of* London, *as ſtill appeareth, extended thro' the* Tower; *and all that which is environ'd with the ſaid Wall*, viz. *on the Weſt part thereof, is within the City of* London, *that is to ſay, in the Pariſh of* All Saints Barking, *within the Ward of the* Tower; *and the reſidue of the* Tower, *on the Eaſt part of the antient Wall, is within the County of* Middleſex. *And this upon View and Examination was found out*, Mic. 13 Jacob. Regis, *in the Caſe of Sir* Thomas Overbury, *who was poiſon'd in a Chamber in the* Tower *on the Weſt part of that old Wall; and therefore* Weſton, *the principal Murderer, was tried before Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer in* London, *and ſo was Sir* Gervaſe Elways, *Lieutenant of the* Tower, *as Acceſſary.*

But not to enter here into the Diſputes between the City and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* concerning the Extent of their reſpective Limits and Juriſdictions, I proceed to the Deſcription of the Fortifications and Buildings which lie within the *Tower-Ditch*, and which at this Day are uſually look'd upon as one Fortreſs, and ſtil'd *The Tower of London*. This ſtands upon twelve Acres of Ground, and ſomething more, being of an irregular Form, but approaching near to that of

of an oblong, one of the longeſt ſides lying next the River, from whence it riſes gradually towards the North, by a pretty ſteep Aſcent, to the *Armory*, which ſtands upon the higheſt Ground in the *Tower*, over-looking the *White Tower* built by *William the Conqueror*, and the Remains of the Caſtle below it on the *Thames* ſide, ſaid to be built by *William Rufus*. England.

As to the Strength of the Place, the Works being all antique, wou'd not be able to hold out four and twenty Hours againſt an Army prepar'd for a Siege: The Ditch indeed is of a great Depth, and upwards of an hundred Feet broad, into which the Water of the *Thames* may be introduc'd at Pleaſure; but I queſtion whether the Walls on the Inſide wou'd bear the firing their own Guns: Certain it is, two or three Battering-Pieces wou'd ſoon lay them even with the Ground, tho', after all, the Ditch alone is ſufficient to defend it againſt a ſudden Aſſault. There are ſeveral ſmall Towers upon the Walls; thoſe of the largeſt Dimenſions, and which appear moſt formidable, are, the *Divelin Tower*, on the North-Weſt; and the *Martin Tower*, on the North-Eaſt; and St. *Thomas*'s *Tower* on the River, by *Traytors-Bridge*; which I take to be Part of the Caſtle ſaid to be built by *William Rufus*. There is alſo a large Tower on the Outſide the Ditch, call'd the *Lyons Tower*, on the South-Weſt Corner, near which is the principal Gate and Bridge by which Coaches and Carriages enter the *Tower*: And there are two Poſterns with Bridges over the Ditch to the Wharf on the *Thames* ſide, one whereof is call'd *Traytors-Bridge*, under which State-Priſoners us'd to enter the *Tower*

by Water; but they tell us, the late Duke of *Monmouth* was the laſt that was brought into the *Tower* that Way.

The principal Places and Buildings within the *Tower*, are, 1. The Parochial Church of St. *Peter*'s (for the *Tower* is a Pariſh of itſelf, in which are fifty Houſes and upwards, inhabited by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Warders, and other Officers belonging to the Fortreſs.) This Church is ſuppos'd to have been much larger, and more magnificent than at preſent, it appearing that there were two Chancels, and Stalls for the King and Queen, by a Letter Mandatory of *Henry* III. *Anno* 1241, wherein that King commands the two Chancels to be beautify'd, and the Images of *our Saviour*, the *bleſſed Virgin*, *&c.* therein, to be new-painted; and the Image of *St. Chriſtopher* carrying a *Chriſt*, to be ſet up in the ſaid Church.

2. To the Eaſtward of the Church ſtands a noble Pile of Building, uſually call'd the *Armoury*, begun by King *James* II, and finiſh'd by King *William* III, being three hundred and ninety Feet in Length, and ſixty in Breadth: The ſtately Door-Caſe on the South ſide is adorn'd with four Columns, Entablature and triangular Pediment, of the *Dorick* Order. Under the Pediment are the King's Arms, with Enrichments of Trophy-Work, very ornamental. It conſiſts of two lofty Rooms, reaching the whole Length of the Building: In the lower Room is a compleat Train of Artillery, conſiſting of Braſs Cannon and Mortars fit to attend an Army of an hundred thouſand Men; but none of the Cannon I obſerv'd there were above four and twenty Pounders; the large Battering-Pieces

which

which carry Balls of 32 and 48 Pounds Weight, I perceive, are in the King's Store-Houſes at *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Chatham* and *Portſmouth*. In the *Armoury* alſo we find a great many of the little Cohorn-Mortars, ſo call'd from the *Dutch* Engineer *Cohorn*, who invented them for firing a great Number of Hand-Grenades from them at once; with other extraordinary Pieces, caſt at home, or taken from the Enemy. England.

In the Room over the Artillery is the *Armoury of ſmall Arms*, of equal Dimenſions with that underneath, in which are plac'd, in admirable Order, Muſkets and other ſmall Arms for fourſcore thouſand Men, moſt of them of the neweſt Make, having the beſt Locks, Barrels and Stocks, that can be contriv'd for Service; neither the Locks or Barrels indeed are wrought, but I look upon them to be the more durable and ſerviceable, and much eaſier clean'd: There are abundance of Hands always employ'd in keeping them bright, and they are ſo artfully laid up, that any one Piece may be taken down without moving another. Beſides theſe, which with Pilaſters of Pikes furniſh all the middle of the Room from top to bottom, leaving only a Walk thro' the middle, and another on each ſide, the North and South Walls of the *Armoury* are each of them adorn'd with eight Pilaſters of Pikes and Piſtols of the *Corinthian* Order, whoſe Intercolumns are Chequer-Work of Carbines and Piſtols; Waves of the Sea in Cutlaces, Swords and Bayonets; Half Moons, Semicircles, and a Target of Bayonets; the Form of a Battery in Swords and Piſtols; Suns, with Circles of Piſtols; a Pair of Gates in Halberts and Piſtols; the

England. Witch of *Endor*, as 'tis call'd, within three Elipſis of Piſtols; the Back-Bone of a Whale in Carbines; a fiery Serpent, *Jupiter* and the *Hydra* in Bayonets, *&c.* But nothing looks more beautiful and magnificent than the four lofty wreath'd Columns form'd with Piſtols in the middle of the Room, which ſeem to ſupport it. They ſhew us alſo ſome other Arms, which are only remarkable for the Uſe they have been put to; as the two Swords of State carry'd before the *Pretender* when he invaded *Scotland* in the Year 1715; and the Arms taken from the *Spaniards* that landed in *Scotland*, *Anno* 1719, *&c.*

The ſmall Arms were plac'd in this beautiful Order by one Mr. *Harris*, originally a Blackſmith, who was properly the Forger of his own Fortune, having rais'd himſelf by his Merit: He had a Place or Penſion granted him by the Government for this Piece of Service in particular, which he richly deſerv'd, no Nation in *Europe* being able to ſhew a Magazine of ſmall Arms ſo good in their Kind, and ſo ingeniouſly diſpos'd. In the Place where the *Armoury* now ſtands was formerly a Bowling Green, a Garden, and ſome Buildings, which were demoliſh'd to make Room for the Grand Arſenal I have been deſcribing.

In the *Horſe-Armoury* the moſt remakable Things are, ſome of our Kings on Horſeback in compleat Armour, among which the chief are *Edward* III, *Henry* V and VII, King *Charles* I and II, and King *William*, and a Suit of Armour ſaid to belong to *John* of *Gaunt*, ſeven Feet and an half high. Here alſo they ſhew us the Armour of the Lord *Kingſale*, with the Sword he took from the

French

French General, which gain'd him the Privilege of being cover'd in the King's Presence; and this his Posterity enjoy to this Day. England

The *Office of Ordnance* is in the *Tower*, with the several Apartments of the Officers that belong to it, who have the Direction of all the Arms, Ammunition, Artillery, Magazines, and Stores of War in the Kingdom. *Office of Ordnance.*

The principal Officers are, the Master-General (the Duke of *Argyle*) the Lieutenant-General, Surveyor, Clerk of the Ordnance, Keeper of the Stores, Clerk of the Deliveries, Treasurer and Paymaster, Master Gunner, chief Engineer, and Keeper of the small Arms; of whom I shall speak more particularly, when I come to treat of the Military Government of the Kingdom.

The *White Tower* is a lofty, square, Stone Building, with a Turret at each Angle, standing on the Declivity of the Hill, a little below the *Armoury*, and disengag'd from the other Buildings, where some thousand Barrels of Powder were formerly kept; but great Part of the publick Magazine of Powder is now distributed in the several Yards and Store-Houses belonging to the Government, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plimouth*, *&c.* to prevent Accidents, I presume; for shou'd such a prodigious Quantity of Powder take Fire, it must be of fatal Consequence to the City as well as the *Tower*. This *White Tower* was founded by *William the Conqueror*, but has been so often repair'd and rebuilt, that probably there may not be many Stones left of the original Foundation. The main Guard of the *Tower*, with the Lodgings of the Officers, are on the East side of this Building. The *White Tower.*

In

England. In the Chappel of the *White Tower*, usually call'd *Cæsar's Chappel*, and in a large Room adjoining on the East side thereof, sixty-four Foot long, and thirty-one broad, are kept many antient Records, such as Privy-Seals in several Reigns, Bills, Answers, and Depositions in *Chancery*, in the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I, and King *Charles* I; Writs of *Distringas*, *Supersedeas*, *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, and other Writs relating to the Courts of Law; but the Records of the greatest Importance are lodg'd in the *Tower* call'd *Wakefield Tower*, consisting of Statute-Rolls from the 6th of *Edward* I, to the 8th of *Edward* III.

Wakefield Tower, where the Records are kept.

Parliament-Rolls beginning *Anno* 5 of *Edward* II, and ending with the Reign of *Edward* IV.

Patent-Rolls beginning *Anno* 3 of *John*, and ending with the Reign of *Edward* IV. In these are contain'd Grants of Offices, Lands, Tenements, Temporalities, *&c.* passing under the Great Seal.

Charter-Rolls, from the 1st of King *John*, to the End of *Edward* IV; in which are Inrollments of Grants, and Confirmations of Liberties and Privileges to Cities and Towns Corporate, and to private Persons, as Markets, Fairs, Free Warren, Common of Pasture, Waifs, Strays, Felons Goods, *&c.*

The Foundations of Abbies and Priories, of Colleges and Schools, together with Lands and Privileges granted to them.

The Patents of Creation of Noblemen.

Close Rolls, from the 6th of King *John*, to the End of *Edward* IV; in which are Writs of various Kinds, but more especially on the Back of the Roll are entred the Writs of Sum-

Summons to Parliament, both to the Lords and Commons, and of the Biſhops and inferior Clergy to Convocations: There are alſo Proclamations, and Inrollments of Deeds between Party and Party. England.

French Rolls, beginning *Anno* 1ſt of *Edward* II, and ending with *Edward* IV; in which are Leagues and Treaties with the Kings of *France*, and other Matters relating to that Kingdom.

Scotch Rolls, Tranſactions with that Kingdom.

Rome, touching the Affairs of that See.

Vaſcon Rolls, relating to *Gaſcoign*.

There are alſo other Rolls and Records of different Natures.

In this Tower are alſo kept the Inquiſitions *Poſt Mortem*, from the 1ſt Year of King *Henry* III, to the 3d Year of *Richard* III.

The Inquiſitions *Ad quod Damnum*, from the 1ſt of *Edward* II, to the End of *Hen.* V.

Writs of Summons, and Returns to Parliament, from the Reign of *Edward* I, to the 17th of *Edward* IV.

Popes Bulls, and original Letters from foreign Princes.

All which were put into Order, and ſecur'd in excellent Wainſcot Preſſes, by Order of the Houſe of Peers, in the Years 1719 and 1720. Attendance is given at this Office, and Searches may be made from Seven a-Clock in the Morning to Eleven, and from One to Five in the Afternoon, unleſs in *December*, *January* and *February*, when the Office is open only from Eight to Eleven in the Morning, and from One to Four, except Holy-Days; the preſent Keeper of the Records being *David*

England. *vid Polhill*, Esq; and his Deputy Mr. *George Holmes*.

The *Mint*.

The next Office I shall mention is the *Mint*, where, at present, all the Money in the Kingdom is coin'd: This makes a considerable Street in the *Tower*, wherein are Appartments for the Officers belonging to it. The principal Officers are, 1. The Warden, who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion, and pays the full Value for it, the Charge being defray'd by a small Duty on Wines. 2. The Master and Worker, who takes the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is minted receives it from them again. 3. The Comptroller, who sees that the Money be made according to the just Assize, over-looks the Officers, and controlls them. 4. The Assay-Master, who sees that the Money be according to the Standard of Fineness. 5. The Auditor, who takes the Accounts, and makes them up. 6. The Surveyor-General, who takes Care that the Fineness be not alter'd in the Melting. And, 7. The Weigher and Teller; of which Office I shall enlarge when I come to speak of the State of the Coin.

The *Jewel-Office*, and *Regalia*.

The *Jewel-Office*, where the *Regalia* are reposited, stands near the East End of the *Armoury*. A List is usually given to those who come daily to see these Curiosities in the *Jewel-House*, a Copy whereof follows, *viz.*

A List of His Majesty's Regalia, *besides* Plate *and other rich Things, at the* Jewel-House *in the* Tower *of* London.

1. The Imperial Crown which all the Kings of *England* have been crown'd with, ever since *Edward the Confessor*'s Time. 2. The

2. The Orb, or Globe, held in the King's Left Hand at the Coronation; on the top of which is a Jewel near an Inch and half in Height. England.

3. The Royal Scepter with the Crofs, which has another Jewel of great Value under it.

4. The Scepter with the Dove, being the Emblem of Peace.

5. St. *Edward*'s Staff, all beaten Gold, carry'd before the King at the Coronation.

6. A rich Salt-fellar of State, the Figure of the *Tower*, us'd on the King's Table at the Coronation.

7. *Curtana*, or the Sword of Mercy, born between the two Swords of Juftice, the Spiritual and Temporal, at the Coronation.

8. A noble Silver Font, double gilt, that the Kings and Royal Family were chriften'd in.

9. A large Silver Fountain, prefented to King *Charles* II, by the Town of *Plymouth*.

10. Queen *Anne*'s Diadem, or Circlet which her Majefty wore in proceeding to her Coronation.

11. The Coronation-Crown made for the late Queen *Mary*.

12. The rich Crown of State that his Majefty wears on his Throne in Parliament, in which is a large Emerald feven Inches round, a Pearl the fineft in the World, and a Ruby of ineftimable Value.

13. A Globe and Scepter made for the late Queen *Mary*.

14. An Ivory Scepter with a Dove, made for the late King *James*'s Queen.

15. The Golden Spurs and the Armillas that are worn at the Coronation.

England. 16. The *Ampulla*, or Eagle of Gold, which holds the Holy Oil that the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the Golden Spoon that the Biſhop pours the Oil into; which are Pieces of great Antiquity.

A further Account of the *Regalia*.

But theſe *Regalia* are more fully deſcrib'd by *Francis Sandford*, Eſq; late *Lancaſter* Herald: He ſays there are three Swords, two call'd the Swords of Juſtice, and one, whoſe Place is in the middle between them, call'd the Sword of Mercy. One Sword of Juſtice repreſents the Spiritual Sword, and is born on the Right Hand; the Point of that Sword is pointed, but yet ſomewhat obtuſe: The other Sword of Juſtice, being the Temporal Sword, is born in the Left Hand; this hath a very ſharp Point. Then there is the Sword call'd *Curtana*, or the Sword of Mercy, which hath the Point flat, and as it were broken off.

Swords.

This pointleſs Sword is the principal of the three in Dignity; it is a broad bright Sword, the Length of the Blade thirty-two Inches, the Breadth almoſt two Inches; the Handle, cover'd with a fine Gold Wire, four Inches, beſides the Pomel an Inch and three Quarters, which, with the Croſs, is plain Steel, gilt; the Length of the Croſs being almoſt eight Inches: This is born naked before the King at his Coronation.

The ſecond Sword, the Sword of Juſtice to the Spiritualty, hath the Length of the Blade forty Inches, the Breadth an Inch and an half; the Handle as before, cover'd with Gold Wire.

The third Sword, the Sword of Juſtice to the Temporalty, is (both Blade and Hilt) in Effect of the ſame Size with the former.

The

The Scabbards of all the three Swords alike, cover'd with a rich brocaded Cloth of Tiſſue, with a rich Ferule, Hook and Chape. England.

The Spurs call'd the great Golden Spurs, are curiouſly wrought.

The *Ampulla*, or Eaglet of Gold, contain'd the Holy Oil: It is in the Form of an Eagle, with Wings expanded, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal all of pure Gold, finely chas'd. The Head ſcrews off at the middle of the Neck, for the Convenience of putting in the Oil; and the Neck being hollow to the very Beak, the Holy Oil is pour'd out into the Spoon thro' the Point of the Beak. The Height of it from Bottom to Top, including the Pedeſtal, is about nine Inches; the Diameter of the Pedeſtal about three Inches and an half, and the Breadth between the furtheſt Point of the Wings about ſeven Inches; the Weight of the whole about eight or ten Ounces.

The Anointing Spoon is likewiſe of pure Gold, with four Pearls in the broadeſt Place of the Handle, and the Bowl of the Spoon finely chas'd both within and without: By the extreme Thinneſs thereof it appears to be very antient.

There are theſe ſeveral Crowns belonging to the *Regalia*, *viz.* Crowns.

Firſt, King *Edward*'s Crown, with which the Kings of this Land are crown'd, ſo call'd as it is made in Imitation of the antient Crown in the Church of *Weſtminſter*, remaining till the Beginning of the great Rebellion, when, with the reſt of the *Regalia*, it was plunder'd away and converted to other Uſes. It is a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, made againſt the Coronation of King *Charles* II, embelliſh'd with Pearls and precious Stones of divers

England. Kinds, *viz.* Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and Saphires; with a Mound of Gold on the top of it, encircled with a Band or Fillet of Gold, embelliſh'd alſo with precious Stones and three very large Oval Pearls, one at the Top of the Croſs, and the two other pendant at the Ends of the Croſs. The ſaid Crown is compos'd (as all the Imperial Crowns of *England* are) of four Croſſes, and as many Flowers-de-Liz of Gold upon a Rim or Circlet of Gold, all embelliſh'd with precious Stones. The Cap within the ſaid Crown is of Purple Velvet, lin'd with white Taffata, and turn'd up with Ermine thick powder'd, in three Rows.

Secondly, The Crown of State, ſo call'd becauſe it is worn by the King or Queen at ſuch Times as they come in State to the Parliament-Houſe. This was alſo new made at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. It is exceeding rich, being embelliſh'd with divers large Roſe, or Faucet, or Table-Diamonds, and other Stones; but moſt remarkable for a wonderful large Ruby ſet in the middle of one of the four Croſſes, eſteem'd worth 10,000 *l.* as alſo for that the Mound is one entire Stone, of a Sea-Water-Green Colour, known by the Name of the *Agmarine*. This Crown was taken to pieces, being too weighty for Queen *Anne*, and made fit for her.

Thirdly, The Queen's Circlet of Gold; Queen *Mary*, Conſort of the late King *James* II, wore it in her proceeding to her Coronation. It is a Rim, or Circlet of Gold, very richly adorn'd with large Diamonds curiouſly ſet, with a String of Pearl round the upper Edge thereof: The Cap of Purple Velvet lin'd

lin'd with white Taffata, and turn'd up with Ermin richly powder'd. England.

Fourthly, The Queen's Crown, wherewith the Queens are crown'd; being a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, set with Diamonds of great Value, intermix'd with a few precious Stones of other Kinds, and some Pearl: The Cap of Purple Velvet, lin'd with rich white Taffata, turn'd up with Ermin, or Minever pure, richly powder'd.

Fifthly, The Queen's rich Crown, which is worn in her Return to *Westminster-Hall* [after the Coronation-Ceremony ended.] It is of Gold, but so richly embellish'd with Diamonds and Pearl, that little or none of the Gold appeareth. It is an Imperial Crown, compos'd of Crosses and Flowers-de-Liz, with Arches and a Mound as the other Crowns.

The Orb, Mound, or Globe, which is put into the King's Right Hand immediately before his being crown'd, born in his Left Hand upon his Return into *Westminster-Hall*. It is a Ball of Gold of six Inches Diameter, encompass'd with a Band or Fillet of Gold, embellish'd with Roses of Diamonds encircling other precious Stones, and edg'd about with Pearl; on the Top whereof is a very large Amethyst, of a Violet or Purple Colour, near an Inch and half in Height, of an Oval Form; which being encompass'd with four Silver Wires, becometh the Foot or Pedestal, of a very rich Cross of Gold, of three Inches and a quarter in Height, and three Inches in Breadth, set very thick with Diamonds, having in the Middle thereof a fair Saphire on one side, and a fair Emerald on the other, and embellish'd with four large Pearls in the Angles

England. Angles of the Cross near his Center, and three large Pearls at the End of the said Cross. The whole Height of the said Orb and Cross being eleven Inches.

Scepters. St. *Edward*'s Staff, in Length four Foot seven Inches and an half, is a Staff or Scepter of Gold, with a Pike or Foot of Steel about four Inches and a quarter in Length, and a Mound and Cross at the Top; the Garnishings are also of Gold; and the Diameter is about three quarters of an Inch.

The King's Scepter with the Dove is a Scepter of Gold, in Length three Foot seven Inches, and three Inches in Circumference at the Handle, and two Inches and a quarter about the Top; the Pomel garnish'd with a Circle or Fillet of Table Diamonds, and in several Places with precious Stones of all sorts, and the Mound at the Top embellish'd with a Band or Fillet of Rose Diamonds; upon the Mound is a small *Jerusalem* Cross, whereon is fix'd a Dove with Wings expanded, as the Emblem of Mercy.

The King's Scepter with the Cross, or Scepter Royal, likewise of Gold; the Handle plain, and the upper part wreath'd; in Length two Foot nine Inches and a quarter, and of the same Thickness as the former; the Pomel at the Bottom enrich'd with Rubies and Emeralds and small Diamonds; the Top riseth into a Flower-de-Liz with six Leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down, all enrich'd with precious Stones: out of the same Flower-de-Liz issueth a Mound, made of an Amethyst, garnish'd with Table-Diamonds; and upon the Mound, a Cross, wholly cover'd with precious Stones, with a large Table-Diamond in the Center.

The

The Queen's Scepter with the Croſs, alſo of Gold, adorn'd with Diamonds and other precious Stones, in Length two Foot ten Inches, with a Mound and Croſs at the Top, iſſuing out of a Flower-de-Liz; very like the King's in all the Embelliſhments thereof, only ſmaller, and not wreath'd, nor altogether ſo thick. England.

The Queen's Ivory Rod is a Rod or Scepter of white Ivory, in Length three Foot one Inch and half, whereof the Pomel and Garniture is Gold, as is alſo the Mound and Croſs at the Top, only the Dove at the Top of the Croſs is enamell'd with White; the Circumference at the Bottom about two Inches, and at the Top about an Inch and an half.

The King's Coronation Ring is a plain Gold Ring, with a large Table Ruby Violet, wherein a plain Croſs, or Croſs of St. *George*, is curiouſly enchas'd. Rings.

The Queen's Coronation Ring, likewiſe of Gold, with a large Table Ruby ſet therein, and ſixteen other ſmall Rubies round about the Ring, whereof thoſe next to the Collet are the largeſt, the reſt diminiſhing proportionably.

The other *Regalia*, as the Open Pall, the Supertunica of Cloth of Gold, the Surcoat of Crimſon Sattin, the Colobium Syndonis, the Armilla, the Buſkins, Sandals, King *Edward*'s Chair, *&c.* are kept at *Weſtminſter-Abby*.

There is alſo an Apartment in the *Tower* where Noble Priſoners us'd to be confin'd, but of late Years ſome of leſs Quality have been ſent thither, either to prevent their Eſcape, or their converſing and correſponding with their Friends, as they found an Opportunity of doing in other Priſons. The only Priſoners Priſon of the *Tower*.

England. Prisoners I can hear of that are confin'd in the *Tower* at present are Mr. *Kelly* and Mr. *Plunket*, against whom Acts of Pains and Penalties pass'd for their perpetual Imprisonment, *Anno* 1722, when the Bishop of *Rochester* was banish'd by another Act for the like supposed Crime of High-Treason, for which they might have been executed as Traytors, if legal Evidence cou'd have been produc'd against them.

Fees paid by Prisoners sent to the *Tower*.

When a Duke is committed Prisoner to the *Tower*, he pays a Fee of two hundred Pounds; and every Peer under the Degree of a Duke, one hundred Pounds; and every Commoner fifty Pounds. The Gentleman-Porter, at the Entrance of the Prisoner, also pretends to be entitled to his upper Garment, or a Composition for it, which is usually for a Peer forty Pounds, and for a Commoner five Pounds.

Besides which, the King allows for every Duke and Marquis, Prisoner in the *Tower*, four Pounds a Week, and for every other Peer forty-four Shillings and 5 *d.* for Knights and Gentlemen 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and for Indigent Prisoners 10 *s.* a Week; which usually comes most of it into the Lieutenant's Pocket, and the Prisoners provide for themselves.

Lieutenant and other Officers of the *Tower*.

The Officers belonging to the *Tower* are, the Constable, or Lieutenant, either of whom has the Government or Command of the Fortress; tho' it has been more usual of late Years to appoint a Lieutenant than a Constable. The Lieutenant, by Virtue of his Office, is in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent* and *Surrey*; and if there be a Constable constituted, he is to execute all such Powers and Authorities relating

relating to the Office of Conſtable during his Abſence, as the Conſtable might do if he were preſent; and he is inveſted with the like Powers where there is no Conſtable in being. He hath many valuable Perquiſites by the Grants of former Kings, beſides his Salary, as the Privilege of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante malum & retro*, before and behind the Maſt, of all Ships laden with Wine that paſs by the *Tower*, and a certain Quantity of every Boat loaded with Lobſters, Oyſters, and other Shell-fiſh. England.

The Salaries of the ſeveral Officers of the *Tower*, *per Diem*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
The Salary of a Conſtable, when there is one, is *per Diem*	2	14	09	¾
The Salary of the Lieutenant	1	13	04	¼
Of the Deputy-Lieutenant	1	00	00	
Of the Chaplain	0	06	08	
Of the Tower Major	0	10	00	
Surgeon	0	02	06	
Maſter Gunner	0	02	00	
Four other Gunners, 1 *s.* each	0	04	00	
Gentleman Porter	0	04	07	
Forty Yeomen Warders, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* each	3	00	00	
Phyſician	0	01	01	
Apothecary	0	00	06	½
Gentleman Goaler	0	01	01	
Water-Pumper	0	00	07	
Yeoman Porter	0	00	10	½
Scavenger	0	00	04	
Clock-keeper	0	00	02	⅕
Repairs, Intelligence, and ſweeping Chimnies	0	01	03	¾
Fuel for the Warders	0	00	04	¾
The whole Charge of the Officers of the *Tower per Diem*	10	04	03	⅕

England.

The Constable, or Lieutenant of the *Tower*, besides the Command of the Officers above-mention'd, and the Forces in Garrison in the *Tower*, hath the Command of the Militia for a considerable Compass about it in several Divisions, call'd the *Tower Hamlets*, which lie in the Parishes of *Hackney*, *Stepney*, *White-Chapel*, the *Minories*, *St. Katherine's*, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Shoreditch*, and the Liberty of *Norton Folgate* and *Bromley*: The Names of which Hamlets are as follows; *Hackney*, *Norton Folgate*, *Shoreditch*, *Spittle-fields*, *White Chapel*, *Trinity Minories*, *East-Smithfield*, *Tower Extra*, *Tower Intra*, *St. Katherines*, *Wapping*, *Ratcliff*, *Shadwell*, *Limehouse*, *Poplar*, *Blackwall*, *Bromley*, *Bow*, *Old-ford*, *Mile-end*, and *Bednal-Green*.

The *Tower Hamlets*.

These one and twenty Hamlets raise two Regiments, consisting of eight hundred Men each; and this Time out of Mind hath been the constant Militia for the Defence of the *Tower*; tho' the Government seem to relie much more on the Garrison of regular Troops they introduce there in Times of Danger. The ordinary Guard consists of a small Detachment of the King's Foot-Guards.

The Lyons and wild Animals kept here.

The Tower where the Lyons and other Savage Animals are kept is on the Right Hand, on the out-side the Ditch, as we enter the Fortress. These consist of Lyons, Leopards, Tygers, Eagles, Vultures, and such other wild Creatures as Foreign Princes or Sea-Officers have presented to our Kings and Queens. The Office of Keeper of the Lyons appears to have been a very antient Office; we find Grants of it in the *Tower* Records in the Reigns of *Edward* I, and *Edward* II. In the 16th of *Henry* VI. the Office of Keeper

of

of the Lyons and Leopards in the *Tower* was granted to *Robert Mansfield*, Esq; for Life, with a Fee of 6 *d.* a Day for every Lyon, Leopard, *&c.* In the 4th of *Edward* IV. the same Office was granted to *Robert Hastings*, Esq; England.

In the Reign of *Henry* III. we meet with two Orders of that King, directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, to make Provision for a White Bear and an Elephant that were in the *Tower*; which Charges were to be allow'd them in their Accounts at the *Exchequer*.

King *James*'s Curiosity in relation to the Lyons.

In Mr. *Strype*'s last Edition of *Stow*, he relates, 'That in the Month of *June*, 1604, King *James* I, taking with him the Duke of *Lenox*, and several other Persons of Distinction, went to see the Lyons at the *Tower*, and caus'd two of them, a He Lyon and a She, to be put forth, and then a live Cock was cast to them, which being their natural Enemy, they presently kill'd it and suck'd the Blood. Then the King caus'd a live Lamb to be put to them, which the Lyons, out of their Generosity (as having Respect to its Innocency) never offer'd to touch, altho' the Lamb was so bold as to go close to them. Then the King caus'd the Lyons to be taken away, and another Lyon to be put forth, and two Mastiffs to be turn'd to him: The Mastiffs presently flew upon the Lyon, and turn'd him upon his Back; and tho' the Lyon was superior to them in Strength, yet it seems they were his Match in Courage.

'There was a Spaniel-Dog, for some Offence or other, cast into the Lyon's Den; but the Lyon did not attempt to hurt him;

England. ‘ and this Dog continu'd in the Den with the
‘ Lyon several Years, and there died.

‘ That in the Month of *June*, 1609, a
‘ Resolution was taken to make Trial of the
‘ Valour of the Lyon, which shou'd be by
‘ turning him loose to a Bear, which Bear
‘ had kill'd a Child, for which it was thought
‘ convenient that he shou'd suffer Death.
‘ The Bear was brought, and turn'd loose in
‘ an open Yard; then a Lyon was turn'd out
‘ of his Den to him, but he wou'd not assault
‘ him, but fled from him. And so was it
‘ done with other Lyons one after another
‘ And lastly, two together were turn'd to
‘ him; but none set upon him, but rather
‘ sought to return to their Dens. A Stone
‘ Horse soon after was put into the Yard
‘ with the first Lyon and the Bear: the Horse
‘ fell to grazing between them, after he had
‘ gaz'd a little upon them. Two Mastiff
‘ Dogs were let in, who boldly fought with
‘ the Lyon. Afterwards six Dogs more were
‘ let in, who flew upon the Horse, most in
‘ sight at their first Entrance, and wou'd
‘ soon have worried him to Death, had no
‘ three stout Bearwards enter'd in and rescu'd
‘ the Horse, and brought away the Dogs
‘ while the Lyon and Bear stood staring
‘ upon them. At this Sight were present
‘ King *James*, the Queen, and Prince, and
‘ divers great Lords. But though the
‘ Bear had so escap'd this Bout, the King
‘ gave Command he shou'd be baited to
‘ Death with Dogs upon a Stage; and so he
‘ was. *Abridgment of English Chronicle.*

London-Bridge. Having view'd the antient Walls, Gates and Fortresses, in and about the City, I proceed to survey the Bridges, of which the

ove

over the *Thames* to the *Borough* of *Southwark* is much the moſt conſiderable, having by way of Eminence obtain'd the Name of LONDON BRIDGE. England.

The firſt Bridge over the River between *London* and *Southwark*, was built of Wood, and ſomething lower down the Stream than the preſent Stone Bridge; for, in the Reign of the *Conqueror*, *Buttolph*'s *Wharf* is ſaid to be at the Foot of the Bridge. Antiently there was a Ferry at the ſame Place, the Owner whereof having only one Daughter, ſhe, with the Profits of the ſame, and the Fortune her Father left her after his Deceaſe, 'tis ſaid, erected a Nunnery; which being afterwards converted into a College of Prieſts, theſe Fathers, according to Tradition, firſt built a Timber Bridge in the Place where the Ferry us'd to be; but in what Year or Century, remains uncertain. It appears, however, to be very antient; for we find it mention'd in the Relation our Hiſtorians give of *Sweyn*, King of *Denmark*'s beſieging the City in 994, and again in 1016, when *Canute*, King of *Denmark*, beſieg'd it; alſo in the Year 1052, when Earl *Godwin* with a Fleet ſail'd up the River, it is ſaid, that none made any Reſiſtance on the Bridge.

In the firſt Year of King *Stephen*, *Anno* 1136, there happening a great Fire in *London*, the Bridge was burnt down, but repair'd in the ſame Reign; and, *Anno* 1163, it was entirely new built of Timber, by *Peter* of *Colechurch*, Prieſt and Chaplain, who in the Year 1176 begun a Stone Bridge a little to the Weſtward of the former, but did not live to ſee it, this Bridge not being finiſh'd till 1209, four Years after he was dead; when he was buried

England. buried in a Chapel erected on the said Bridge. It was at first kept in Repair either by the Alms of well-dispos'd People, for the collecting whereof the King granted his Letters Patent in the Nature of a Brief; or by Duties laid on Goods brought into the City over the Bridge; and sometimes on Goods brought into the City by every other Passage. Several Parcels of Land also and Legacies were from Time to Time left by charitable People, for the Repair of it.

Within four Years after the building this Stone Bridge, *viz. Anno* 1212, the Houses in *Southwark*, near the Foot of it, being on Fire, and a Multitude of People running over the Bridge from *London* to assist in extinguishing it, the North side also was set on Fire by the Flames that were driven over with the Wind; whereupon the People passing the Bridge being hemm'd in between the two Fires, endeavour'd to escape in Boats brought to take them in; but over-loading the Vessels, they were all sunk, and it was computed there were not less than three thousand that perish'd, either by the Fire or the Water. About the Year 1282, five Arches of the Bridge were born down and carry'd away by the Ice, upon a sudden Thaw. On the 13th of *February*, 1632, the North End of the Bridge, to the first Vacancy, was burnt down; occasion'd by the Carelessness of a Maid-Servant, who set a Tub of hot Sea-Coal Ashes under a Pair of Stairs, and thereby set the House on Fire. After which, the Houses at the North End remain'd in Ruins for several Years; but in the Years 1645 and 1646, these Houses were rebuilt, but burnt down again, with great Part of the City, in 1666. The old

old Buildings at the South End of the Bridge however ſtill eſcap'd, but were pull'd down and rebuilt, in order to make the Bridge uniform, about the Year 1685. England.

This Bridge has nineteen Arches beſides the Draw-Bridge, and is built with hewn Stone, being one thouſand two hundred Feet in Length, and ſeventy-four in Breadth, whereof the Houſes built on each ſide take up twenty-ſeven Feet, and the Street between the Houſes twenty Feet; there being only three Vacancies about the middle of the Bridge where there are no Houſes, but a low Stone Wall, with an Iron Paliſade, thro' which we have a fine View of the Shipping and Veſſels in the River. This Street over the Bridge is as much throng'd, and has as briſk a Trade as any Street in the City; and the perpetual Paſſage of Coaches and Carriages makes it troubleſome walking in it, there being no Poſts to keep off Carriages, as in other Streets. The middle Vacancy was left for a Draw-Bridge, which us'd formerly to be drawn up when Shipping paſs'd that Way; but no Veſſels come above the Bridge at this Day but ſuch as can ſtrike their Maſts, and paſs under the Arches. Four of the Arches on the North ſide of the Bridge are now taken up with Mills and Engines, that raiſe the Water to a great Height, for the Supply of the City: This brings in a large Revenue, which, with the Rents of the Houſes on the Bridge, and other Houſes and Lands that belong to it, are apply'd as far as is neceſſary to the Repair of it, by the Officers appointed for that Service, who are, a Comptroller and two Bridge-Maſters, with their ſubordinate Officers: And in ſome Years, it is ſaid, not leſs than three

England. three thouſand Pounds are laid out in repairing and ſupporting this mighty Fabrick, tho' it be never ſuffer'd to run much to Decay. Every Arch is defended by large Starlings, or Piles, which break the Force of the Stream, and are viſible at low Water. It has been ſuggeſted by ſome, but without any Colour of Proof, that while this Stone Bridge was building, the Courſe of the River was diverted into a Channel cut between *Batterſea* and *Redriff:* But as the Bridge was thirty odd Years in building, it is very ſtrange no antient Hiſtorian ſhou'd make the leaſt mention of ſuch a Channel, if there was one; beſides, I believe the Gentlemen that ſuppoſe there was one, never conſider'd the Nature of the Ground thro' which it is ſuppos'd to run, and whether the digging a Channel capable of containing ſo great a River, and reſiſting the ſtrong Spring-Tides with which it is frequently ſwell'd, might not be a Work of greater Labour and Expence than even the Building the Bridge itſelf. I preſume therefore, that the Difficulty ſome People apprehended there might be in carrying on the Work in ſo large a River, was the real and only Occaſion of this Surmiſe: But the Engineers of that Time had, no doubt, ſomething like the Contrivances we have at this Day, to force the Water to one Side of the River, while they work'd on the other; tho' the Art was not brought to that Perfection probably it is at preſent, or they cou'd never have been three and thirty Years in finiſhing the Bridge. About the middle of the Bridge is an Houſe that runs croſs it, forming an Arch, on the North Side whereof is this Inſcription, ANNO 1685, & PRIMO JACOBI

JACOBI SECUNDI, R. THIS STREET WAS OPEN'D AND ENLARG'D FROM 12 TO THE WEDTH OF 20 FEET, SIR JAMES SMITH, KT. LORD MAYOR. The Motto of the Dial on this Arch is, TIME AND TIDE STAYS FOR NO MAN. England.

Notwithſtanding this Bridge is ſaid to have been built by *Peter Colechurch* abovemention'd, the King, I perceive, granted great Sums towards it; as did the Pope's Legate here, and the then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *Peter Colechurch* poſſibly was one of the chief Benefactors, Promoters, and Overſeers of the Work; but it could never have been effected by any private Subject. We find alſo, that he died four Years before the Bridge was finiſh'd; and that *Searle Mercer*, *William Almaine*, and *Benedictine Botewrite*, had then the Direction of the Work. Beſides this Grand Bridge there were ſeveral others laid over leſſer Streams that run thro' the City antiently, particularly over the little River *Walbroke*, which enter'd the Wall from whence it receiv'd its Name between *Biſhopſgate* and *Moorgate*, and by ſeveral Windings and Turnings run thro' the City into the *Thames*, a little below the Street at this Day call'd *Wallbrook*, dividing the City into Eaſt and Weſt. This Water-Courſe was afterwards vaulted over, and paved level with the Streets through which it paſs'd, and built upon; ſo that the Courſe of it is now hardly known.

On the Weſt End of the City alſo there run a ſmall River from North to South, call'd ſometimes *Wells River*, and afterwards *Turnmill-Brook*, from the Mills upon it; over which *Fleet-Ditch*, antiently *Wells-River*.

England. which likewise there were several Bridges laid. In a Book among the Parliament-Records in the *Tower* it appears, that at a Parliament holden at *Carlisle* the 35th *Edward* I, *Anno Domini* 1307, *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, complain'd, *That whereas in Time past the Stream of Water running by* London *under* Oldborne-Bridge *and* Fleet-Bridge *into the* Thames, *had been of such Breadth and Depth, that ten or twelve Ships Navies at once, with Merchandizes, were wont to come to the foresaid Bridge of* Fleet, *and some of them to* Oldborne-Bridge: *Now the same Course (by Filth of the Tanners and such others) was sore decay'd; also by raising of Wharfs, but especially by a Diversion of the Water made by them of the* New Temple, *for their Mills standing without* Baynard's Castle, *in the first Year of King* John, *and by divers other Impediments; so as the said Ships cou'd not enter as they were wont, and as they ought. Wherefore he desir'd that the Mayor of* London, *with the Sheriffs, and other discreet Aldermen, might be appointed to view the Course of the said Water; and that by the Oaths of good Men all the foresaid Hindrances might be remov'd, and it to be made as it was wont of old. Whereupon* Roger le Brabazon, *the Constable of the* Tower, *with the Mayor and Sheriffs, were assign'd to take with them honest and discreet Men, and to make diligent Search and Enquiry how the said River was in old Time; and that they leave nothing that may hurt or stop it, but keep it in the same Estate that it was wont to be.* So far the Record.

Whereupon it follow'd, that the said River was at that Time cleans'd, these Mills remov'd, and other Things done for the Preservation of the Course thereof. Notwithstanding

ing which, it was never brought to the old Depth and Breadth; whereupon the Name of *River* ceas'd, and it was ſince call'd a *Boook*, namely, *Turnemill*, or *Tremill-Brook*, for that divers Mills were erected upon it, as appeareth by a fair Regiſter-Book containing the Foundation of the *Priory* at *Clerkenwell*, and Donation of the Lands thereunto belonging; as alſo by divers other Records. England.

This Brook hath been divers Times ſince cleans'd, particularly in the Year 1502. The 17th of *Henry* VII, the whole Courſe of *Fleet-Dike*, then ſo call'd, was ſcower'd down unto the *Thames*, ſo that Boats with Fiſh and Fuel were row'd to *Fleet-Bridge* and *Oldborne-Bridge*, as they of old Time had been accuſtom'd, to the great Advantage of all the Inhabitants in that Part of the City.

Oldborne, or *Holborne*, was a Brook that had its Source at the Place where *Holborne-Bars* now ſtand, and ran down the Street to *Oldborne-Bridge*, where it was united with the River of *Wells*, or *Turnmill-Brook*. Between *Oldborne-Bridge* and the *Thames* were antiently ſeveral other Bridges; and ſince the Rebuilding of *London*, and making this Brook or Ditch navigable again for Barges and Lighters to bring up Coals, three handſome Stone Bridges have been laid over it; the one againſt *Fleet-Lane*, the ſecond between *Fleet-Street* and *Ludgate-Hill*, and the other overagainſt *Bridewell*. Three handſome Bridges over *Fleet-Ditch*.

There were alſo antiently ſeveral other Bridges over the *Town-Ditch*, *viz.* Without *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, *Moorgate*, *Alderſgate*, *Newgate*, and *Ludgate*; which are all now pav'd over, and level with the Street.

England.

Circumference of the Freedom of the City with out the Walls.

I come next to describe that Circuit of Ground which lies without the Walls, but within the Freedom and Jurisdiction of the City of *London:* And this is bounded by a Line which begins at *Temple-Bar*, and extends itself by many Turnings and Windings thro' Part of *Shear-Lane*, *Bell-Yard*, *Chancery-Lane*, by the *Rolls-Liberty*, *&c.* into *Holborne*, almost against *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, where there is a Bar, consisting of Posts, Rails, and a Chain, usually call'd *Holborne-Bar*; from whence it passes with many Turnings by the South End of *Brook-Street*, *Furnival's-Inn*, *Leather-Lane*, the South End of *Hatton-Garden*, *Ely-House*, *Field-Lane*, and *Chick-Lane*, to the Common-Sewer; then to *Cow-Cross*, and so to *Smithfield-Bars*; from whence it runs with several Windings between *Long-Lane* and *Charterhouse-Lane* to *Goswell-Street*, and so up that Street Northward to the *Bars*.

From these *Bars* in *Goswell-Street*, where the Mannor of *Finsbury* begins, the Line extends by *Golden-Lane* to the *Posts* and *Chain* in *Whitecross-Street*, and from thence to the *Posts* and *Chain* in *Grub-Street*; and then runs thro' *Ropemakers-Alley* to the *Posts* and *Chain* in the Highway from *Moorgate*, and from thence by the North Side of *Moorfields*; after which it runs Northwards to *Norton-Folgate*, meeting with the *Bars* in *Bishopsgate-Street*, and from thence runs Eastward into *Spittlefields*, abutting all along upon *Norton-Folgate*.

From *Norton-Folgate* it returns Southwards by *Spittlefields*, and then South-East by *Wentworth-Street*, to the *Bars* in *White-Chappel*: From hence it inclines more Southerly to the *Little Minories* and *Goodman's-Fields*; from whence

whence it returns Westward to the *Posts* and *Chain* in the *Minories*, and so on more Westerly till it comes to *London-Wall*, abutting on the *Tower Liberty*, and there it ends. The Ground comprehended betwixt this Line and the City-Wall, containing about three hundred Acres. England.

There is no Wall or Fence, as has been hinted already, to separate the Freedom of the City from that Part of the Town which lies in the County of *Middlesex*, only *Posts* and *Chains* at certain Places, and one Gate at the West End of *Fleet-Street*, which goes by the Name of *Temple-Bar*.

This Gate resembles a Triumphal Arch: It is built of hewn Stone, each Side being adorn'd with four Pilasters, their Entablature, and arch'd Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Intercolumns are Niches repleniſh'd; those within the *Bar* towards the East, with the Figures of King *James* I, and his Queen; and those without the *Bar*, with the Figures of King *Charles* I, and King *Charles* II. It is enrich'd also with *Cornucopia*'s, and has two large *Cartouches*, by Way of Supporters to the whole; and on the Inside of the Gate is the following Inscription, *viz.* Gate of *Temple-Bar*.

Erected in the Year 1670, *Sir Samuel Starling, Mayor. Continued in the Year* 1671, *Sir Richard Ford, Lord Mayor: And finish'd in the Year* 1672, *Sir George Waterman, Lord Mayor.*

As to the Liberties of the City to the Southward of the *Thames*, I defer treating of them till I come to the Description of the *Borough* of *Southwark*. Wards of the City.

The City of *London*, properly so call'd, and its Liberties, North of the *Thames*, in the Reign

Reign of *Henry* III, was divided into twenty-four Wards, whereof thirteen lay on the East Side of the abovemention'd Brook call'd *Wallbrook*, and eleven to the Westward of the said Brook; but in the Reign of *Richard* II, *Anno* 1393, the Buildings of *Farringdon Ward* being mightily encreas'd, it was by Parliament order'd to be divided into two Wards, the one stil'd *Farringdon Within*, and the other *Farringdon Without*, which made the Number of Wards to be twelve on the West of *Wallbrook*. On the other Hand, the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, in the Year 1550, purchasing the Liberties of the *Borough* of *Southwark*, appointed the same to be a Ward of *London*: So that the whole Number of Wards belonging to the City and Liberties at this Day, are twenty-six, *viz.* On the East of *Wallbrook*,

1. *Portsoken Ward*, without the Walls. 2. *Tower-Street Ward*. 3. *Ealdgate Ward*. 4. *Lime-Street Ward*. 5. *Bishopsgate Ward*, *within* and *without* the Walls. 6. *Broad-Street Ward*. 7. *Cornhill Ward*. 8. *Langbourne Ward*. 9. *Billinsgate Ward*. 10. *Bridge Ward within*. 11. *Candlewick Ward*. 12. *Walbrook Ward*. 13. *Dowgate Ward*, to the West of *Walbrook*. 14. *Vintry Ward*. 15. *Cordwainer-street Ward*. 16. *Cheap Ward*. 17. *Coleman-street Ward*. 18. *Basinghall Ward*. 19. *Cripplegate Ward*, *within* and *without*. 20. *Aldersgate Ward*, *within* and *without*. 21. *Farringdon Ward within*. 22. *Bread-street Ward*. 23. *Queenhith Ward*. 24. *Castle-Baynard Ward*. 25. *Farringdon Ward without*: And, 26. *Bridge Ward without*. Of which I shall speak in their Order, beginning with those in the East.

1. *Port-*

England.

Portsoken Ward

1. *Portsoken Ward*, situate without *Aldgate*, the most Easterly Ward belonging to the City; the Word *Portsoken* signifying, according to *Stow*, the Franchise or Liberty at the Gate, the Original of which Franchise is said to be as follows:

In the Reign of King *Edgar*, about the Year 959, there being thirteen Knights in great Esteem with that Prince for the Services they had done the Crown, the King granted them this Spot of Ground on the East of the City, on Condition they shou'd with their Spears fight all Combatants that offer'd themselves on a certain Day in *East-Smithfield*, and perform some other Services suitable to the Mode of those Times; and that these Knights acquitting themselves gloriously, the King gave the Franchise the Name of *Knighten Guild*, as belonging to the Brotherhood or Society of these valiant Knights. This Liberty was afterwards confirm'd to their Successors by *Edward the Confessor*, *William Rufus* and *Henry* I; but Queen *Matilda*, the Wife of *Henry* I, founding the Convent and Church of the *Holy Trinity* within *Aldgate* in this Reign, she prevail'd with the Knights to convey to the said Church and Convent, all the said Lands and Soke call'd *Knighten Guild*, lying without the City Wall, and extending to the River *Thames*, and to incorporate themselves with the said Religious Society, and Church of the *Holy Trinity*.

Which Church, Convent and Franchise belonging to it, was surrender'd into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII, in the 23d Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1531, by *Nicholas Hancock*, the last Prior, and his Convent assembled

England. bled in their Chapter-Houſe, the Reaſons aſſign'd for this Surrender being pretty extraordinary, namely, That the Convent was ſunk in its Revenues and Perquiſites, and over Head and Ears in Debt, and therefore they grant it to his Majeſty, ſubmitting and ſubjecting themſelves, their Monaſtery, and all their Rights, into his Hands, with Power to alienate and diſpoſe of the ſame to whom he pleaſed.

Whereupon the King by certain Letters Patent, dated 9 *April*, 25 *Hen.* VIII, 1533, granted the Site of the ſaid Convent or Priory, with certain Meſſuages in *Hertfordſhire*, to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Kt. Lord Chancellor of *England*. And by other Letters Patent, dated 28 *June*, 27 *Hen.* VIII, he granted to the ſaid Lord Chancellor *Audley*, all that belong'd to the ſaid Convent, within *Aldgate* and without.

Streets contain'd in *Portſoken Ward*

This Ward extends from *Aldgate* Eaſtward to the Bars. The chief Streets and Places comprehended in it, are, Part of *Whitechapel-Street*, the *Minories*, *Houndſditch*, and the Weſt Side of *Petticoat-Lane*.

White-Chapel.

White-Chapel is a handſome broad Street, by which we enter the Town from the Eaſt. The South ſide, great part of it, is taken up by Butchers who deal in a wholeſale way, ſelling whole Carcaſſes of Veal, Mutton and Lamb (which come chiefly out of the adjacent County of *Eſſex*) to the Town Butchers. On the North ſide are a great many good Inns, and ſeveral conſiderable Tradeſmens Houſes who ſerve the Eaſt part of *England* with ſuch Goods and Merchandize as *London* affords. On the South ſide is a great Market for Hay three times a Week.

Houndſditch

Houndſditch is at preſent a handſome Street, between *White-Chapel* and *Biſhopſgate-Street*, without the Gates, extending in Length four hundred Yards, and ſo denominated from being part of the Town-Ditch antiently, where dead Dogs and other Carrion were frequently thrown. It is inhabited chiefly by Joyners, Saleſmen, Brokers, Braſiers, and ſuch as deal in old Cloths and Furniture, where they have a pretty briſk Trade. England. *Houndſditch.*

The *Minories* are divided into the *Great* and *Little Minories*; the *Great Minories* is a handſome broad Street, running from *Aldgate-Street* to the Southward as far as *Little Tower-Hill*, being 460 Yards in Length. This was formerly part of the City Ditch alſo, but now fill'd up and built into a Street, inhabited chiefly by Gunſmiths. The *Little Minories* conſiſt of Buildings erected upon the Site of the Abby of Nuns call'd *Minorites*, and contain two or three Courts. The *Minories*

Petticoat-Lane, formerly call'd *Hog-Lane*, begins near *White-Chapel-Bars*, and runs Northwards towards *Spittle-Fields*, being 550 Yards in Length; *In which Lane* (ſays the Reverend Mr. *Strype*, who publiſh'd the laſt Edition of *Stow*) *there is a pav'd Alley, now call'd* Strype's-Court, *from my Father, who inhabited a large Houſe in it, wherein I was born.* Beſides the Streets and Lanes already mention'd, there are a multitude of little Lanes, Courts and Alleys that run out of them in this Ward; but it is not conſiſtent with a Work of this Nature to enter into a Deſcription of all of them.

Portſoken Ward has its Alderman, his Deputy, ſix Common-Council-Men, four Conſtables, Officers of the Ward.

England. ſtables, four Scavengers, eighteen for the Wardmote Inqueſt, and a Beadle.

St. *Botolph's Church.* Within this Ward I meet with no other Church than that of St. *Botolph*'s, on the North ſide of the high Street juſt without *Aldgate*, ſo call'd of St. *Botolph* the *Briton*, a Native of *Cornwall*, who, according to Tradition, wrought many Miracles about the Time of King *Lucius*. It is an old Church, having eſcap'd the great Conflagration, and has nothing in it that deſerves a particular Deſcription. The Pariſh of St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate* contains 1300 Houſes ſituated within the Freedom, and 1000 without the Freedom; for it extends beyond the Ward as far as *Hermitage-Bridge*; from whence, and many other Inſtances, it is evident, that in laying out the ſeveral Wards they had no Regard to the Diviſion of the Town into Pariſhes; or in ſetting the Bounds of Pariſhes the Wards were not at all conſider'd; for I muſt confeſs it does nor appear to me which are antienteſt, the Diviſion of Wards or Pariſhes.

Houſes in this Pariſh.

Tower-Hill Ward. *Tower-Hill Ward* extends along the *Thames* from the *Tower* on the Eaſt almoſt to *Billingsgate* in the Weſt, and that part of the *Tower* it ſelf which lies to the Weſtward of the *White Tower* is held by ſome to be within this Ward.

Streets in it. The principal Streets and Places contain'd in it are *Great Tower-Street*, part of *Little Tower-Street* and *Tower-Hill*, part of *Thames-Street*, *Mark-Lane*, *Mincing-Lane*, *Seething-Lane*, *St. Olive Hart-Street*, *Idle-Lane*, *St. Dunſtan's-Hill*, *Harp-Lane*, *Water-Lane* and *Bear-Lane*, with the Courts and Alleys that fall into them.

Grea

England.

Great Tower-Street is a handſome well built Street, reaching from *Tower-Hill* to *Little Tower-Street*, inhabited by ſubſtantial Tradeſmen, being a great Thorough-fair from *Wapping*, the *Tower* and the Water-ſide to the Heart of the City. No more of *Little Tower-Street* is within the Ward than what lies to the Eaſtward of St. *Margaret Pattens* Church. *Tower-Street.*

Thames-Street is taken up almoſt with wholeſale Dealers, at leaſt ſo much of it as is within this Ward: And as it lies low and wet, and is perpetually throng'd with Carts that carry Goods from the Wharfs on the *Thames* ſide into the City, there is not a dirtier or more incommodious Street to walk in in *London*, notwithſtanding it is of a good Breadth and tolerably well built, eſpecially that part of it that has been rebuilt ſince the Fire, *Anno* 1714. *Thames-Street.*

Bear-Lane is a Thorough-fare from *Tower-Street* to *Thames-Street*, and has little to recommend it. *Water-Lane* runs parallel to it, and is ſtill a greater Thorough-fare, leading to the Water-gate by the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, and conſiſts chiefly of Publick-Houſes.

Harp-Lane alſo runs from *Thames-Street* to *Tower-Street*, and is perpetually throng'd with Carts alſo, to the Diſturbance of the Inhabitants, and all that paſs that way.

Mincing-Lane, leading from *Tower-Street* to *Fenchurch-Street*, is a narrow Street, 200 Yards in Length, tolerably well built, and inhabited by conſiderable Merchants, and is ſaid to have receiv'd its Name from the *Minchans*, or Nuns of St. *Helens* in *Biſhopſgate-Street.* *Mincing-Lane.*

Mark-Lane, or *Mart-Lane*, from a Fair or Market formerly held here, is a handſome *Mark-Lane.*

England. well built Street, that runs parallel to that of *Mincing-Lane*, 280 Yards in Length, inhabited chiefly by Merchants. These Streets between *Tower-Street* and *Fenchurch-Street* are not so much encumber'd with Carriages as those that lie between *Thames-Street* and *Tower-Street*, tho' they are great Thoroughfares from the Water-side to the Heart of the City.

Hart-Street. *Hart-Street* leads from *Mark-Lane* to *Crutched-Fryars*, and is but short.

Seething-Lane. *Seething* or *Sything-Lane*, runs from *Tower-Street* to *Crutched-Fryars*, being 220 Yards in Length; but has little that deserves our Attention, unless some Merchants Houses and the *Navy-Office*, which joins to it on one side; but the latter will be describ'd in *Aldgate Ward*, where the greatest part of it stands.

Tower-Hill. *Great Tower-Hill* lies on the out-side of the *Tower-Ditch* towards the North-West: It was formerly encumber'd with old Buildings to the very Moat or Ditch; but in the Reign of King *Charles* II, Sir *John Robinson*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, demolish'd them, by Order of the Government, and left the *Tower* open on all sides. On the North-West of the Hill are some handsome Buildings, inhabited by Gentlemen and Merchants, or such as have Places in the *Custom-House*, *Navy-Office*, the *Tower*, *&c.*

Upon this Hill is a Scaffold erected, at the Charge of the City, for the Execution of Noble Offenders imprison'd in the *Tower* (after Sentence pass'd upon them). The Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* receive the Prisoners of the Lieutenant at certain Limits without the *Tower*, and conduct them to this Scaffold,

Scaffold, which they insist is within the Bounds of the City; tho' there have been warm Disputes formerly between the Lieutenants and the Magistrates of the City on this Subject. England.

The Names of the Keys or Wharfs lying on the *Thames* side in this Ward between the *Tower* and *Billingsgate*, are, *Brewers-Key*, *Chester-Key*, *Galley-Key*, *Wool-Key*, *Porters-Key*, *Custom-House-Key*, *Great Bear-Key*, *Little Bear-Key*, *Wiggings-Key*, *Ralphs-Key*, *Little Dice-Key*, *Great Dice-Key*, and *Smarts-Key*; of which, next to the *Custom-House-Key*, *Bear-Keys* are the most considerable, there being one of the greatest Markets in *England* for Wheat and other kinds of Grain, brought hither by Coasting Vessels. Wharfs in *Tower Ward*.

The publick Buildings in this Ward (besides the Western part of the *Tower* above-mention'd to be within the City) are the *Custom-House*, *Clothworkers-Hall*, *Bakers-Hall*, and the three Parish-Churches of *Alhallows Barking*, St. *Olave Hart-Street*, and St. *Dunstan's in the East*. Publick Buildings in this Ward

The *Custom-House* is situated on the North side of the *Thames*, between the *Tower* and *Billingsgate*; consisting of two Floors, in the uppermost of which, in a wainscotted magnificent Room, almost the whole Length of the Building, and fifteen Foot in Height, sit the Commissioners of the Customs, with their under Officers and Clerks. The Length of this Edifice is an hundred and eighty-nine Foot, and the general Breadth twenty-seven, but at the West End it is sixty Foot broad. It is built of Brick and Stone, and cover'd with Lead, being adorn'd with the Upper and Lower Orders of Architecture: The *Custom-House*.

Lower

England. Lower are Stone Columns, and Entablament of the *Tuscan* Order; the Upper are Pilasters, Entablament, and five Pediments of the *Ionick* Order. The West End is supported by Columns, which form a Piazza or Cloyster: And on each Side the *Custom-House* are handsome lofty Brick Buildings and Houses, that serve as Warehouses for Goods and Merchandizes imported at this and the neighbouring Keys.

Cloth-workers-Hall. *Clothworkers-Hall* is a magnificent Building, situated on the East side of *Mincing-Lane*: The Hall, or Room of Entertainment, is wainscotted to the Top, and the Ceiling is a fine Piece of Fretwork: The West end is adorn'd with the Figures of King *James* I. and King *Charles* I, large as the Life, with their Robes and Regalia gilt with Gold. Here also is a fine painted Window, with the King's Arms, and those of Sir *John Robinson*, Bart. Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Lord Mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1663, who kept his Mayoralty in this Hall, where he entertain'd their Majesties King *Charles* and his Queen, the Queen-Mother, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of *York*. In another Window are the Arms of Sir *Jos. Williamson*, Knt. principal Secretary of State in the Reign of King *Charles* II, and Master of this Company *Anno* 1676. The out-side is adorn'd with Brick fluted Columns, with *Corinthian* Capitals of Stone.

Bakers-Hall. *Bakers-Hall* is situated on the East side of *Harp-Lane*. The Room properly call'd the Hall is moderately large, adorn'd at one end with a fine Wainscot Skreen, having four Columns and two Pilasters with Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; at the other the Picture

Picture of St. *Clement*, Patron of the Company, and another of Juſtice, between which are the Company's Arms. Under the Hall is a handſome Court-Room; and above it a Repoſitory for Grain. England.

The Pariſh Church of *Alhallows Barking* is ſituated on the South ſide of *Barking-Alley*, near the Eaſt end of *Great Tower-Street*, being call'd *Alhallows* on account of its being dedicated to *All Saints*; the Word *Barking* is ſaid to be the Name of a Mannor of which this was part, and added to diſtinguiſh it from ſome other Churches of the ſame Name. In the Year 1646 this Church was almoſt demoliſh'd, by the blowing up ſeveral Barrels of Gun-Powder in a Tradeſman's Warehouſe; but being afterwards repair'd, eſcap'd the Fire *Anno* 1666; and in 1705 was beautifully adorn'd and wainſcotted. The Pillars and Windows are generally of the modern *Gothick* Order, but ſome of the Pillars on the South and Weſt of the *Tuſcan*. The Capitals are gilt with Gold, and the Roof cield with painted Boards and a Variety of Figures. The Altar-Piece is finely carv'd, painted and gilded, adorn'd with four Columns, and their Entablement of the *Corinthian* Order; the *Creed*, *Lord's-Prayer*, *&c.* in golden Letters, as uſual in Altar-Pieces. Over the two inner Columns are Acroters, and between them an open Pediment; under which is a Glory painted on the expans'd Figure of a Holy Lamb. At the Weſt end of the Church is a pretty Organ-Gallery; and underneath a Marble Font, on the Cover whereof are Enrichments of Cupids, Fruit, Leaves, and a Dove with an Olive-Branch in her Mouth. This Church is 108 Foot long, 67 broad, and *Alhallows Barking.*

England. and 35 Foot high, and the Height of the Tower about 80 Foot.

This Parish comprehends seventeen Houses in *Mark-Lane*, and in *Tower-Street* extends from *Mark-Lane* end to *Tower-Hill* on the North side, and from the same Hill to *Water-Lane* on the South side; fronting the Hill it extends North from *Tower-Dock* to *Muscovy-Court* by the *Navy-Office*, with six Houses in *Crutched-Fryars*; *Mortimer's-Yard*, *Brown's-Court*, *Barking-Alley*, *Seething-Lane* and *Bear-Lane*, and other little Lanes and Courts that fall into them; and in *Thames-Street*, from *Water-Lane* on the North side, and *Custom-House-Passage* on the South, it extends Easterly to *Tower-Dock*, including the Keys; and it has been held, that part of the *Tower* it self, which lies to the Westward of the *White Tower*, is within this Parish. It contains about 400 Houses.

St. *Olave Hart-Street.* The Church of St. *Olave Hart-Street* stands on the South side of *Hart-Street*, and is a small Edifice that does not merit a particular Description. I shall only observe, that a late Writer is a little displeas'd to find the Effigies of an old Man in the Altar-Piece between two Cherubims.

The Parish belonging to this Church comprehends all *Hart-Street* and *Crutched-Fryars*, some Houses in *Mark-Lane* and *Seething-Lane*, part of *Poor Jury-Lane*, *Savage-Garden*, *Gold-Square*, *River-Street* and *Colchester-Street*; containing in all 219 Houses.

St. *Dunstans in the East.* St. *Dunstan's in the East* is situated on an Eminence between *Tower-Street* on the North and *Thames-Street* on the South, having St. *Dunstan's-Hill* on the East, and *Idle-Lane* on the West; receiving its Name from the celebrated

celebrated St. *Dunſtan*, to whom it is dedi- England.
cated. This Saint is ſaid to have been a Native and Monk of *Glaſſenbury*, ſkilful in Painting, Graving and Muſick, and in forming Iron and Braſs Utenſils, ſo much ſuperior to the Artiſts of that Age, that he was charg'd with Magick, and baniſh'd by King *Athelſtane* about the Year 933; particularly it is ſaid of him, that his Harp play'd of it ſelf, without being touch'd:

St. Dunſtan's *Harp, faſt by the Wall*
Upon a Pin did hang a:
The Harp it ſelf, with Ly and all,
Untouch'd by Hand did twang a.

Tradition adds, That as he was forging ſome Pieces of Iron in his Cell, the Devil appear'd to him in the Shape of a fine Woman, and that he took the Apparition by the Noſe with his red-hot Tongs, and held the Demon till he roar'd out. This Saint was afterwards, by King *Edgar*, recall'd from Baniſhment, made Biſhop of *London* and *Worceſter* at the ſame time, and laſtly, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; in which Cathedral he was buried under the High-Altar, *Anno* 987. The Church is a handſome Edifice, 87 Foot long, 63 broad, and 33 in height; and the Steeple, which is a ſquare Stone Tower, with a Spire at each Corner, and another in the Middle, 75 Foot in height. It has a muſical Ring of Bells, and an Organ.

This Pariſh comprehends part of *Idle-Lane*, part of *Tower-Street* and *Mincing-Lane*, *St. Dunſtan's-Yard*, and the Weſt ſide of *Water-Lane*, part of *Thames-Street* and *Croſs-Lane*; containing in all 300 Houſes.

England. This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, thirteen Constables, twelve Scavengers, thirteen Ward-mote-Men, and a Beadle.

Aldgate Ward. *Aldgat*, or *Ealdgate*, *Ward*, which takes its Name from the Gate, is bounded by the Wall or the Line where it stood, which divides it from *Portsoken Ward*, on the East; by *Tower-Street Ward* on the South; by *Lime-Street Ward* towards the West, and *Bishopsgate Ward* towards the North. The principal Streets and Places in it are, *Aldgate-Street*, *Berry-Street*, part of *St. Mary Axe*, part of *Leaden-Hall-Street*, part of *Lime-Street*, *Billiter-Lane* and *Square*, part of *Mark-Lane*, *Fenchurch-Street* and *Crouched-Fryars*.

The Streets.

Aldgate-Street. *Aldgate-Street within* is a broad, but short Street, running from the Gate Westward to the Pump, where it divides into two Parts, that on the Right Hand call'd *Leaden-Hall-Street*, and that on the Left *Fenchurch-Street*. These Streets make as good a Figure as any in the City, whether we consider the Buildings, the Trade, or Substance of the Inhabitants. But this Ward extends no farther in *Leaden-Hall-Street* than to the East-side of *Lime-Street* on the South, and of *St. Mary Axe* on the North.

St. Mary Axe. *St. Mary Axe* is a good Street, running from *Leaden-Hall-Street* to *Cammomile-Street* near the City-Wall, inhabited by Merchants and substantial Tradesmen.

Dukes-Place. *Dukes-Place* runs from *Aldgate* North-West along the City-Wall; in which Street there is a Court call'd *Dukes-Place-Court*: Here antiently stood the Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, which the Prior surrendred to King *Henry* VIII, *Anno* 1531; and that Prince granted it to Sir *Thomas Audley*, Lord

Lord Chancellor, who dwelt here; as did afterwards *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who married his Daughter and Heireſs; from whence it obtain'd the Name of *Dukes-Place*. *Berry-Street* extends it ſelf between St. *Mary Axe* and *Bevis-Lane*. England.

Crouched, or *Crutched-Fryars*, is a crooked Street, that runs from *Poor Jury-Lane* to *Hart-Street*; ſaid to have receiv'd its Name from the *Croſs'd* or *Crutched Fryars* who had a Houſe here, founded *Anno* 1298, and ſurrender'd to the Crown 30 *Henry* VIII. *Crutched Fryars.*

Poor Jury-Lane runs to the Southward along the Wall from *Aldgate*, and is ſaid to have receiv'd its Name from the *Jews*, who inhabited it antiently. *Poor Jewry.*

The publick Buildings in this Ward, are, the *African-Houſe*, the *Navy-Office*, *Bricklayers-Hall*, the Churches of St. *Catherine Creechurch*, St. *James's Dukes-Place*, St. *Andrew Undershaft*, St. *Catherine Coleman*, and the *Jews* Synagogue. Publick Buildings in this Ward.

The *Royal African-Houſe* is ſituated on the South ſide of *Leaden-Hall-Street*, near the Eaſt end of it, on the Ground where formerly ſtood a diſſolv'd Priory, and afterwards was the Reſidence of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*. Here the Affairs of the Company are tranſacted; but the Houſe has nothing in it that merits a particular Deſcription. *African-Houſe.*

The *Navy-Office* is ſituated on the South ſide of *Crutched-Fryars* near *Tower-Hill*, being a large well built Pile of Buildings, and the Offices for every Branch of Buſineſs relating to the Navy admirably well diſpos'd. *Navy-Office.*

Bricklayers-Hall is ſituated on the South ſide of *Leaden-Hall-Street*, againſt St. *Catherine Creechurch*. *Bricklayers-Hall.*

St. *Catherine Creechurch.*

St. *Catherine Christchurch*, or *Creechurch*, so denominated from the Virgin Martyr of that Name to whom it is dedicated, and has the Addition of *Christchurch* becauſe it ſtands in the Church-Yard of the late diſſolv'd Monaſtery of *Trinity Christchurch*: It is ſituated on the North ſide of *Leaden-Hall-Street*, near the Eaſt end of it, and is as well built as any of the old Churches that eſcap'd the Fire: The Roof is ſquare, ſupported by Pilaſters and ſtrong Stone Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order; the Roof adorn'd with Fret-work, and the Walls wainſcotted. There is alſo a handſome Altar-Piece, and a neat little Organ Gallery. The Church being 90 Foot in length, 51 in breadth, 37 in height, and the Steeple 75 Foot high.

The Pariſh extends from *Aldgate* Weſtward, comprehending part of *Fenchurch-Street*, and the *Poor Jury* part of *Leaden-Hall-Street*, *Billiter-Lane*, *Creechurch-Lane*, *Berry-Street*, and the Weſt ſide of *Henage-Lane*, with ſeveral ſmall Courts and Alleys therein, containing about 349 Houſes.

St. *James Dukes-Place.*

St. *James*'s *Dukes-Place* Church, dedicated to St. *James*, receives the additional Name of *Dukes-Place* from its Situation in that Precinct, a little to the Northward of *Aldgate-Street*. It is not properly within the Ward of *Aldgate*, tho' it be ſurrounded by it, but a Precinct of it ſelf. This Church alſo eſcap'd the Fire *Anno* 1666, and is an ordinary Brick Fabrick that does not require a particular Deſcription. This Pariſh conſiſts of *Church-Court*, *Broad-Court*, part of *Shoe-maker-Row*, *Sugar-bakers-Yard*, *Little Dukes-Place*, *Roſe-Alley*, and *Kings-Street*, containing 166 Houſes.

St

St. *Andrew Underſhaft*

St. *Andrew Underſhaft* is ſituated on the North ſide of *Leaden-Hall-Street*, at the Eaſt Corner of St. *Mary Axe*, dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, and receiv'd the additional Name of *Underſhaft* from a Shaft or May-Pole ſet up at the South Door every *May-Day*, about which the Mob uſed to aſſemble to be merry, till the Year 1517, when an Inſurrection being made by the Apprentices and others on pretence that Foreigners engroſs'd their Trade, ſeveral of them were executed (and the Day from thence obtain'd the Name of *the Evil May-Day*) the May-Pole was taken down, and laid upon Hooks under the Penthouſes afterwards, till one *Stephen*, a Curate of St. *Catherine Creechurch*, was ſo offended at this Shaft or May-Pole, that he inveigh'd againſt it at *Paul's-Croſs* as an Idol to which this Church had been dedicated, and perſuaded the People to cut it to Pieces and burn it for that Reaſon, in the Reign of *Edward* VI, 32 Years after the May-Pole had been taken down. But to return to St. *Andrew's Underſhaft*; it is one of thoſe that eſcap'd the Fire, and being new pew'd, wainſcotted, and otherwiſe adorn'd, in the Year 1704, makes a beautiful Figure, being 96 Foot in length, 54 in breadth, 42 in height; the Steeple Square 73 Feet and half high, and the Top of the Pinacle 91 Foot from the Ground. This Pariſh lies partly in *Aldgate* and partly in *Lime-Street Ward*, containing part of *Leaden-Hall-Street*, part of St. *Mary Axe*, *Allen's-Court*, *Shaft-Alley*, *Lime-Street-Square*, *Riches-Court*, and part of *Billeter-Square*. The Number of Houſes in this and St. *Mary Axe*, which was united to it *Anno* 1565, being 210.

St.

England.

St. Catherine Coleman.

St. *Catherine Coleman* Church is situated on the South side of *Fenchurch-Street*, dedicated to St. *Catherine* the Virgin Martyr; the Addition of *Coleman*, taken from *Coleman-Haw*, that lay here, to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to St. *Catherine*. This Church escap'd the Fire, and has nothing extraordinary in its Fabrick. The Parish contains good part of *Fenchurch-Street*, part of *Mark-Lane*, *Northumberland-Place*, *Magpye-Alley*, *French-Ordinary-Court*, and part of *Poor Jewry-Lane*; containing about 240 Houses.

Jews Synagogue.

The *Jews* Synagogue is in *Dukes-Place*, where many of that Religion inhabit: The Synagogue stands East and West, as *Christian* Churches usually do: The great Door is on the West, within which is a long Desk upon an Ascent, rais'd above the Floor, from whence the Law is read. The East part of the Synagogue also is rail'd in, and the Places where the Women sit enclos'd with Lattices: The Men sit on Benches with Backs to them, running East and West; and there are abundance of fine Branches for Candles, besides Lamps.

Officers of the Ward.

The Officers of this Ward are, an Alderman, his Deputy, six Common-Council-Men, six Constables, nine Scavengers, eighteen Ward-mote-Men for Inquest, and a Beadle.

Lime-Street Ward.

Lime-Street Ward has *Aldgate Ward* on the East, *Bishopsgate Ward* on the North, and *Cornhill Ward* on the West, The principal Streets and Places in it being part of *Leaden-Hall-Street* and *Leaden-Hall-Market*, part of *Lime-Street*, and part of St. *Mary Axe*.

Leaden-

Leaden-Hall-Street, especially the Western part of it that lies in this Ward, is a handsome spacious Street, inhabited by substantial Tradesmen, and leads into *Cornhill*. *Leaden-Hall-Street.*

Leaden-Hall-Market, the finest Shambles in *Europe*, lies between *Leaden-Hall-Street* and *Fenchurch-Street*. Of the three Courts or Yards that it consists of, the first is that at the North-East Corner of *Gracechurch-Street*, and opens into *Leaden-Hall-Street*. This Court or Yard contains in length from North to South 164 Foot, and in breadth from East to West 80 Foot: Within this Court or Yard, round about the same, are about 100 standing Stalls for Butchers, for the selling of Beef only, and therefore this Court is call'd the *Beef-Market*. These Stalls are either under Warehouses, or shelter'd from the Weather by Roofs over them. This Yard is on *Tuesday* a Market for Leather, to which the Tanners resort; on *Thursdays* the Waggons from *Colchester*, and other parts, come with Bayes, *&c.* and the Felmongers with their Wool; and on *Fridays* it is a Market for raw Hides; on *Saturdays* for Beef and other Provisions. *Leaden-Hall-Market.*

The second Market-Yard is call'd the *Green-Yard*, as being once a green Plot of Ground; afterwards it was the City's Store-Yard for Materials for building, and the like; but now a Market only for Veal, Mutton, Lamb, *&c.* This Yard is 170 Foot in length from East to West, and 90 Foot broad from North to South: It hath in it 140 Stalls for the Butchers, all cover'd over. In the middle of this *Green-Yard-Market* from North to South is a Row of Shops, with Rooms over them, for Fishmongers; and on the South side and West end are Houses and

England. and Shops alſo for Fiſhmongers. Towards the Eaſt end of this Yard is erected a fair Market-Houſe, ſtanding upon Columns, with Vaults underneath, and Rooms above, with a Bell-Tower, and a Clock, and under it are Butchers Stalls. The Tenements round about this Yard are for the moſt part inhabited by Cooks and Victuallers, and in the Paſſages leading out of the Streets into this Market are Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, Cheeſmongers, and other Traders in Proviſion.

The third Market belonging to *Leaden-Hall* is call'd the *Herb-Market*, for that Herbs, Roots, Fruit, *&c.* are only there ſold. This Market is about 140 Foot ſquare; the Weſt, Eaſt and North ſides have Walks round them, cover'd over for ſhelter, and ſtanding upon Columns; in which Walks there are 28 Stalls for Gardiners, with Cellars under them.

Lime-Street. *Lime-Street* and St. *Mary Axe* are narrow Streets, the one running Southward and the other Northward out of *Leaden-Hall-Street*; but generally inhabited by Merchants and People of Subſtance; as is *Queens-Square* in *Lime-Street*. The Merchants in this part of the Town frequently have high great Gates and Courts before their Houſes, ſo that they are not viſible to the Street; but many of theſe Houſes wou'd paſs for Palaces in *Paris*: Nor are their Gates leſs magnificent than many of the *Port Cochers*, ſo much talk'd of in that City.

Publick Buildings. The publick Buildings in this Ward, are, *Leaden-Hall*, the *Eaſt-India-Houſe*, *Pewterers-Hall* and *Fletchers-Hall*.

Leaden

England.

Leaden-Hall is situated on the South side of *Leaden-Hall-Street*. It is a large Stone Fabrick, consisting of three large Courts or Yards, as has been observ'd already; part of it is at present a Warehouse, in the Occupation of the *East-India*-Company, where the finest China-Ware, and other Curiosities of the Eastern part of the World, are reposited; another part of it is a Warehouse for *Colchester* Bays, and is open every *Thursday* and *Friday*. The Mannor of *Leaden-Hall*, in the Year 1309, we find was the Inheritance of Sir *Hugh Nevil*, Knt. and afterwards came into the Possession of *Robert Rikeden*, of *Essex*, and *Margaret* his Wife; of whom *Richard Whittington*, Lord Mayor of *London*, and some other Citizens, purchas'd it, *Anno* 1408, together with the Advousons of St. *Peter*'s Church in *Cornhill*, and St. *Margaret Pattons*, which they afterwards granted to the City in the Year 1443, and it was long after us'd as a Magazine of Arms and Storehouse for the City. Here was also antiently a Chapel, and a Fraternity of 60 Priests constituted to celebrate Divine Service every Day to the Market People; dissolv'd with other Religious Societies at the Reformation.

Leaden-Hall.

East-India House

On the South side of *Leaden-Hall-Street* also, and a little to the Eastward of *Leaden-Hall*, stands the *East-India-House*, lately magnificently rebuilt, with a Stone Front to the Street; but the Front being very narrow, does not make an Appearance answerable to the Grandeur of the House within, which stands upon a great deal of Ground, the Offices and Storehouses admirably well contriv'd, and the publick Hall and the Commitee

England. Room scarce inferior to any thing of the like Nature in the City.

Pewterers-Hall. *Pewterers-Hall* is situated on the West side of *Lime-Street*, consisting of a large Hall, Parlour and Court-Room, wainscotted, and adorn'd with Fretwork Cielings.

Fletchers Hall. *Fletchers-Hall* stands in St. *Mary Axe*, but has nothing in it worth observing.

There is not one Church in this Ward at present. The Officers of the Ward are, an Alderman, his Deputy, four Common-Council-Men, four Constables, two Scavengers, sixteen for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle.

Bishopsgate Ward. *Bishopsgate Ward* lies on both sides of *Bishopsgate-Street*, and extends into *Gracechurch-Street* as far as *Lombard-Street* and *Fenchurch-Street*, being divided into two Parts, one within *Bishopsgate* and the other without.

Streets in this Ward. The Streets and Places in this Ward, within the Gate, are, all *Bishopsgate-Street*, part of *Gracechurch-Street*, all *Great* and *Little* St. *Hellens*, all *Crosby-Square*, all *Camomile-Street*, and a small part of *Wormwood-Street*, with several Courts and Alleys that fall into them.

Bishopsgate-Street. *Bishopsgate-Street within* is a spacious Street, inhabited by substantial Tradesmen, and pretty well repleniſh'd with Inns; but consists chiefly of old Timber Houses, the Fire in 1666 not extending so far: There are, however, some good new Buildings in it.

Gracechurch-Street. *Gracechurch-Street*, which lies South of *Bishopsgate*, is a handsome spacious Street, consisting of lofty Brick Houses, inhabited by substantial Tradesmen.

St. *Hellens.* *Great* St. *Hellens* is a handsome large Court, consisting of good Houses, well inhabited.

Crosby-

Croſby-Square, on the Eaſt of *Biſhopſgate-Street*, alſo is a pleaſant Square, conſiſting of Brick Houſes, inhabited by Merchants and ſubſtantial People. England.

That part of this Ward that lies without *Biſhopſgate* extends Northwards as far as the Bars, being the Bounds of the City Freedom on this ſide. *Biſhopſgate without.*

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward, without the Gate, are, *Biſhopſgate-Street*, *Petty-France*, *Bethlem Court* and *Lane*, and *Devonſhire-Square*; beſides which, there are little Courts and Alleys without number between *Biſhopſgate-Street* and *Moorfields*.

Biſhopſgate-Street without is a handſome broad Street, and of a very great length; but generally old Wooden Buildings, having been erected before the Fire in 1666.

Petit France is a Street that lies on the Eaſt ſide of *Moorfields* near the end of *Bethlem*, and is ſaid to have been ſo call'd from the *French* inhabiting it antiently. *Bethlem* is a Place conſiſting of ſeveral Courts and Alleys, between *Moorfields* and *Biſhopſgate*, where old *Bethlem* ſtood, an Hoſpital founded for the Cure of Madmen; which being decay'd, the City pull'd it down, and built that magnificent Hoſpital in *Moorfields* for the ſame Purpoſes; of which I ſhall ſpeak in its proper place. *Devonſhire-Square*, on the Eaſt ſide of *Biſhopſgate-Street*, is ſmall, but as well built as any Square in the City, and inhabited by Merchants and People of Condition. Here ſtood a great Houſe belonging to the Earls of *Devon* formerly, from whence it receiv'd its Name.

The publick Buildings in this Ward, are, *Leatherſellers - Hall*, *Greſham - College*, the Churches Publick Buildings in this Ward

England. Churches of St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate*, St. *Ethelburgh*, and St. *Helens*.

Leather-ſellers-Hall. *Leatherſellers-Hall* is ſituated to the Eaſtward of *Little* St. *Helens*. It is an antient Fabrick, but admir'd nevertheleſs for the fine Carving and Fretwork that adorns the Hall.

Greſham College. *Greſham-College*, ſo call'd of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, its Founder, is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of *Biſhopſgate-Street within*: It is a large ſquare Brick Court, and was given by Sir *Thomas* to the Lord Mayor and City of *London*, *Anno* 1579, for the reading of Lectures of Divinity, Geometry, Muſick and Aſtronomy, with Stipends of 50 *l. per Annum* to each Profeſſor. In a Room of this College the *Royal Society* formerly met; but are now remov'd to *Crane-Court* in *Fleet-Street*.

St. *Botolph's* The Church of St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate* is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the Street, a little without the Gate: A fine Fabrick, newly rebuilt. The Pariſh lies between the Weſt ſide of *Biſhopſgate-Street without*, and *Moorfields*; containing 1676 Houſes.

St. *Ethelburgh.* The Church of St. *Ethelburgh* is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of *Biſhopſgate-Street*, a little within the Gate. It is a ſmall Church, and has nothing extraordinary in its Fabrick. The Pariſh lies moſt of it in the Street within the Gate, and contains only 120 dwelling Houſes.

St. *Helen's* Church. The Church of St. *Helen*'s is ſituated in *Great St. Helen*'s, on the Eaſt ſide of *Biſhopſgate-Street* within, and to the Southward of St. *Ethelburgh*. Here was a Priory of Black Nuns antiently, which being diſſolv'd in the Reign of *Henry* VIII, the Partition between

the

the Church and Priory was taken down, and the Church enlarg'd. It is at preſent 111 Feet in length, 50 in breadth, and 38 in height, but has little remarkable in its Structure. The Pariſh extends itſelf towards the South end of *Biſhopſgate-Street*, and contains about 124 Houſes. England.

London-Workhouſe for the Poor of the City of *London*, alſo ſtands in this Ward, juſt without *Biſhopſgate*, being a long Brick Edifice four hundred Feet in length, conſiſting of ſeveral Work-Rooms and Lodging-Rooms for the Vagrants and Pariſh-Children brought thither, who are employ'd in ſpinning Wool and Flax, in Sewing, Knitting, or winding Silk, or making their Cloaths or Shoes, and are taught to Write, Read and caſt Account. The grown Vagrants brought here for a Time only, are employ'd in Waſhing, beating Hemp, and picking Oakham, and have no more to keep them than they earn, unleſs they are ſick; and the Boys are put out Apprentices to Sea-faring Men or Artificers at a certain Age, and in the mean time have their Diet, Cloaths, Phyſick and other Neceſſaries, provided for them by the Houſe, which is ſupported by private Charities, by Sums rais'd annually by the City, or by the Labour of the Children, which laſt Article produces ſeven or eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*. *London-Work-houſe.*

Biſhopſgate Ward hath its Alderman, two Deputies, one without the Gate and the other within, ſix Common Council-Men, ſix Conſtables, ſeven Scavengers, thirteen for the Ward-mote Inqueſt and a Beadle.

Broad-

England.

Broad-Street Ward.

Broad-Street Ward has *London-Wall* on the North, *Bishopsgate Ward* on the East, *Cornhill Ward* on the South, and *Coleman-Street Ward* on the West. The principal Streets contain'd in it being part of *Threadneedle-Street*, *Bartholomew-Lane*, part of *Princes-Street*, part of *Lothbury*, part of *Throgmorton-Street*, great part of *Broad-Street*, *Winchester-Street*, *Austin-Fryars*, part of *Wormwood-Street*, and part of *London-Wall-Street*, with the Courts and Lanes running into them.

Streets in it.

Threadneedle-Street.

Threadneedle-Street runs from *Bishopsgate-Street* on the back side of the *Royal-Exchange*, to *Stocks-Market*; and is generally well built, and inhabited by substantial Tradesmen and Merchants.

Bartholomew-Lane.

Bartholomew-Lane runs from the back side of the *Royal-Exchange* in *Threadneedle-Street*, Northward into *Lothbury*.

Princes-Street.

Princes-Street is a narrow crooked Street, but well built and inhabited, running from the West end of *Threadneedle-Street* Northward into *Lothbury*.

Throgmorton-Street.

Throgmorton-Street runs from *Lothbury* in the West to *Broad-Street* on the East of it; and is a handsome Street, inhabited by Merchants and People of Condition.

Broad-Street.

Broad-Street is a spacious Street, as the Name implies, running from the middle of *Threadneedle-Street*, Northward as far as *Wormwood-Street*, by *London-Wall*.

Winchester-Street.

Winchester-Street runs first to the Westward from *Broad-Street*, and then turning about to the Northward, extends to *London-Wall* against the Postern that leads into *Moorfields*. It was so nam'd from a great House of Sir *William Powlet*'s, Marquis of *Winchester*, that stood here.

Austin-

Auſtin-Fryars lies on the North-Weſt ſide of *Broad-Street*, well built, and inhabited by Merchants; and receiv'd its Name from the Convent of the *Auſtin-Fryars*, built on the ſame Spot of Ground antiently. England. *Auſtin-Fryars.*

Wormwood-Street runs along *London North Wall* from *Biſhopſgate* Weſtward to the North end of *Broad-Street*, where it falls into *London-Wall-Street*, which runs further Weſtward along the Wall, having Houſes only on the South ſide, and the Remains of the North Wall of the City over againſt it. *Worm-wood-Street.*

The publick Buildings in this Ward are *Carpenters-Hall*, *Drapers-Hall*, *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, the *South Sea-Houſe*, the *Pay-Office*, *Alhallows on the Wall*, St. *Peter*'s *Poor*, the *Dutch Church*, St. *Martin*'s, St. *Bennet*'s St. *Bartholomew*'s, St. *Chriſtopher*'s, and the *French Church.* Publick Buildings.

Carpenters-Hall is ſituated on the ſide of *London-Wall*, near the end of *Bethlem*, and is a Timber Building of no great Elegancy. *Carpenters Hall.*

Drapers-Hall is ſituated on the North ſide of *Throgmorton-Street*. It is a handſome Brick Edifice, built on four ſides of a Quadrangle, elevated on Pillars, adorn'd with Arches which form a Piazza about the Court. The Room call'd the Hall, and others, are finely wainſcotted; and there is a large Garden belonging to it. Here formerly ſtood the Houſe of *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Vicar General, and High Chamberlain of *England* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII; a great Promoter of the Reformation; but, according to *Stow*, a haughty arbitrary Nobleman, and guilty of great Injuſtice and Oppreſſion. *Drapers Hall.*

Merchant-Taylors-Hall is ſituated on the South ſide of *Threadneedle-Street*, towards the Eaſt *Merchant-Taylors-Hall.*

England. Eaſt end, formerly the Houſe of the Lord *Crepin*. It is a capacious Building; and ſtanding near the Heart of the City, is frequently made uſe of by the Lord Mayor for the time being to hold his Mayoralty in.

South-Sea-Houſe. But the moſt magnificent and beautiful Edifice of the kind in this Ward, and indeed in the City of *London*, is the *South-Sea-Houſe*, lately erected at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Threadneedle-Street*, near *Biſhopſgate-Street*, and over againſt the Church of St. *Martins Outwich*. It is built of Stone and Brick, about a Quadrangle, ſupported by Stone Pillars, which form a fine Piazza: The Front next *Threadneedle-Street* is all of Stone, and has the Air of a Prince's Palace, being adorn'd with Ranges of Pilaſters, the Intercolums whereof are Niches, and other Ornaments ſuitable to ſo noble a Fabrick. The Walls are of a vaſt thickneſs; and there are Vaults underneath the Houſe arch'd over, to preſerve their Treaſure and rich Merchandize from Fire. The ſeveral Offices for tranſacting the Buſineſs of this great Company are admirably well diſpos'd; and the great Hall for Sales is no where to be paralleil'd, either in its Dimenſions or Ornaments, any more than the Dining-Room, Galleries and Chambers above. The greateſt Misfortune is, that it is not more diſengag'd from the Buildings that almoſt encompaſs it, and that the Front is in ſo narrow a part of *Threadneedle-Street* that the Beauties of the Building are in a great Meaſure hidden.

Pay-Office. The *Pay-Office* of the Royal Navy is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of *Broad-Street*, towards the North end. It is a large Houſe, diſpos'd into Offices for managing the Treaſure appropriated

appropriated to the Service of the Royal Navy, and was formerly call'd *Wincheſter-Place*, from a Palace of the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, which formerly ſtood there. England.

The Church of *Alhallows on the Wall*, is ſo denominated from its Situation on the North Wall of the City, near the Eaſt End of *Bethlem-Hoſpital*, and to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches dedicated to *All-Saints*. It is a little old Church, that does not deſerve a particular Deſcription: The Pariſh extends along the Wall Weſtward towards *Moorgate*, and into *Wormwood-ſtreet*; Eaſtward to *Great* and *Little Wincheſter-ſtreet*, *White-Lyon Court*, *Thomſon's Rents*, *Maidenhead* and *Wreſtler's-Courts*, by the Wall, containing 300 Houſes. *Alhallows on the Wall.*

St. Peters Poor is ſituated on the Weſt Side of *Broad-ſtreet*; but whether it was diſtinguiſh'd by the Addition of Poor from other Churches dedicated to this Saint, on Account of the Poor that were reliev'd by the *Auſtin Friars* in its Neighbourhood, or becauſe thoſe Fathers made a Profeſſion of Poverty; or laſtly, becauſe it was a poor Pariſh, I find is not determin'd: But the Church is at this Day a poor old Edifice, if compar'd with ſome others of the ſame Name, and moſt remarkable for having been the Oratory of that moſt ſerene Father the Rt. Reverend Biſhop *Hoadley*, who now poſſeſſes the See of *Salisbury*. *St Peters Poor.*

This Pariſh contains a good Part of *Broad-ſtreet*, Part of *Throgmorton* and *Wincheſter-ſtreets*, and the beſt Part of *Auſtin-Friars*, containing about 140 Houſes. The Church of the *Auſtin-Friars* was a Conventual Church, and, on the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, 30th *Henry* VIII, granted to Sir *William Pawlet*, Lord The *Dutch Church*, antiently the *Auſtin Friars.*

England. Lord Treaſurer of *England*, who demoliſh'd the Monaſtery, and built himſelf a Palace in the room of it, but left the Church ſtanding; the Eaſt Part whereof he converted into Store-Rooms and other Offices; and his Son, the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, afterwards made his Stables here, ſelling the Pavement and Monuments of an hundred of the Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction who had been interr'd here, for a Trifle: And the Weſt Part was ſold to the *Dutch* Merchants, *Anno* 1550, who have ever ſince celebrated Divine Service in it, after their Manner, and it goes at this Day by the Name of *The Dutch Church*. Mr. *Stow* laments the ſuffering of the fine Spire-Steeple belonging to this Church to run to Ruin, which, he ſays, was one of the principal Ornaments of the City: And we find a Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* (in *Stow*) addreſs'd to the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, to repair it; but they cou'd not prevail with him: Nor was it likely they ſhou'd, when he had converted the Chancel into a Stable.

St. Martin's. *St. Martin Outwich*, or *Oteſwich Church*, diſtinguiſh'd from other Churches, dedicated to St. *Martin*, by the additional Name of *Oteſwich*, from a Family of that Name who were the Founders of it, is ſituated at the Eaſt End of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, againſt the *South-Sea-Houſe*. It is one of thoſe little old Churches that eſcap'd the Fire, and has nothing in it that requires a particular Deſcription: The Pariſh conſiſts of but 63 Houſes, or thereabouts, part of them ſtanding in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, and part of them in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, near the Church.

The

England.

The Church of *St. Bennet Fink*, diſtinguiſh'd from other Churches dedicated to St. *Bennet*, by the Name of *Fink*, or *Finch*, on Account of its being rebuilt by one of that Name, is ſituated on the South ſide of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, a little to the Eaſtward of the *Royal Exchange*. It is built of Stone, the Body of it a compleat Elipſis (Oval) and the Roof an eliptical Cupulo, environ'd with a *Cantalee-ver* Corniſh, and ſupported with ſix Stone Columns of the *Compoſit* Order, between each of which is a ſpacious Arch, and a large light Window; and in the Center of the Cupulo is a Turret, glaz'd round: And being well wainſcotted and pew'd, and adorn'd with a fine Altar-Piece, the whole is look'd upon as a pretty Piece of Architecture. The Length, or larger Diameter of the Church, is 63 Foot; the Breadth, or leſſer Diameter, 48 Foot; and the Height 49 Foot. The Steeple is a ſquare Tower, over which is a Cupulo; and above it a Spire, making together an hundred and ten Foot in Height; the Tower being adorn'd with *Freſco* Work of *Feſtoons*, *&c.* The Pariſh contains Part of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, Part of *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, Part of *Broad-ſtreet*, and ſome Courts and Alleys that fall into them, to the Number of 98 Houſes, or thereabouts.

St. Bennet's.

St. Bartholomew's Church is ſituated at the South End of *Bartholomew-Lane*, againſt the back ſide of the *Royal Exchange*. It is 78 Foot long, 60 broad, and 41 in Height; the Roof flat, and divided into Quadrangles, adorn'd with Fretwork; a ſtrong Stone Fabrick, ſupported by Columns and large Arches of the *Tuſcan* Order, well wainſcotted and pew'd, and has three fine Door-Caſes. The

St. Bartholomew's Church by the Exchange.

England. Steeple is a square Tower, 90 Foot high. The Parish contains Part of *Threadneedle-street*, all *Bartholomew-Lane*, Part of *Lothbury*, Part of *Throgmorton-street* all *New Court*, a great Part of the North and East Sides of the *Royal Exchange*, and some Courts and Alleys in the Streets abovemention'd, having in all about 120 Houses.

St. Christopher. The Church of *St. Christophers* is situated on the North Side of *Threadneedle-street*, near *Stocks-Market*. It receiv'd considerable Damage by the Fire *Anno* 1666, but was not burnt down, and appears one Part of it to be old, and the other new Work, which is all that is remarkable in it.

This Parish contains Part of *Threadneedle-street*, Part of *Princes-street*, and Part of *Cornhill*, to the Number of 92 Houses.

French Church. The *French*, or *Walloon Church*, stands on the North Side of *Threadneedle-street*, over-against *Finch-Lane*.

This Ward hath its Alderman, his Deputy, ten Common-Council Men, ten Constables, ten Scavengers, thirteen for the *Wardmote Inquest*, and a Beadle.

Cornhill Ward. *Cornhill Ward* comprehends little more than the Street of the same Name, and some little Lanes and Alleys that fall into it, as *Castle-Alley*, *Sweeting's*, or *Swithing's Alley*, *Freeman's Yard*, Part of *Finch-Lane*, *Weigh-house-Yard*, *Star-Court*, the North End of *Birching-Lane*, *St. Michael's Alley*, *Pope's-Head Alley*, and *Exchange-Alley*.

Cornhill. *Cornhill-Street* may, in many Respects, be look'd upon as the principal Street of the City of *London*; for here almost all Affairs relating to our Navigation and Commerce are transacted; and here, all the Business relating

ting to our great Companies and the *Bank*, are negotiated. This Street alſo is ſituated near the Centre of the City, and ſome ſay, upon the higheſt Ground in it. It is ſpacious, and well built with lofty Houſes, four or five Stories high, inhabited by Linnen-Drapers and other conſiderable Tradeſmen, who deal by Wholeſale as well as Retail, and adorn'd with the principal Gate and Front of the *Royal Exchange*. Here alſo it is ſaid the Metropolitan Church was ſituated, when *London* was an Archbiſhoprick. England.

Exchange-Alley, ſo denominated from its being ſituated on the South Side of this Street, overagainſt the *Royal Exchange*, has long been famous for the great Concourſe of Merchants and Commanders of Ships, and the Bargains and Contracts made there and in the two celebrated Coffee-Houſes in it, which go under the reſpective Names of *Jonathan*'s and *Garraway*'s, where Land, Stocks, Debentures and Merchandize, and every Thing that has an Exiſtence in Nature, is bought, ſold, and transferr'd from one to another; and many Things contracted for, that ſubſiſt only in the Imagination of the Parties. Here the Fortunes of Thouſands were play'd away in the Year 1720, and ſome few Sharpers poſſeſs'd themſelves of immenſe Eſtates; which gave ſuch a Blow to the Credit of theſe *Exchange-Alley* Negotiations, that the Words *Stock-Jobber*, and *Sharper*, are now become Terms of the ſame Import. As to the reſt of the little Courts and Alleys in this Street, I ſhall only obſerve, that they are generally well built and neatly pav'd, and well repleniſh'd with Publick Houſes; and that the Taverns, Coffee-Houſes, and Victualling- *Exchange-Alley.*

England. alling-Houſes in this Part of the Town, are ſo throng'd with People, that it muſt be their own Faults if they do not raiſe handſom Fortunes.

As to the antient State of this Street and Ward, *Stow* informs us, that it obtain'd the Name of *Cornhill* from its having been a Market for Corn Time out of Mind; and that at the Eaſt End of the Street there was a Reſervoir, or Ciſtern, ſupply'd with *Thames* Water by an Engine, from whence it was diſtributed by Pipes to the neighbouring Streets: That there was alſo a Conduit in the middle of the Street, which was firſt a Priſon for Night-walkers, call'd the *Tunn*, from its Form, which reſembled a Tunn ſet upon the Head: And that on the Weſt Side of it was a fine Well of Spring Water. Here, he ſays, the Magiſtrates us'd to impriſon lewd People, and afterwards ſhave their Heads and expoſe them, ſounding Trumpets before them, and proclaiming their Crimes: And that having ſerv'd ſeveral Prieſts in this Manner, the Biſhop of *London* complain'd of it to King *Edward* I, as an Encroachment on his Spiritual Authority. Whereupon that King order'd that no Clerk ſhou'd be impriſon'd in the *Tunns* for the future; and in the Year 1401 this Priſon of the *Tunn* was converted into a Ciſtern for preſerving Water, that was brought thither in Pipes from *Tyburn*: But a Cage was however erected near it for Impriſonment of Night-walkers, and on the top of it a Pillory plac'd for the Puniſhment of Bakers offending in the Aſſize of Bread, for Millers ſtealing Corn, and for Bawds, Scolds, *&c.* Here *Stow* relates a merry Story of a Prieſt in his Time, who having

having been too familiar with the Wife of one *Atwood*, a Draper in *Cornhill*, was taken in the Fact by the Husband, and forc'd to jump out of the Window; and that he *(Stow)* afterwards saw the Prieſt puniſh'd for his Incontinency in the following Manner: He was on three Market-Days convey'd thro' the high Streets and Markets of the City, with a Paper on his Head declaring his Offence. That the firſt Day he rode in a Cart, the ſecond on a Horſe, with his Face to the Tail; and the third he was led on Foot between two People, and that they rung Baſons before him, and made Proclamation of the Fact at the Turning of every Street, and particularly before *Atwood*'s Stall, and at the Church-Door where the Prieſt officiated; and that he loſt his Chantry, and was baniſh'd for ever. But 'tis obſervable, that this was about the Time of the *Reformation*, when the Nation were incens'd at them; for, I preſume, when *Popery* was triumphant, the *Eccleſiaſticks* wou'd not ſuffer the Order to be thus expos'd. England.

To proceed, *Stow* obſerves that this Street of *Cornhill* has been inhabited by Drapers for many hundred Years paſs'd: That there were no leſs than fifteen Religious Houſes here; and he offers ſome Reaſons to induce us to believe that one of the King's Palaces, or at leaſt ſome great Nobleman's Houſe, ſtood in the Place where the *Pope's-Head-Tavern* and ſome neighbouring Houſes do at preſent, particularly, becauſe the Building was of Stone, very large, and had three Lyons *Paſſant Gardant* in the Windows, which were the entire Arms of *England* before *Edward* III quarter'd them with the Arms of *France (viz.)*

Three

England. *Three Flowers de Lis*, or *Lillies*; but that this House was converted to a Tavern so long since as the Reign of *Henry* VI, near three hundred Years ago, when a Pint of Wine was sold for a Penny there, and nothing paid for Eating if a Man came in to drink.

Publick Buildings

The publick Buildings in this Ward are, the *Royal Exchange*, and the Churches of St. *Peter*'s and St. *Michael*'s.

The *Royal Exchange*.

The *Royal Exchange* is situated on the North Side of *Cornhill*, about the middle of the Street, forming an oblong open Square, the Inside whereof is an hundred and forty-four Foot in Length from East to West, and an hundred and seventeen in Breadth from North to South; the Area sixty-one square Poles, on every Side whereof is a noble Piazza or Cloyster, consisting of twenty-eight Columns and Arches, that supports the Galleries above.

The Length of the Building on the Outside is two hundred and three Feet, the Breadth an hundred and seventy-one, and the Height fifty-six. On the Front towards *Cornhill* also is a noble Piazza, consisting of ten Pillars; and another on the opposite Side next *Threadneedle-street*, of as many; and in the middle of each a magnificent Gate: Over the *Cornhill* Gate is a beautiful Tower, an hundred and seventy-eight Foot high, furnish'd with twelve small Bells for Chimes; and underneath the Piazza's are capacious Cellars, which serve for Warehouses.

The whole Building is of *Portland* Stone, Rustick Work; above the Arches in the inward Piazza is an Entablament, with fine Enrichments; and on the Cornish a Range of Pilasters, with Entablature, and a spacious Compass

Compaſs Pediment in the middle of the Corniſh of each of the four Sides. Under the Pediment on the North Side, are the King's Arms; on the South, thoſe of the City; and on the Eaſt, the Arms of Sir *Thomas Greſham*. And under the Pediment on the Weſt Side, the Arms of the Company of *Mercers*, with their reſpective Enrichments. The Intercolumns of the upper Range are twenty-four Niches nineteen of which are fill'd with the Statues of the Kings and Queens Regent of *England*, ſtanding erect with their Robes and Regalia, except that of King *James* II, and King *George* II, which are habited like the *Cæſars*. England.

On the South Side are ſeven Niches, of which four are fill'd, *viz.*

1. The moſt Eaſterly Figure, which has this Inſcription in Gold Letters, *Edwardus Primus Rex, Anno Dom'* 1272. 2. Weſtward, *Edwardus III, Rex, Anno Dom'* 1326. 3. *Henricus V, Rex, Anno Domini* 1412. 4. *Henricus VI, Rex, Anno Domini* 1422.

On the Weſt Side five Niches, four of which are fill'd, *viz.*

1. Under the moſt Southerly Figure is ſubſcrib'd in Gold Letters, *Edwardus IV, Rex, Anno Domini* 1460. 2. Northward (the Crown pendant over his Head) *Edwardus V, Rex, Anno Domini* 1483. 3. *Henricus VII, Rex, Anno Domini* 1487. 4. *Henricus VIII, Rex, Anno Domini* 1508.

On the North Side ſeven Niches are fill'd, *viz.*

1. The moſt Weſterly ſubſcrib'd in Golden Characters, *Edwardus VI Rex. Anno Domini* 1547. 2. *Maria Regina, Anno Domini* 1553. 3. *Elizabetha Regina, Anno Domini* 1558. 4. Is ſubſcrib'd, *Sereniſſim' & Potentiſſim'*

England. *Princip' Jacobo Primo, Mag. Brit' Fran' & Hibern' Reg. Fid. Defenſori. Societas Pannitonſorum poſuit, A. D.* 1684. 5. ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, *Sereniſſimi & Religioſiſſimi Principis Caroli Primi, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defenſoris; Bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) Impiis Rebellium Manibus, ex hoc loco deturbata & Confracta, Anno Dom.* 1647. *Reſtituta & hic demum collocata, Anno Dom.* 1683. *Gloria Martyris qui te fregêre Rebelles non potuere ipſum quem voluere Deum.* 6. *Carolus Secundus, Rex, Anno Domini* 1648. 7 *Jacobus II, Rex, Anno Domini* 1685.

On the Eaſt Side five Niches, one of which is vacant, the other fill'd, *viz.*

1. The moſt Northerly contains two Statues, *viz.* of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, ſubſcrib'd *Gulielmus III, Rex, & Maria II, Regina, A. D.* 1688. *S. P. Q. Londin' Optim' Principibus. P. C.* 1695. 2. *Anna Regina Dei Gratia Mag. Britan' Franciæ & Hiberniæ,* 1701. 3. *George I,* inſcrib'd *Georgius D. G. Magnæ Britan' Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Rex, Anno Dom.* 1714. *S. P. Q. L.* 4. Southerly, The Statue of King *George* II, in the Habiliments of a *Cæſar*, wreath'd on the Head, and a Battoon or Truncheon in his Hand, little differing from that of *Charles* II, in the Center of the Area, only in looking Northward; inſcrib'd *Georgius II, D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. & Hib. Rex, Anno Dom.* 1727. *S. P. Q. L.*

On the four Sides of the Piazza within the *Exchange*, are twenty-eight Niches, which are all vacant yet, except one near the North-Weſt Angle, where is the Figure of Sir *Thomas Greſham*. The Piazza itſelf is pav'd with black

black and white Marble, and the Court, or Area, pitch'd with Pebbles; in the middle whereof is the Statue of King *Charles* II, in a *Roman* Habit, with a Battoon in his Hand, erected on a Marble Pedeſtal about eight Foot high, and looking Southward; on which Side of the Pedeſtal, under an Imperial Crown, Wings, Trumpets of Fame, Scepter and Sword, Palm-Branches, *&c.* are theſe Words inſcribed, *viz.*

England.

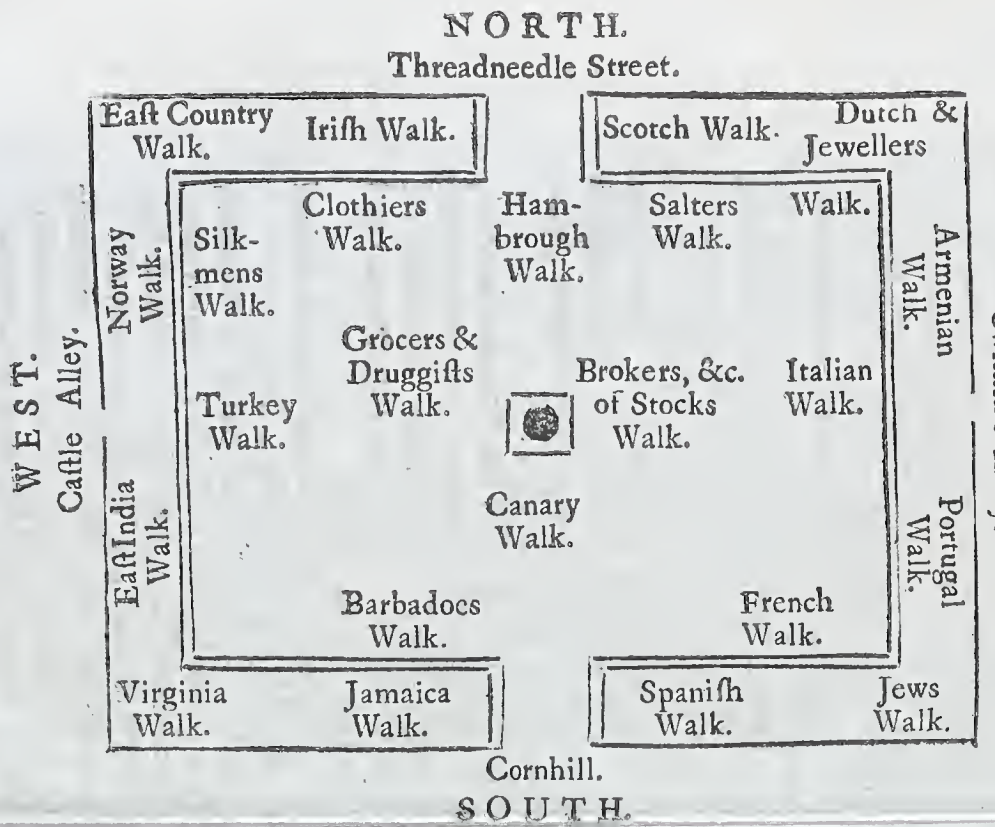
Carolo II, Cæſari Britannico, Patriæ Patri, Regum Optimo Clementiſſimo Auguſtiſſimo, Generis Humani Deliciis, Utriuſq; Fortunæ Victori, Pacis Europæ Arbitro, Marium Domino, ac Vindici Societatis Mercatorum Adventur' Angliæ quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos Regia benignitate floret, Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitudinis æternæ hoc Teſtimonium venerabunda poſuit, Anno Salutis Humanæ 1684.

On the Weſt Side of the Pedeſtal is neatly wrought in *Relievo*, the Figure of a *Cupid* repoſing his Right Hand on a Shield containing the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd, and in his Left Hand a Roſe.

On the North Side are the Arms of *Ireland* in a Shield, ſupported by a *Cupid*.

On the Eaſt Side the Arms of *Scotland*, with a *Cupid* holding a Thiſtle, all in *Relievo*.

The inner Piazza and Court are divided into ſeveral Stations, or Walks, where the Merchants of the reſpective Nations, and thoſe who have Buſineſs with them, aſſemble directly; ſo that any Merchant or Commander of a Veſſel is readily found, if it be known to what Country he trades. The ſeveral Walks are deſcrib'd in the following Groundplot of the *Exchange*.


NORTH.
Threadneedle Street.
East Country Walk.
Irish Walk.
Scotch Walk.
Dutch & Jewellers
Clothiers Walk.
Ham-brough Walk.
Salters Walk.
Walk.
Silk-mens Walk.
Norway Walk.
Armenian Walk.
Grocers & Druggists Walk.
Brokers, &c. of Stocks Walk.
Italian Walk.
Turkey Walk.
WEST.
Castle Alley.
EAST.
Swithin's Alley.
Canary Walk.
East India Walk.
Portugal Walk.
Barbadocs Walk.
French Walk.
Virginia Walk.
Jamaica Walk.
Spanish Walk.
Jews Walk.
Cornhill.
SOUTH.

Near the South Gate is a ſpacious Stair-Caſe, and near the North Gate another, that lead up to the Galleries, on each Side whereof are Shops for Milliners and other Trades, to the Number of near two hundred, which brought in a good Revenue at firſt, nothing being thought faſhionable that was not purchas'd there; but the Milliners are now diſpers'd all over the Town, and the Shops in the *Exchange* almoſt deſerted. England.

The *Exchange*, or *Burſe*, for the Meeting of Merchants, was in *Lombard-ſtreet*, till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in a Place where there was no Shelter from the Weather; but when Trade began to flouriſh, as it did in that Reign, our Merchants frequently reflecting how much it wou'd be to the Honour and Advantage of the City of *London* to build ſuch a *Burſe* as there was then at *Antwerp*, to their great Satisfaction, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. a Merchant of *London*, Agent to the Queen, and of the Company of *Mercers*, being bleſs'd with a Spirit ſuitable to the Fortune he had acquir'd, offer'd the City to build them an *Exchange*, equal, if not ſuperiour to that of *Antwerp*, if they wou'd aſſign him a Piece of Ground to build upon. The Old *Burſe*.

Whereupon, the City having for 4000 *l.* purchas'd a Spot of Ground on the North Side of *Cornhill*, and demoliſh'd above four-ſcore Houſes that ſtood upon it, in the 8th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1566, convey'd the Premiſſes to Sir *Thomas Greſham* and his Heirs, on Condition he ſhould make a Re-aſſurance of it to them again on certain Conditions.

The Ground being clear'd, Sir *Thomas Greſham* laid the firſt Stone in the Foundation of

England. of the *Exchange* on the 7th of *June* 1566, and it was finiſh'd in the Month of *November*, 1567. Queen *Elizabeth* coming to take a View of it on the 23d of *January*, 1570, ſhe order'd it to be call'd, *The Royal Exchange*; and Proclamation was made accordingly, by Sound of Trumpet.

This firſt *Exchange* was built with Brick, and cover'd with Slate, and of much the ſame Dimenſions with the preſent, only the Materials were not ſo good; and it wanted the Piazza's on the North and South, towards the Street, and a great deal of the Sculpture and other Ornaments we find in this.

Sir *Thomas Greſham* did not make any Reconveyance or Settlement of the Premiſſes in his Life-time, but dy'd in the Year 1596, having firſt made his Will, whereby he gave the Rents and Profits ariſing from the Shops, Warehouſes, *&c.* in the *Exchange*, to his Widow and Relict, the Lady *Greſham*, for her Life; and after her Deceaſe, one Moiety thereof to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and their Succeſſors, for ever; and the other Moiety thereof to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of the *Mercers* in *London*, and to their Succeſſors: In Truſt that the City, out of the Profits of their Moiety, ſhou'd eſtabliſh Lectures of Divinity, Aſtronomy, Muſick and Geometry, in his Dwelling-Houſe (now call'd *Greſham-College*) and pay to each of the four Profeſſors 50 *l. per Annum*; and that they ſhou'd pay annually the Sum of 53 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to to eight poor Alms-People; and diſtribute annually to the Priſons of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *King's-Bench*, the *Marſhalſea*, and the *Compter* in *Wood-ſtreet*, 50 *l.* And as to the Moiety

Moiety devis'd to the Company of *Mercers*, in Truſt for eſtabliſhing in his ſaid Dwelling-Houſe Lectures in Law, Phyſick and Rhetorick, and to pay each of the Profeſſors 50*l.* *per Annum* a-piece; and that the *Mercers* ſhou'd lay out 25 *l.* every Quarter for a Feaſt or Dinner for the Company in *Mercers-Hall*; and diſtribute to the Hoſpitals of *Chriſt-Church*, *St. Bartholomew*'s, the *Spittle*, *Bedlam*, *St. Thomas*'s, and the Priſon of the *Poultry-Compter*, 10 *l. per Annum* each: And devis'd, that his ſaid Truſtees ſhou'd permit and ſuffer the ſeven Profeſſors aforeſaid to dwell in his ſaid Houſe (now call'd *Greſham-College*) and to read their ſeveral Lectures there. England.

This Will was afterwards confirm'd by an Act of Parliament, in the 23d of Queen *Elizabeth*, intituled, *An Act for the eſtabliſhing an Agreement between Sir Henry Nevil, Knt. and Dame Anne Greſham, Widow, for the better performing the laſt Will of Sir Thomas Greſham, Knt. deceas'd, and for Payment of his Debts.*

Theſe Lectures began at the Deceaſe of the Lady *Anne Greſham*, which happen'd *Anno* 1596, and continu'd till the Fire 1666, when the City being burnt, the College was put to the ſame Uſes as *Guildhall* us'd to be, and the inner Court-Yard was aſſign'd for the Meeting of the Merchants till the *Exchange* ſhou'd be rebuilt. Here were alſo Shops made in the Piazza and Galleries of the Houſe for thoſe who had been burnt out of the *Exchange*, which for ſome Time interrupted the Lectures at *Greſham-College*.

The Rents of the *Old Exchange*, during the Life of the Lady *Greſham*, yielded ſeven hundred and fifty-one Pounds, five Shillings, *per Ann.* clear Profit. The preſent *Exchange*

is

England.

is more magnificent, having coſt the City eighty thouſand Pounds; and the Rents of the Shops at firſt yielded a much greater Annual Rent than thoſe of the former; but moſt of them ſtanding empty afterwards, the City began to diſcontinue the Payment of the abovemention'd Salaries to the ſeveral Profeſſors at *Greſham College*, about the Year 1699; repreſenting to them, That Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Gift had run them into Debt; That the Expence of rebuilding the *Exchange*, for which they had taken up large Sums at Intereſt, was ſo great, and the Income of the *Exchange* ſo ſmall, the Trade there being fallen off, that the preſent Profits were leſs than the Intereſt of the Money borrow'd to rebuild it, ſo that there was no Revenue left to maintain and ſupport the Uſes of Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Will, and conſequently they were not in a Condition to pay the Profeſſors their Salaries any longer; neither cou'd they be at the Expence of repairing their College; and they inſiſted alſo, that the Ground Sir *Thomas* built the *Exchange* upon was not his own Ground.

The City decline paying the Profeſſors at *Greſham College* their Salaries.

To which it was anſwer'd, That no extravagant or extraordinary Expences which the City had been at in building the *Exchange* more magnificently than was neceſſary, for their own Grandeur, cou'd be urg'd for their Non-payment of the Stipends with which the Donor had charg'd the Premiſſes: That the City ought to account for all the Rents and Profits from the Death of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, before they cou'd pretend there was a Deficiency: And that they cou'd not now controvert the Title to the Ground on which the *Exchange* was built.

But

But the Truſtees ſtill refuſing to pay the Profeſſors their Salaries, they preferr'd a Bill in *Chancery* againſt the City, to compell them to it: Whereupon the Truſtees were advis'd to pay them, as they continue to do to this Day; and there are Lectures as uſual in their Terms, which are much about the ſame Time as the common Law-Terms are held annually. England.

I ſhall conclude this Account of *Greſham College* and the *Royal Exchange* with the Inſcription we find on the latter, *viz. Hoc Greſhamii Periſtyllium, Gentium Commerciis Sacrum, Flammis Extinctum* 1666, *Auguſtuis è Cinere Reſurrexit* 1669, *Willo' Turnero Milite Pretore.*

The Church of St. *Peter*'s is ſituated on the South Side of *Cornhill*, near the Eaſt End of it, almoſt contiguous to *Gracechurch-Street*; it is built of Stone, except the South Side and the Tower, which are Brick; and the Dome and Spire over them Timber, cover'd with Lead. The Roof within is camerated, and ſupported with ſquare Pillars, adorn'd with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order: It is wainſcotted with Oak ten Foot high, and the Chancel ſeparated from the Church by a Screen of ſeveral ſmall fluted Pillars and Arches, four larger Pilaſters, and a ſingle Corniſh of the *Corinthian* Order, there being a handſome Apperture out of the middle Iſle into the Chancel. The Altar-Piece alſo is of Oak, adorn'd with Pilaſters of the *Ionick* Order: The Intercolumns, the Decalogue, *&c.* as uſual, under a Glory, between two Cherubims. The Outſide of the Church is adorn'd with Pilaſters, Entablature and Pediment, of the *Ionick* Order, with Vaſes, Cartouches, *&c.* At the Weſt End is a pretty Gallery, St. *Peter's Cornhill.*

England. supported with Columns of the *Tuscan* Order, and the Inside of the Roof divided into Pannels and Arches of Fret-Work. Here are also four ornamental Door-Cases of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments of Cherubims, Flowers, Cartouches, *&c.* the Length of the Church being eighty Foot, the Breadth forty-seven, the Height forty, and the Height of the Steeple an hundred and forty Foot.

St. *Peters* antiently the Metropolitan Church.

But this Church, if we may credit the vulgar Tradition, is much more venerable, on Account of its Antiquity and Prerogatives, than for the Elegancy of its Structure or Ornaments (for it is said to have been antiently the Metropolitan Church of the Kingdom, I mean, the antient St. *Peter's*, which stood where this does now; for the present Fabrick above describ'd, is entirely new). This Tradition is still preserv'd in a Table hung up in the present Church, a Copy whereof follows, *(viz.)*

'Be it known unto all Men, That the 'Year of our Lord God, *Anno* 179, *Lucius*, 'the first Christian King of this Land, then 'call'd *Britain*, founded the first Church in '*London*, that is to say, the Church of St. '*Peter* upon *Cornhill*; and he founded there 'an Archbishop's See, and made that Church 'the Metropolitan and chief Church of this 'Kingdom, and so endur'd the Space of '400 Years, unto the coming of St. *Austin*, 'the Apostle of *England*, the which was sent 'into this Land by St. *Gregory*, the Doctor 'of the Church in the Time of King *Ethel-*'*bert*; and then was the Archbishop's See 'and Pall remov'd from the foresaid Church 'of St. *Peter* upon *Cornhill*, unto *Dereberi-*'*nam*, that now is call'd *Canterbury*, and 'there remaineth to this Day; and *Millet*

'*Monk*,

Monk, the which came into the Land with St. *Auſtin*, was made the firſt Biſhop of *London*, and his See was made in *Paul*'s Church; and this *Lucius*, King, was the firſt Founder of St. *Peter*'s Church upon *Cornhill*, and he reign'd in this Land after *Brute*, *Anno* 1214 Years: and the Years of our Lord God *Anno* 124, *Lucius* was crown'd King, and the Years of his Reign were 77 Years, and he was (after ſome Chronicle) buried at *London*; and (after ſome Chronicle) he was buried at *Glouceſter*, in that Place where the Order of St. *Francis* ſtandeth now.' England.

Whether any Credit is to be given to this, or not, I find it generally agreed that *London* was antiently the See of an Archbiſhop, and Metropolitan of *Britain*; only ſome are inclin'd to think, that the Abbey of St. *Peter*'s at *Weſtminſter* was the Metropolitan Church, and others contend for St. *Peter*'s *Cornhill*: I muſt declare my ſelf for the latter, it not being eaſy to conceive that the Metropolitan Church ſhou'd ſtand a Mile and half at leaſt out of the Capital City to which it is ſaid to belong. This Pariſh conſiſts of ſeveral Houſes in *Cornhill*, *Biſhopſgate-Street*, *Leaden-Hall-Street* and *Gracechurch-Street*; all *Leaden-Hall-Market*, except the Herb-Market; *Token-Houſe-Yard* there, *Pav'd Alley*, with other Alleys and Courts leading out of them, containing in all 171 Houſes.

The Church of St. *Michael*'s alſo is ſituated on the South ſide of *Cornhill*, a little to the Weſtward of St. *Peter*'s: It is a handſome well-finiſh'd Church, but the Beauty of it is the fine ſquare Tower and Pinnacles lately erected, which exceed any thing of the Kind in *London*, and are a great Ornament to the City. St. *Michael*'s Church.

England. City. It is also admir'd for its tuneable Ring of Bells, with which the Town is entertain'd every Week, as well as on Festivals and Days of Rejoycing. This is a kind of Musick in which we are arriv'd at a much greater Perfection than our Ancestors attain'd to, and are not excell'd in it by any Nation of *Europe* that I am acquainted with. They have Bells for Chimes, indeed, on the other side the Water, that play like those of the *Exchange*, but scarce any where a good Steeple of Bells to be rung by Hand; and one wou'd be tempted to think that Foreigners had been consulted in the Structure of our New Churches, that there is not a Ring of Bells in any of them, and scarce a Steeple that will bear one. Some are apt to look on this as ominous, and to prognosticate their being one Day converted into Meeting-Houses. The Parish of St. *Michael*'s consists of a good Part of *Cornhill*, and of the Lanes and Alleys that fall into it, containing 122 Dwelling-Houses, and near half the *Royal Exchange*.

The Officers of this Ward are, an Alderman, his Deputy, four (or six) Common-Council-Men, four Constables, four Scavengers, sixteen for the Wardmote-Inquest, and a Beadle.

Langborne-Ward. *Langborne-Ward*, so call'd of a Bourne or Brook that had its Source in it, and run down *Fenchurch-Street*, is bounded by *Cornhill-Ward* towards the North, by *Aldgate* and *Tower-Street-Wards* towards the East, by *Dowgate* and *Billingsgate-Wards* towards the South, and by *Walbrook-Ward* towards the West.

Principal Streets. The principal Streets in this Ward are, Part of *Lombard-Street*, Part of *Fenchurch-Street*, Part of *Lime-Street*, and Part of *Gracechurch*

church-Street; with Part of the Courts, Lanes and Alleys in them, particularly *White-Hart-Court*, *Exchange-Alley*, *Sherborn-Lane*, *Abchurch-Lane*, *St. Nicholas-Lane*, *Mark-Lane*, *Mincing-Lane*, *Rood-Lane*, *Cullum-Court*, *Philpot-Lane*, and *Braben-Court*. England.

Lombard-Street, which runs from *Gracechurch-Street* to *Stocks-Market*, consists of well-built lofty Houses, inhabited chiefly by Bankers, Goldsmiths, Mercers, and other considerable Tradesmen, at least it was so very lately; but there are few private Bankers here, or indeed in any Part of the Town at present, most People lodging their Money in the *Bank of England*, or with the *South-Sea* or *India Company*. One great Fault in this Street is, that it is very narrow, especially towards the West End: It is said to have obtain'd the Name of *Lombard-Street* from the *Lumbards*, or *Italian* Merchants, negotiating their Affairs here; or, according to others, from being the Residence of Bankers and Usurers, who lent Money upon Jewels and other Pawns, such Places being call'd *Lumbard-Houses* at this Day on the other side the Water. *Lombard Street.*

Fenchurch-Street extends from *Aldgate-Street* Eastward to *Gracechurch-Street*, and is of a good Length and Breadth, well built and inhabited, and receiv'd its Name from its Situation on a Bog, or Morass, form'd by the Bourne or Brook which formerly had its Source here. Others are of Opinion, it was call'd *Fenchurch-Street* from the *Latin* Word *Fœnum*, because Hay was sold here. *Fenchurch Street.*

Gracechurch-Street, or *Grasschurch-Street*, which runs from *Fish-Street-Hill* to *Bishopsgate-Street*, has been already describ'd. I shall only *Gracechurch Street.*

England. only obſerve further, that it is ſuppos'd to have receiv'd its Name from the Herb-Market held here. *Lime-Street* alſo, that runs from *Fenchurch-Street* to *Leaden-Hall-Street*, has been already deſcrib'd: As to St. *Swithin*'s-*Lane*, *Abchurch-Lane*, St. *Nicholas-Lane*, and St. *Clement*'s-*Lane*, theſe all lye on the South ſide of *Lombard-Street*; and on the North ſide are *Pope*'s-*Head-Alley*, *Exchange-Alley*, *Birchin-Lane*, and *George-Yard*, all well built and inhabited, and much frequented by Merchants, Brokers, and other buſy People of this great City.

Lime-Street.

Publick Buildings. The publick Buildings in this Ward are, the *Poſt-Office*, *Ironmongers-Hall*, *Pewterers-Hall*; the Churches of *Allhallows Lombard-Street*, *St. Edmond's Lombard-Street*, *St. Mary Woolnoth*, *St. Dionys Backchurch*, and *St. Allhallows Stayning*.

Poſt-Office. The *Poſt-Office* is ſituated on the South ſide of *Lombard-Street*, near *Stocks-Market*: It was the Dwelling-Houſe of Sir *Robert Vyner* in the Reign of King *Charles* II: The principal Entrance is out of *Lombard-Street* thro' a great Gate and Paſſage that leads into a handſome pav'd Court, about which are the ſeveral Offices for receiving and diſtributing Letters, extremely well contriv'd.

Letters and Packets are diſpatch'd from hence every *Monday* to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

Every *Tueſday* to the *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, and to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Every *Wedneſday* to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every

Every *Thurſday* to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*. England.

Every *Friday* to the *Auſtrian* and *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent* and the *Downs*.

Every *Saturday* to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

The Poſt goes alſo every Day to thoſe Places where the Court reſides, as alſo to the uſual Stations and Rendezvous of his Majeſty's Fleet, as the *Downs*, *Spithead*, and to *Tunbridge*, during the Seaſon for drinking the Waters, *&c.*

Letters and Packets are receiv'd from all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, except *Wales*, every *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*: From *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every Day.

His Majeſty keeps conſtantly for the Tranſport of the ſaid Letters and Pacquets in Times of Peace,

Between *England* and
- *France*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Spain* 2, one in a Fortnight.
- *Flanders*, 2 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Holland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Ireland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal* 2 Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet-Boats in Time of War with *France* and *Spain*, as to *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, to the *Leeward Iſlands*, *&c.*

A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 3 *d.* and two Sheets 6 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 1 *s.* And above 80 Miles a ſingle Letter is 4 *d.* a double Letter 8 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* 4 *d.* and that in ſo ſhort a Time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Poſt goes

England. 120 Miles; and in five or ſix Days an Anſwer of a Letter may be had from any Place 300 Miles diſtant from the Writer.

If any Gentleman deſires to ride Poſt to any principal Town in *England*, Poſt-Horſes are always in Readineſs, Three Pence only being demanded for every Mile, and to the Poſt-Boy Four Pence for conducting him.

Ironmongers-Hall. *Ironmongers-Hall* is ſituated on the North ſide of *Fenchurch-Street*, near *Billiter-Lane*, and makes a tolerable Figure.

Pewterers-Hall. *Pewterers-Hall* ſtands on the Weſt ſide of *Lime-Street*, and contains a large Hall, Parlour, and Court-Room, wainſcotted, and adorn'd with Fretwork Cielings.

Allhallow's Lombard Street. The Church of *Alhallows Lombard-Street* is ſituated on the North ſide of *Lombard-Street*, near the Eaſt End: It is a handſome Church, well finiſh'd and adorn'd, particularly the Altar-Piece; the Length of it 84 Feet, the Breadth 52, the Height 30; and the Height of the Tower, which is ſquare, 85 Foot. The Pariſh conſiſts of Part of *Lombard-Street*, and Part of *Gracechurch-Street*, containing 103 Houſes.

Allhallow's Staning. *Alhallows-Staning* is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of *Mark-Lane*, near *Fenchurch-Street*, ſaid to have the Addition of *Stane*, or *Staning*, given it on Account of its being built with Stone, when moſt other Churches were of Brick or Timber. It is a ſmall Church, and does not require a particular Deſcription.

This Pariſh comprehends good Part of *Billiter-Lane* and *Square*, Part of *Fenchurch-Street*, and *Mark-Lane*, the Number of Houſes being about 100.

St. *Denis Backchurch.* St. *Dionys*, or St. *Denis Backchurch*, rebuilt ſince the Fire, is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of *Lime-*

Lime-Street, near *Fenchurch-Street*, built partly of Stone, and partly Brick, prettily finish'd and adorn'd, being 66 Feet in Length, 59 in Breadth, 34 in Height, and the Tower 90 Foot high. This Parish comprehends part of *Fenchurch-Street*, part of *Lime-Street*, and part of *Cullum-Street*, containing 143 Houses. England

The Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth* is situated on the South side of *Lombard-Street*, near the West End of it, adjoining to *Sherborn-Lane*. It is lately substantially rebuilt of *Portland* Stone, and reckon'd among the Fifty New Churches that were enacted to be built in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, tho' it be an old Foundation. The Walls are of a prodigious Thickness, more like those of a Castle than a Church, whereby it was intended to keep out the Noise of the Coaches, which in this narrow Street wou'd otherwise drown the Preacher's Voice. The Church is not large, any more than the Parish, which contains but 89 Dwelling-Houses, in *Sherborn-Lane*, *Lombard-Street*, *Dove-Court*, *Bear-Binder-Lane*, *Swithing-Lane*, *Abchurch-Lane*, *Exchange-Alley*, *Pope's-Head-Alley*, and *Cardinal's-Cap-Alley*: And the Parish of St. *Mary Woolchurch*, which was after the Fire united to this, contains all the East side of *Stocks-Market*, part of *Sherborn-Lane*, part of *Lombard-Street*, part of *Cornhill* and *Bear-Binder-Lane*, and part of *Walbrook* and *Bucklersbury*, amounting to 64 Houses. St. *Mary Woolnoth* and St. *Mary Woolchurch*.

The Church of St. *Edmund the King* is situated on the North side of *Lombard-Street*, a little to the Eastward of *Birchin-Lane*, dedicated to St. *Edmund the King and Martyr*, whose Name it bears. It is built North and South, the Altar being at the North End: St. *Edmund's Lombard Street*.

England. The Roof is flat, and no Pillars to ſupport it: The Length is 69 Foot, the Breadth 39, and the Height 32, and that of the Steeple 90 Foot in Height; the whole being well finiſh'd and adorn'd. The Pariſh contains 97 Dwelling-Houſes, which ſtand in *Lombard-Street*, *Plough-Court*, *Three-King-Court*, *George-Yard* and *Alley*, and *Birchin-Lane*.

St. *Nicholas Acon.* The Pariſh of St. *Nicholas Acon*, which is united to St. *Edmund*'s, contains 50 Dwelling-Houſes in *Abchurch-Lane*, St. *Nicholas-Lane*, and *Fox Ordinary*. The Officers of this Ward are, an Alderman, his Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, fiteen Conſtables, nine Scavengers, ſeventeen of the Ward-mote-Inqueſt, and a Beadle.

Billingſgate Ward. *Billingſgate-Ward* is bounded by *Langbourne-Ward* towards the North, by *Tower-Street-Ward* on the Eaſt, by the River *Thames* on the South, and by *Bridge-Ward within* on the Weſt. The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, *Thames-Street*, *Little Eaſtcheap*, *Pudding-Lane*, *Botolph's-Lane*, *Love-Lane*, St. *Mary Hill*, and *Rood-Lane*.

Thames-Street. That Part of *Thames-Street* which lies in this Ward, extends from *Smart's Key* in the Eaſt, to St. *Magnus Church* at the *Bridge-Foot* in the Weſt. This Street is tolerably broad, and well built; but ſo crowded with Carts perpetually driving to and from the Wharfs on the *Thames* ſide, or ſtanding in the Street for a Fare, and is ſo wet and dirty, that no Man wou'd paſs thro' it, much leſs dwell in it, if his Buſineſs did not oblige him.

Little Eaſtcheap. *Little Eaſtcheap* extends from *Rood-Lane* Weſtward to *Gracechurch-Street*, and is chiefly conſiderable for its Shambles.

Pudding-

England.

Pudding-Lane runs from *Thames-Street* Northward into *Little Eaſtcheap*, on the Eaſt ſide whereof, two hundred and two Foot directly Eaſt of the *Monument*, the great Fire began, *Anno* 1666. *Pudding Lane.*

Botolph-Lane, a little to the Eaſtward of *Pudding-Lane*, runs from *Thames-Street* Northward into *Little Eaſtcheap*, in which ſeveral Orange-Merchants have their Houſes. *Botolph-Lane.*

Love-Lane, to the Eaſtward of *Botolph-Lane*, runs parallel to it from *Thames-Street* to *Eaſtcheap*. *Love-Lane.*

St. *Mary Hill* lies to the Eaſtward of *Love-Lane*, and runs alſo from *Thames-Street* to *Eaſtcheap*, parallel to *Love-Lane*. St. *Mary Hill.*

Rood-Lane runs from *Eaſtcheap*, or rather *Little Tower-Street*, Northward into *Fenchurch-Street*, ſaid to have receiv'd its Name from a Rood or Crucifix ſet up in the Church-Yard adjoining before the Reformation, and demoliſh'd by an unknown Hand 29th *Henry* VIII, *Anno* 1538. *Rood-Lane.*

Wharfs in *Billingſgate Ward.*

The Wharfs, or Keys, as they lye on the *Thames* ſide from Eaſt to Weſt, are, *Smart's Key*, *Billingſgate*, *Little Somer's Key*, *Great Somer's Key*, *Botolph's Wharf*, *Cox's Key*, and *Freſh Wharf*, which laſt is the next Key to the *Bridge*; of which *Billingſgate* is much the moſt capacious, and moſt reſorted to: It is a kind of ſquare Dock, or Inlet, having Keys on three ſides of it, to which the Veſſels lye cloſe while they are unloading. By a Statute of 10th and 11th of *William* III, it was enacted,

Billingſgate a free Market for Fiſh.

'That *Billingſgate* ſhou'd be a free Market 'for Fiſh every Day in the Week except *Sun-* 'days: That a Fiſhing-Veſſel ſhou'd pay no 'other Toll or Duty than the Act preſcribes, 'viz. Every Veſſel of Salt-Fiſh, for Ground-

England. ‘ age, 8 *d. per Diem*, and 20 *d. per* Voyage: ‘ A Lobster-Boat 2 *d.* a Day Groundage, and ‘ 13 *d.* the Voyage: Every Dogger-Boat, or ‘ Smack with Sea-Fish, 2 *d. per Diem* Groundage, and 13 *d.* the Voyage: Every Oyster-‘ Vessel 2 *d.* a Day Groundage, and a Half-‘ penny *per* Bushel Metage. And that it ‘ shou'd be lawful for any Person who shou'd ‘ buy Fish in the said Market, to sell the ‘ same in any other Market or Place in *Lon-‘ don*, or elsewhere, by Retail.’ And because the Fishmongers us'd to buy up great Part of the Fish at *Billingsgate*, and then divide the same among themselves, in order to set an extravagant Price upon them, it was enacted, ‘ That no Person shou'd buy, or cause to be ‘ bought in the said Market of *Billingsgate*, ‘ any Quantity of Fish to be divided by Lot ‘ among the Fishmongers, or other Persons, ‘ with an Intent to sell them afterwards by ‘ Retail; and that no Fishmonger shou'd buy ‘ any more than for his own Use, on Pain of ‘ 20 *l.*’ And by 6th *Annæ* it was enacted, ‘ That no Person shou'd buy Fish at *Billings-‘ gate* to sell again in the same Market; and ‘ that none but Fishermen, their Wives or ‘ Servants, shou'd sell Fish by Retail at *Bil-‘ lingsgate*; and that none shou'd buy or sell ‘ Fish there before the Ringing of the Mar-‘ ket-Bell.’

Publick Buildings.

The publick Buildings in this Ward are, *Butchers-Hall*, and the Churches of St. *Mary Hill*, St. *Margaret Pattens*, and St. *George* in *Botolph-Lane*.

Butchers Hall.

Butchers-Hall is situated on the East side of *Pudding-Lane*, consisting of three large handsome Rooms, wainscotted, and adorn'd with Fretwork.

St.

England.

St. *Mary Hill Church* is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the Street call'd *St. Mary Hill*, about the middle of it; and being burnt down in the great Fire, was rebuilt *Anno* 1672: It is in Length 96 Foot, in Breadth 60, and in Height 26; the Cupola over the middle Iſle 38 Foot high, and the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and Turret, 96 Foot high; being handſomely wainſcotted and adorn'd. *St. Mary Hill.*

This Pariſh conſiſts of 137 Houſes, in *St. Mary-Hill-Street*, *Thames-Street* and *Love-Lane:* And the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Hubbards* that is united to it, 81 Houſes, in *Little Eaſtcheap*, *Botolph-Lane*, *Philpot-Lane*, *Croſs-Lane* and *Love-Lane.* *St. Andrew Hubbard's.*

St. *Margaret Pattens Church* is ſituated on the North ſide of *Little Tower-Street*, and on the Eaſt of *Rood-Lane:* It is one of thoſe that was burnt *Anno* 1666, and rebuilt in 1687, being 66 Feet in Length, 52 in Breadth, and 32 in Height; the Tower and Spire about 198 Foot in Height, the whole being prettily finiſh'd and adorn'd. The Pariſh conſiſts of 47 Houſes, in *Eaſtcheap*, *Rood-Lane* and *Little Tower-Street.* *St. Margaret Pattens*, and *St. Gabriel Fenchurch-Street.*

The Pariſh of St. *Gabriel Fenchurch-Street*, united with it ſince the Fire, contains 79 Houſes, in *Rood-Lane*, *Fenchurch-Street*, *Rider's-Court*, *Cullum-Street*, *Fen-Court* and *Mincing-Lane.*

St. *George's Botolph-Lane*, is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the Lane, about the middle of it, being rebuilt in 1674. The Length of it is 54 Foot, the Breadth 36, the Height 36, and that of the Tower 84; containing 50 Dwelling-Houſes, in *Pudding-Lane*, *George-Lane* and *Botolph-Lane.* *St. Geo. Botolph-Lane*, and *St. Botolph's Billingſgate.*

The

England. The Pariſh of St. *Botolph's Billingſgate*, united to it after the Fire, contains 54 Houſes, in *Botolph-Lane*, *Pudding-Lane* and *Thames-Street*, and all the Keys and Wharfs between *Billingſgate* and the *Bridge*.

Officers of the Ward. The Officers of this Ward are, an Alderman, his Deputy, ſeven Common-Council-Men, eleven Conſtables, ſix Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

Bridge-Ward within. *Bridge-Ward within* is bounded by *Candlewick-Ward* and *Langborne-Ward* towards the North, by *Billingſgate-Ward* towards the Eaſt, by the *Thames* and *Bridge-Ward without* towards the South, and by *Dowgate-Ward* and part of *Candlewick-Ward* towards the Weſt.

Principal Streets. The principal Streets and Places whereof are, *London-Bridge*, *New Fiſh-Street*, *Gracechurch-Street* as far as *Fenchurch-Street*, *Thames-Street* from *Fiſh-Street* to the *Old Swan*, part of St. *Martin's-Lane*, part of St. *Michael's-Lane*, and part of *Crooked-Lane*. The Street call'd *London-Bridge* has been deſcrib'd already.

New Fiſh Street. *New Fiſh-Street* lies between the *Bridge-Foot* and *Gracechurch-Street*, upon a pretty ſteep Aſcent, and is a Place of brisk Trade, but chiefly for Fiſhmongers, from whence it receives its Name.

Gracechurch-Street, a ſpacious well built Street, from whence we aſcend from *Fiſh-Street* to *Cornhill*, has been deſcrib'd above.

That Part of *Thames-Street* which is in this Ward has very little Beauty in it, and is almoſt as much throng'd with Carts as that to the Eaſtward of *Fiſh-Street*. St. *Michael's-Lane* runs from *Thames-Street* Northward to *Great Eaſtcheap*.

Crooked

Crooked-Lane, ſo call'd from its Form, runs from St. *Michael's-Lane* to *Fiſh-Street*, and is moſt remarkable for the *Dutch* Toys ſold here. England *Crooked-Lane.*

The publick Buildings in this Ward are, *London-Bridge*, the *Monument*, *Fiſhmongers-Hall*, and the Churches of St. *Magnus* and St. *Bennet Gracechurch.* Publick Buildings.

The *Bridge* has been treated of already, and therefore I proceed to the Deſcription of that celebrated Pillar uſually call'd THE MONUMENT, which ſtands on the Weſt ſide of *Fiſh-Street-Hill*, a little to the Northward of the *Bridge*, in a little Square call'd *Monument-Yard.* This Pillar was erected by the Legiſlative Authority, in Memory of the Fire *Anno* 1666, and was deſign'd by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren.* It is a fluted Column, two hundred and two Foot high from the Ground; the greateſt Diameter of the Shaft 15 Foot, and the Plinth, or loweſt Part of the Pedeſtal, 28 Foot ſquare, and 40 Foot high; the whole being of *Portland* Stone, except the Stair-Caſe within, which is of black Marble, containing 345 Steps, ten Inches and an half broad, and ſix Inches deep; and a Balcony on the Outſide 32 Foot from the top, on which is a gilded Flame. The Front of the Pedeſtal towards the Weſt, contains a Repreſentation of the Fire, and the Reſurrection of the preſent City out of the Ruins of the former. The *Monument.*

On the North Side is this Inſcription:

Anno Chriſti 1666, *Die* 4 *Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum* 102 *intervallo, (quæ eſt hujuſce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte incendium, quod vènto ſpirante hauſit etiam longinopia & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur* The Inſcriptions made by the City.

England. *ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili* 89 *Templa, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Inſularum magnum numerum, Domum* 13200, *Vicos* 400, *abſumſit de* 26 *Regionibus* 15 *funditús delevit, alias* 8 *laceras & ſemiuſtas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad* 436 *jugera hinc ab Arce per Tamiſis ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portâ ſecundum Muros ad Foſcæ Fletanæ Caput porrexit: Adverſus opes Civium & Fortunas infeſtum, erga Vitas innocuum, ut per omnia referret ſupremam illam Mundi Exuſtionem.*

Velox Clades fuit: Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentiſſimam & nullam.

Tertio Die, cum jam plane evicerat Humana Conſilia & Subſidia omnia, Cælitus, ut par eſt credere, juſſus, ſtetit fatalis Ignis & quavaverſum elanguit [*Sed Furor Papiſtibus, qui tam dira patravit nondum reſtinguitur.*] Which laſt Words were eras'd at King *James*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, and re-inſcrib'd ſoon after the Revolution.

In *Engliſh* thus:

In the Year of Chriſt 1666, *the* 2d *Day of* September, *Eaſtward from hence at the Diſtance of* 202 *Foot, (the Height of this Column) about Midnight, a moſt terrible Fire broke out, which driven on by a high Wind, not only waſted the adjacent Parts, but alſo Places very remote, with incredible Noiſe and Fury. It conſum'd* 89 *Churches, the City-Gates,* Guild-Hall, *many publick Structures, Hoſpitals, Schools, Libraries, a vaſt Number of ſtately Edifices,* 13200 *Dwelling-Houſes,* 400 *Streets: of* 26 *Wards it utterly deſtroy'd* 15, *and left* 8 *others ſhatter'd and half burnt. The Ruins of the City were* 436 *Acres, from the* Tower *by the* Thames *ſide to the* Temple-Church; *and from the North-Eaſt Gate*

Gate along the City-Wall to Holborn-Bridge: *To the Eſtates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was mercileſs, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all Things reſemble the laſt Conflagration of the World.* England.

The Deſtruction was ſudden, for in a ſmall Space of Time the ſame City was ſeen moſt flouriſhing, and reduc'd to nothing.

Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all human Counſels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of all, as it were, by the Will of Heaven, it ſtopp'd, and on every ſide was extinguiſh'd.

On the South Side,

Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementiſſimus, miſeratus luctuoſam rerum faciem plurima fumantibus jam tam Ruinis in ſolatium, Civium & Urbis ſuæ Ornamentum providit; Tributum remiſit, Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinenſis retulit ad Regni Senatum, qui continuo decrevit uti publicâ Operâ Pecuniâ, publicâ ex vertigali Carbonis Foſſilis oriundâ in meliorem Formam reſtituerentur; utique Ædes Sacræ & D. Pauli Templum à Fundamentis omnia Magnificentiâ exſtruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierunt, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam reſponderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas ſepoſitas eliminarentur. Cenſuit etiam uti ſingulæ Domus Murisintergerinis concluderentur, univerſa in Frontem pari Altitudine conſurgerent, omneſq; Parietes Saxo quadrato aut Cocto latere ſolidarentur, utiq; nemini liceret ultra ſeptennium ædificando immorari: ad hæc lites de terminis orituras Lege latâ præſcidit: adjecit quoque Supplicationes Annuas; & ad æternam Poſterorum Memoriam, H. C. P. C.

England. *Festinatur undique resurgit Londinum, major Celeritate an Splendore incertum. Unum Trienni um absolvit quod Seculi Opus credebatur.*

In *English* thus:

Charles II, *Son of* Charles *the Martyr, King of* Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of Things, while the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens and Ornament of his City; remitted their Taxes, and referr'd the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately pass'd an Act, That publick Works should be restor'd to a greater Beauty with publick Money, to be rais'd by an Imposition upon Coals: That Churches, and the Cathedral of St.* Paul's, *shou'd be rebuilt from their Foundation with all Magnificence: That Bridges, Gates and Prisons shou'd be new made, the Shores cleans'd, the Streets made strait and regular, such as were steep levell'd, and those too narrow made wider, and Markets and Shambles remov'd to separate Places. They also enacted, That every House shou'd be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front rais'd of equal Height, and those Walls all of squar'd Stone or Brick; and that no Man shou'd delay Building beyond the Space of seven Years: Moreover, Care was taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; also Anniversary Prayers were enjoin'd; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caus'd this Column to be erected.*

The Work was carried on with Diligence; London *is restor'd; but it is uncertain whether with greater Speed or Beauty: a three Years Time finish'd what was suppos'd to be the Business of an Age.*

Over

Over the Door on the Eaſt ſide is the following Inſcription: England.

Inepta Richardo Ford, Equ. Prætore Lond. A. D. 1671. *Perducta altius Georgio Waterman, Eq. P. V. Roberto Hanſon, Eq. P. V. Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. P. V. Roberto Viner, Eq. P. V. Joſepho Sheldon, Eq. P. V. perfecta Thomas Davis, Eq. Præ. Urb. Anno Dom.* 1677.

Engliſh'd thus:

This was begun, Sir Richard Ford, *Knt. being Lord Mayor of* London, *in the Year* 1671; *carried on by Sir* George Waterman, *Knt. Sir* Robert Hanſon, *Knt. Sir* William Hooker, *Knt. Sir* Robert Viner, *Knt. Sir* Joſeph Sheldon, *Knt. Lord Mayors*; *and finiſh'd, Sir* Thomas Davies, *Knt. being Lord Mayor, in the Year* 1677.

Round the Baſe of the Pedeſtal are theſe Words, which King *James* II caus'd to be ras'd, but they were engraven on it again after the Revolution.

This Pillar was ſet up in perpetual Remembrance of the moſt dreadful Burning this Proteſtant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popiſh Faction in the beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666, *in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Proteſtant Religion and old Engliſh Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.*

Whether the Fire of *London* was accidental or deſign'd.

Notwithſtanding the Papiſts are charg'd in his Inſcription with firing the City, our beſt Hiſtorians are in doubt whether it was done deſignedly or not; and Biſhop *Burnet*, who was no great Friend to the Papiſts, ſeems to be of Opinion it was purely accidental: It is ſtill a great Secret, ſays that Right Reverend

Writer, whether this Fire was caſual or deſign'd; but adds, that upon the *Engliſh* landing at the *Uly*, and burning a *Dutch* Town, ſome did indeed offer to retaliate the Injury, and ſet *London* on fire; and ſome Fanaticks who were hang'd for conſpiring againſt the Government, at their Execution confeſs'd they had been ſpoken to to aſſiſt in a Deſign of burning *London*; ſo that if it was done deſignedly, he ſeems to inſinuate, that the *Engliſh* Fanaticks and Republicans, who were then in a Plot with the Enemies of *England*, the *French* and *Dutch*, were the Authors of it, rather than the Papiſts: Indeed he ſays afterwards, that one *Hubbart*, a *French Papiſt*, who was thought to be mad from the confus'd Account he gave of it, confeſs'd himſelf to be the Incendiary, and was executed for it: And another thing that gave ſome colour to the Papiſts firing the City, he obſerves, was, That Mr. *Grant*, a Papiſt, who was employ'd in the Water-Works of the *New River* at *Iſlington*, the Night before the Fire turn'd off all the Water, and carry'd away the Keys, ſo that when the Fire broke out next Morning there was no Water found in the Pipes. However, Biſhop *Burnet* declares, That *He was determin'd in his own Judgment by Sir* Thomas Littleton, *who was one of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons that examin'd all the Preſumptions of the City's being fired, and he often aſſur'd him That there was no clear Preſumption made out and that many Stories which were publiſh'd with good Aſſurance, came to nothing upon a ſtrict Examination.*

I shall not charge either the Republicans or our Enemies the *French* and *Dutch* with setting the City on Fire; but I verily believe the Design of the Sectaries in throwing it upon the Papists, was to clear themselves of the strong Suspicions there were of their own Guilt, there being a great deal of Reason to believe they had a Hand in it, or if they had not, that *they intended it* about this very time: For at the Sessions of the *Old Bailey*, at the beginning of this Year 1666, we find *John Rathbone*, an old *Oliverian* Officer, *William Sanders*, *Henry Tucker*, *Thomas Flint*, *Thomas Evans*, *John Miles*, *William Wescot* and *John Cole*, all of them Officers and Soldiers in the Grand Rebellion, indicted for conspiring the Death of his Majesty and the Destruction of the Government, and who for that end had agreed to surprize the *Tower*, assassinate General *Monk*, and *set Fire to the City*; for the carrying on which Designs, there was a Grand Council of Sectaries establish'd in *London*, from whence the Conspirators receiv'd their Orders; and this Council was directed by another that sat in *Holland* with the States: And it appear'd further, that the third Day of *September* in this Year was pitch'd upon for the firing the City, as the luckyest Day to their Party. England.

The Evidence against these Criminals was full and clear, and they confess'd at their Executions that they had been dealt with to assist in the firing the City of *London* about the time it was afterwards actually fir'd. And when we reflect that the *French* and the *Dutch* were in a Confederacy against us, that their Fleets were actually endeavouring to join, in order to invade the Kingdom at this very Moment;

England. Moment; that the *Scotch Cameronians* were then in open Rebellion, and the *English* Sectaries conspiring with the Enemy the Destruction of the Government; when we see these very Men afterwards piloting the *Dutch* up the River to burn the Royal Navy, and expose the Kingdom to the Fury of her Enemies, to whom but to these Men (if to any) could the World ascribe the firing of the City.

As to the Story of *Grant*'s turning off the Water the Night before the Fire, it appears he was not concern'd in the Water-Works till afterwards: And as to *Hubbert*, who confess'd his setting the City on fire, he was not a *Papist*, but a *Calvinist* or *Hugonot*; and all agree he was mad; neither was he landed in *England* till two Days after the Fire. On the other Hand, to what end should King *Charles*, the Duke of *York*, and the *English* Papists, who are thought to have adher'd to them, set fire to the City at this time: The King was then engag'd in War with the two greatest Powers in *Europe*; the Kingdom had suffer'd very much by the Plague; and it was with Difficulty under this Calamity that our own Coasts were defended, and an Insurrection of the Sectaries, who were in a Confederacy with the Enemies of the Nation, prevented: And is it to be suppos'd that in these Circumstances the King, the Duke, the presumptive Heir of the Crown, and their Friends, shou'd at such a time set the City on fire, for no other imaginable End or Purpose but to hasten their own Destruction. Those that can give Credit to such improbable Tales, I'm satisfy'd, are not to be mov'd by Reason, or the most convincing Evidence, and must therefore remain for ever under their Delusions; probably

bly they are asham'd to find such strong Presumptions against their own Party, and therefore are resolv'd, with their Forefathers, to charge the vile Fact on the Royal Family and the Papists, to take off the Odium from themselves; for if they did not fire the City, it is evident *they intended it*, if the Plot had not been discover'd, and some of the Conspirators executed; which is a Fact I wou'd admonish them to disprove, if they hope to be thought entirely innocent of the matter among impartial People. England.

Fishmongers Hall is situated a little to the Westward of the Bridge, one of the principal Fronts facing the River, and the other towards *Thames-Street*; the latter is adorn'd with a Piazza, consisting of Columns and Arches of the *Ionick* Order, with Galleries over the Piazza. It is one of the most commodious and magnificent Halls belonging to the City, and therefore made choice of by several Lord Mayors to hold their Mayoralties in, particularly by the present Lord Mayor, *Humphry Parsons*, Esq; Here we see the Effigies of Sir *William Walworth*, Fishmonger, who in the time of his Mayoralty put an end to a formidable Rebellion, by killing *Wat Tyler* that commanded the Malecontents, and had possess'd himself of the City of *London*. *Fishmongers Hall.*

The Church of St. *Magnus*, or St. *Magnes*, so call'd from its Dedication to this Saint, who is said to have been a Native of *Smyrna*, is situated on the East side of *New Fish-Street*, near the Foot of the Bridge, being a handsome Edifice, built with Stone, 90 Foot in length, 59 in breadth, and 41 in height, with a beautiful Steeple, consisting of a Tower, a Cupola and Spire; and tho' it be in all Respects a well finish'd St. *Magnus.*

England. finish'd Piece of Architecture, yet it is most taken Notice of for its fine Organ, the Dial, and its harmonious Ring of Bells, in all which it equals, if it does not excel, any Church in Town. This Parish extends from the Draw-Bridge Northwards to *Thames-Street*, and contains several Houses in *Thames-Street*, between the Church and *Fishmongers Hall*, some Houses in *Fish-Street*, with *Globe-Court*, and part of *Fresh-Wharf*; in all ninety Houses.

St. *Margaret's New Fish Street* Parish. The Parish of St. *Margaret's New Fish-Street*, which was united to the former after the Fire, contains good part of *Fish-Street*, all *Monument-Yard*, the North side of *King's Head-Court*, and part of *Pudding-Lane*; in all seventy Houses.

St. *Bennet Grace church-Street.* St. *Bennet Gracechurh*, or *Graschurch*, is situated on the East side of *Gracechurch-Street*, near the Corner of *Fenchurch-Street*, being 60 Foot in length, 30 in breadth, and 32 in height, and the Tower 149 Foot high, well finish'd and adorn'd. The Parish contains part of *Fenchurch-Street*, part of *Gracechurch-Street*, part of *Nag's-Head-Court*, part of *Talbot-Court*, and *Jerusalem-Alley*, to the number of 52 Houses.

St. *Leonard's Eastcheap* Parish. The Parish of St. *Leonard's Eastcheap*, which is united to St. *Bennet*'s, contains part of *Gracechurch-Street*, part of *Fish-Street-Hill*, with part of little *Eastcheap*, and *Pudding-Lane*, to the number of 53 Houses.

The Officers of this Ward are one Alderman, his Deputy, 16 Common-Council-Men, 15 Constables, 6 Scavengers, 16 Wardmote-men, and a Beadle.

Candlewick,

Candlewick, or *Cannon-Street-Ward*, is bounded by *Langbourn-Ward* towards the North, by *Bridge-Ward* towards the East, by the *Thames* towards the South, and by *Walbrook-Ward* towards the West. England. *Candlewick-Ward.*

The principal Streets whereof, are the best part of *Great Eastcheap*, part of *Candlewick*, now call'd *Cannon-Street*, part of *Abchurch-Lane*, St. *Nicholas-Lane*, St. *Clement*'s *Lane*, St. *Michael*'s *Lane*, *Crooked-Lane*, St. *Martin*'s *Lane*, St. *Lawrence Pountney Lane* and *Hill*, and *Green Lattice-Lane*, with the Courts and Alleys that fall into them. Streets.

Great Eastcheap runs Westward from *Gracechurch-Street* as far as St. *Clement*'s *Lane*, where *Cannon-Street* begins, and had the Name of *Eastcheap* from a Market antiently held there, remov'd since to *Leaden-Hall*. *Great Eastcheap.*

Cannon-Street, or *Candlewick-Street*, so call'd, according to *tow*, from the Tallow-Chandlers who formerly inhabited it, runs from *Great Eastcheap* Westward as far as *Walbrook*. This and the former are broad handsome Streets, tolerably well built, and inhabited by substantial Tradesmen. *Cannon-Street.*

In *Cannon-Street* is that remarkable Stone call'd *London-Stone*, which has remain'd fix'd in the Ground many hundred Years, but for what end is uncertain; though suppos'd by some to be the Place from whence the *Romans* began to compute the Number of Miles antiently to any part of the Kingdom. *London-Stone.*

Abchurch-Lane, St. *Clement*'s *Lane* and St. *Nicholas-Lane*, as has been observ'd already, run from *Cannon-Street* to the Northward into *Lombard-Street*; and St. *Michael*'s *Lane*, St. *Martin*'s *Lane*, St. *Lawrence Pountney Lane* and *Green Lattice Lane*, run from St. *Clement*'s *Lane*, &c.

England. *Cannon-Street* to the Southward into *Thames Street*, and are generally well built and inhabited by substantial Tradesmen, but very inconvenient for Foot Passengers on account of their steep Descent.

Publick Buildings

The publick Buildings in this Ward, are the Churches of St. *Clement Eastcheap*, St. *Mary Abchurch*, and St. *Michael*'s *Crooked-Lane*.

St. *Clement*'s *Eastcheap Church*.

St. *Clement*'s *Eastcheap Church* is situated on the East side of St. *Clement*'s *Lane*, near *Great Eastcheap*, being 64 Foot in length, 40 in breadth, and 34 in height. The Parish contains part of St. *Clement*'s *Lane*, part of *Eastcheap*, and part of *Cannon-Street*, to the Number of 58 Houses.

St. *Martin Ougar*'s Parish.

St. *Martin Ougars*, which was united to St. *Clement*'s after the Fire, contains part of St. *Nicholas-Lane*, part of *Cannon-Street*, part of St. *Martin*'s *Lane*, and part of *Thames-Street*, to the number of 77 Houses.

St. *Mary Abchurch*

St. *Mary Abchurch Church* is situated on the West side of *Abchurch-Lane*, near *Cannon-Street*, and is said to have been distinguish'd by the Name of *Upchurch* or *Apchurch*, on account of its standing on an Emminence. It is 63 Foot in length, 60 in breadth, and 51 in height, well finish'd and adorn'd, particularly the Altar-Piece. The Steeple is about 140 Foot high.

This Parish comprehends part of *Abchurch-Lane*, and part of *Cannon-Street*, to the Number of 109 Houses.

St. *Lawrence Pountney* Parish.

The Parish of St. *Lawrence Pultney*, or *Pounteney*, which was united to it after the Fire, contains part of St. *Lawrence Pountney Hill* and *Street*, part of *Thames-Street*, *Old Swan-Alley*, the West side of *Ebgate-Lane*, and

and *Merchant Taylors School* in *Suffolk-Lane*, to the Number of 70 Houſes. England.

Merchant Taylors School.

St. *Michael's Crooked-Lane Church* is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of St. *Michael's Lane*, at the Entrance of *Crooked-Lane*, by which it is diſtinguiſh'd from other Churches dedicated to St. *Michael*. It is 78 Foot in length, 46 in breadth, 32 in height, and the height of the Tower with the Pinnacle 100 Foot.

St. *Michael's Crooked Lane.*

The former Church was burnt down in the great Fire, and this rebuilt *Anno* 1688. The old Church was remarkable for the Enlargements and Benefactions of the celebrated Sir *William Walworth*, and his Interment therein, of whom *Stow* relates, that he added a new Choir and Side-Chapels to this Church, and founded a College here, conſiſting of one Maſter and nine Chaplains to celebrate Maſs. He obſerves further, that this *Walworth* did not kill *Jack Straw*, according to the vulgar Tradition, for that *Jack Straw* had a legal Tryal, and was afterwards beheaded in *Smithfield*; but it was true, that this ſame *William Walworth* (then Lord Mayor) did arreſt the other Captain of the Rebels, *Wat Tyler*, by giving him a Blow on the Head when he inſulted the King to his Face, and that thereupon *Wat Tyler* furiouſly ſtruck the Lord Mayor with his Dagger, but his Armour prevented his receiving any Hurt: That the Mayor then drew his Baſiliard, and wounded *Wat Tyler* on the Neck and Head: That during the Combat, one of the King's Eſquires, *John Cavendiſh*, came to the Mayor's Aſſiſtance, and gave the Rebel a mortal Wound, and that *Wat Tyler* ſpurring his Horſe, call'd on his Followers to revenge his Death, and the Horſe carrying him about

Sir *Wm. Walworth* attacks *Wat Tyler*, Capt. of the *Kentiſh* Rebels.

England. eighty Foot from the place, the Rebel fell down half dead, whereupon the King's Troops surrounded him, gave him several other Wounds, and put an end to his Life, dragging him into St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital, from whence the Mayor afterwards caus'd his dead Body to be brought, and openly beheaded in *Smithfield*, that the Rebels might be assur'd he was dead; and the People dispersing thereupon, the King for this signal Service Knighted the Lord Mayor, and at his Recommendation three other Aldermen, *viz. John Philpot*, *Nicholas Brember* and *Robert Launde*, granting the Mayor Lands of the Value of 100 *l. per Annum*, and to each of the said Aldermen Lands of 40 *l. per Annum*; and that afterwards in the same Year, Sir *William Walworth* founded the College above-mention'd, and was buried in the North Chapel of St. *Michael*'s Church by the Choir, and a Monument was there erected to his Memory, but demolish'd by some zealous Protestants in the Reign of *Edward* VI. The Fishmongers afterwards erected another Monument to the Memory of Sir *William Walworth*, with an Epitaph thereon, wherein we find the Name of *Jack Straw* inserted instead of that of *Wat Tyler*, at which *Stow* was so disgusted, that he omitted it; but his late Editors have since furnish'd us with it, being in the following Words, *viz.*

Here under lyeth a Man of Fame,
William Walworth *callyd by Name*;
Fishmonger he was in Lyff-time here,
And twice Lord Mayor, as in Books appere;
Who

Who with Courage ſtout, and Manly Might, England.
Slew Jack Straw *in King* Richard's *Sight;*
For which Act done, and trew Entent,
The King made him Knight incontinent,
And gave him Arms, as here you ſee,
To declare his Fact and Chivaldrie.
He left this Lyff, the Yere of our God
Thirteen hundred fourſcore and three odd.

Stow obſerves further, That King *Richard*'s ordering the Sword or Dagger to be added to the City Arms in Memory of this Action of the Lord Mayor's, Sir *William Walworth*, was a vulgar Error, for that the City Arms were the ſame before, *viz. Argent*, a plain Croſs *Gules*, the Sword of St. *Paul* in the firſt Quarter; which has been of late miſtaken for the Dagger of Sir *William Walworth*. The Sword not added to the City Arms on the Action of Sir *W. Walworth*.

This Pariſh comprehends part of *Crooked-Lane*, all St. *Michael*'s *Lane*, part of *Thames-Street*, particularly *Fiſhmongers-Hall* and *Wheat-Sheaf-Alley*, and ſome Houſes in *Great Eaſtcheap*, amounting in all to one hundred eighteen Houſes.

The Officers of this Ward are an Alderman, his Deputy, eight common Counſellors, eight Conſtables, ſix Scavengers, twelve Wardmote-Men and a Beadle. Officers of the Ward.

Walbrook-Ward is bounded by *Cheap-Ward* towards the North; by *Langborn-Ward* and *Candlewick-Ward* towards the Eaſt; by *Dowgate-Ward* towards the South, and by *Cordwainers-Ward* towards the Weſt. *Walbrook Ward.*

The principal Streets are the beſt part of *Walbrook*, part of *Bucklerſbury*, the Eaſt end of *Budg-Row*, the North end of *Dowgate*, part of *Cannon-Street*, moſt of *Swithin*'s *Lane*, moſt Chief Streets.

England. moſt of *Bearbinder-Lane*, part of *Lombard-Street*, the Weſt ſide of *Stocks-Market*, the South end of *Sherbourne-Lane*, part of *Buſh-Lane*, part of *Suffolk-Lane*, part of *Green Lattice-Lane*, and part of *Abchurch-Lane*, with ſeveral Courts and Lanes that fall into them.

Walbrook *Walbrook* is a Street which receiv'd its Name from a Brook that enter'd the North Wall of the City, and after many Turnings and Windings, run down this Street to *Dowgate*, and ſo into the *Thames*. It was antiently ſo conſiderable a Stream, that Veſſels came up as high as *Bucklerſbury*, and ſeveral Bridges were laid over it, tho' at preſent it is entirely pav'd over, and difficult to diſcover where the Current was. It lies between *Stocks-Market* and *Cannon-Street*, being well built, and inhabited by ſubſtantial Tradeſmen, particularly Skinners or Furriers. The greateſt Inconveniences we meet with here, are the Narrowneſs of the Street, and the being incommoded by Coaches and Carts, there being no Poſts to keep them off.

Bucklerſbury. *Bucklerſbury* runs Weſtward from *Walbrook* to *Cheapſide*. This alſo is a narrow Street, but well inhabited by Druggiſts, wholeſale Dealers in Drapery, Houſhold Furniture, *&c.*

Budg-Row. *Budg-Row* runs Weſtward from *Cannon-Street* to St. *Anthony*'s, or St. *Antolin*'s Church, and was alſo inhabited formerly by Skinners or Furriers; but there are not many of that Profeſſion here at preſent. It is a narrow Street, and very diſagreeable to Foot-Paſſengers, who with difficulty eſcape being run over by Coaches and Carts in theſe back Streets that are not pav'd with broad Stones, or defended by Poſts, as the great Streets are, tho'

tho' they are frequently inhabited by Mer- England.
chants and wealthy Tradesmen, that depend more on a wholesale than retale Trade.

Dowgate I shall speak of hereafter, and *Cannon-Street* has been describ'd already.

St. *Swithin*'s *Lane* runs from *Cannon-Street* Northward towards *Lombard-Street*, falling into *Bearbinder-Lane* and *Sherbourne-Lane*. It is a Street that has no great Beauties in it, but inhabited however by substantial People. St. *Swithin*'s *Lane*.

Stocks-Market consists of a pretty large Square, having *Cornhill* and *Lombard-Street* on the North-East, the *Poultry* on the North-West, and *Walbrook* on the South-East. Before the Fire it was a Market chiefly for Fish and Flesh, but now for Fruit and other Garden-Stuff. It is much enlarg'd by taking in the Ground that St. *Mary Woolchurch* stood upon, now united to St. *Mary Woolnoth*'s in *Lombard-Street*. *Stocks-Market*.

In this Market Sir *Robert Vyner*, Bart. and Alderman, erected a Marble Equestrian Statue of King *Charles* II, standing on a Pedestal eighteen Foot high, and trampling on his Enemies; which is a much better Argument of his Loyalty than of the Engraver's Skill, who has gain'd but little Honour to our *English* Statuaries by the Performance.

Bush-Lane runs Southward from *Cannon-Street* into *Thames-Street*. *Suffolk-Lane* runs also into *Thames-Street*, a little to the Eastward of *Bush-Lane*. *Green Lattice-Lane* is a short Street, between *Cannon-Street* and St. *Lawrence Pountney-Lane*. *Bush-Lane*.

The

England.

Publick Buildings

The publick Buildings in this Ward are *Salters-Hall*, the Churches of St. *Swithin*'s and St. *Stephen Walbrook*.

Salters-Hall.

Salters-Hall is situated on the West side of *Swithin*'s *Lane*, near St. *Swithin*'s Church, part whereof is let out at present for a Dissenting Meeting-House.

St. *Swithin*'s *Church*.

St. *Swithin*'s *Church* stands on the North side of *Cannon-Street*, and the West side of St. *Swithin*'s *Lane*, opposite to *London-Stone*. The Church receives its Name from St. *Swithin*, to whom it is dedicated, said to be President of the Council to King *Egbert*, and Bishop of *Winchester*. The Church is in length 61 Foot, in breadth 42, and in height 40, and the height of the Tower and Spire about 150 Foot. It is well wainscotted and adorn'd, though its Dimensions appear to be but small. The Parish comprehends part of *Cannon-Street*, part of *Swithin*'s *Lane*, part of *Bush-Lane*, with *Whistlers* and *Oxford-Courts*, containing in all 88 Houses.

St. *Mary Bothaw* Parish.

The Parish of St. *Mary Bothaw*, which was united to St. *Swithin*'s after the Fire, contains part of *Cannon-Street*, *Turnmill-Lane* and *Scotch-Yard*, to the Number of fifty Houses.

St. *Stephen*'s *Walbrook*

The Church of St. *Stephen*'s *Walbrook* is situated on the East side of *Walbrook*, near the North end. This Church has a spacious Cupola over the middle of it, with a Lantern to let in the Light, and is in length 75 Foot, in breadth 56, the height of the middle Roof 34 Foot, of the Cupola and Lantern 58, and of the Tower 70 Foot, and was wainscotted at the Charge of the Grocers Company, who are Patrons of it. The Parish

Pariſh contains part of *Walbrook*, and part of *Bucklerſbury*, having in it 74 Houſes. England.

The Pariſh of St. *Bennet Shorne*, or *Sheer-Hog*, which was united to St. *Stephen*'s after the Fire, contains 32 Houſes, in *Bucklersbury* and *Syth-Lane*. St. *Bennet Sheer-Hog* Pariſh.

The Officers of this Ward are, an Alderman, his Deputy, eleven Common-Council-Men, nine Conſtables, ſix Scavengers, thirteen Wardmote Men, and a Beadle.

Dowgate, or *Downgate-Ward*, ſo call'd from the principal Street, which has a ſteep Deſcent or Fall down to the *Thames*, is bounded by *Walbrook-Ward* towards the North, by *Bridge-Ward* on the Eaſt, by the River on the South, and by *Vintry-Ward* on the Weſt. *Dowgate Ward.*

The principal Streets in this Ward are, part of *Thames-Street*, part of St. *Lawrence-Pountney-Hill*, part of *Duxford-Lane*, part of *Suffolk-Lane*, part of *Buſh-Lane*, part of *Dowgate-Hill*, *Checquer-Yard*, *Elbow-Lane* and *Cloak-Lane*; and to the Southward of *Thames-Street*, *Old Swan-Lane*, *Cole-Harbour*, *Alhallows-Lane*, *Campion-Lane*, *Fryars-Lane*, *Cozens-Lane*, *Dowgate-Dock*, and *the Still-Yard*. Chief Streets.

Dowgate-Hill, which runs Southward from *Walbrook* to the *Thames*, is almoſt the only Street in this Ward, except *Thames-Street* already mention'd, that deſerves a Deſcription. It is moſt remarkable for its ſteep Deſcent to the *Thames*, as has been obſerv'd already, which makes it very incommodious for Paſſengers and Carriages; notwithſtanding which, it is much frequented by thoſe that have Buſineſs at the Water-ſide, and there are ſeveral good Houſes of Merchants and Tradeſmen in it. The reſt of the Streets and Lanes which *Dowgate Hill.*

England. run parallel to this down to the Water-side, are still less desirable, being narrower, and not so well built, unless it be St. *Lawrence-Pountney-Hill*, which stands a little out of the Way, and here we meet with some handsome Houses, inhabited by People of Condition.

Between *Cozens-Lane* and *Alhallows-Lane*, is the *Still-Yard*, or *Steel-Yard*, so considerable antiently for being the Residence of the foreign Merchants of the *Haunse Towns*, who imported not only Iron and Steel, but all manner of naval Stores, and even Corn, from the East Country, till Queen *Elizabeth* instituted several Companies of *English Merchants* to trade to the *Baltick*, *Russia*, *&c.* which had not been thought of, perhaps, if the Queen had not been distress'd for naval Stores, and oblig'd to purchase them of these foreign Merchants at their own Price.

The *Herbour.* On the East side of *Dowgate-Hill*, in *Chequer-Yard*, stood formerly an antient Palace, call'd the *Erber*, or *Herbour*, where we find several Noblemen us'd to take up their Residence with their Tenants and Dependants; particularly in the Reign of *Henry* VI, in the beginning of the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. It is related, that the Earl of *Salisbury*, with 500 Men, took up his Quarters at his House call'd the *Herbour*.

Publick Buildings. The publick Buildings in this Ward are, *Tallow-Chandlers-Hall*, *Skinners-Hall*, *Innholders-Hall*, *Plummers-Hall*, *Joyners-Hall*, *Waterman's-Hall*, and the Church of *Alhallows the Great*.

Tallow-Chandlers-Hall. *Tallow-Chandlers Hall* is situated on the West side of *Dowgate-Hill*, being a large handsome Edifice, adorn'd with Piazza's, the Columns and Arches whereof are of the *Tuscan Order*.

Skinners-

Skinners-Hall also is a magnificent Building, on the West side of *Dowgate-Hill*, extremely well finish'd and adorn'd, and the Parlour particularly is wainscotted with Cædar. *Skinners Hall.*

Innholders-Hall is situated in *Elbow-Lane*, and *Plummers-Hall* in *Chequer-Yard*, on the East side of *Dowgate-Hill*, in which I meet with nothing remarkable. *Innholders-Hall.* *Plummers-Hall.*

Joiners-Hall is situated in *Thames-Street*, near *Dowgate-Hill*, most remarkable for a magnificent Screen at the Entrance of the Hall, and for the Parlour wainscotted with Cædar. *Joiners-Hall.*

Waterman's Hall stands in *Cole-Harbour*, near the *Thames*, in which I meet with nothing considerable. *Waterman's-Hall.*

The Church of *Alhallows the Great*, so stil'd in Opposition to that of *Alhallows the Less*, which before the Fire stood not far from it, is situated on the South side of *Thames-Street*, a little to the Eastward of the *Still-Yard*. It is of the *Tuscan* Order, strongly built with Stone, and adorn'd with Pillars and Membretto's of that Order, design'd by Sir *Christopher Wren*, as most of the rebuilt Churches were: The Length is 87 Foot, the Breadth 60, the Height 33, and the Height of the square Tower 86, well wainscotted, and adorn'd with Carving and Fretwork on the Inside. The Parish comprehends part of *Thames-Street*, *Friar-Lane*, *Campion-Lane*, *Double-Hood-Court*, *Hand-Yard*, a small part of *Dowgate-Hill*, *Brewer's Lane*, *Dowgate-Dock*, *Cozens-Lane*, *Wingoose-Alley*, and *Alhallows-Lane* down to the Water-side, with *Little Bush-Lane*, part of *Great Bush-Lane*, and *Plumbers-Hall*, in all 140 Houses. *Alhallows the Great* Church.

England.

Alhallows the Less Parish.

Alhallows the Less, which was united to the former after the Fire, contains part of *Thames-Street*, *Cold-Harbour*, *Red-Bull-Alley*, *George-Alley*, *Cuckold's-Court* and *Angel-Alley*, to the Number of 66 Houses.

Officers of the Ward.

The Officers of this Ward are, an Alderman, his Deputy, nine Common-Council-Men, eight Constables, five Scavengers, fourteen of the Wardmote-Inquest, and a Beadle.

These are all the Wards that lay to the Eastward of the Stream call'd *Walbrook*: I proceed next to describe those to the Westward of it.

Vintry-Ward.

The first Ward to the Westward of *Walbrook* is *Vintry-Ward*, so call'd from the Wine-Merchants who landed and sold their Wines here, and bounded by *Cordwainers-Ward* on the North, by *Dowgate-Ward* on the East, by the *Thames* on the South, and by *Queen-Hith-Ward* on the West; the chief Streets whereof are, *Thames-Street*, *New Queen-Street*, *Garlick-Hill*, *College-Hill*, and St. *Thomas Apostles*.

Thames-Street.

That Part of *Thames-Street* which runs thro' this Ward begins at *Little Elbow-Lane* in the East, and runs as far as *Townsend-Lane* in the West. This Street, as has been observ'd already, is one of the most incommodious in *London*, on Account of the lowness of its Situation, being in a manner the Sink of the Town, and its being perpetually incumber'd with Carts, employ'd in bringing Goods from the Water-side; but is, however, in many Parts inhabited by Merchants and substantial Tradesmen, who lay their Goods and Merchandize in Yards and Warehouses near the Keys upon the River.

Queen-Street.

Queen-Street runs from *Thames-Street* Northward into *Cheapside*, the North End being opposite

posite to *King-Street*, and is one of the most spacious and well built of the cross Streets: Nor is the Ascent from the Water-side so steep as in some others that run parallel to it; but that Part of *Queen-Street* which lies in this Ward extends no farther North than to St. *Thomas Apostles*, or very little beyond it. At the South End are the Stairs which go by the Name of the *Three Cranes*, where the Lord Mayor usually takes Water when he goes to *Westminster* to be sworn. England.

Garlick-Hill also runs out of *Thames-Street* Northward as far as *Bow-Lane*. *Garlick-Hill.*

College-Hill, to the Eastward of *Queen-Street*, also runs out of *Thames-Street* Northward as far as St. *Thomas Apostles*. These Streets lying upon an Ascent from the Water-side, are not very commodious either for Carriages or Foot Passengers, tho' not altogether so inconvenient as those that fall into the East End of *Thames-Street*, where the Throng is greater, and the Streets narrower. *College-Hill.*

St. *Thomas Apostles the Great* runs from *Cutlers-Hall* Westward cross *College-Hill* and *Queen-Street*, as far as *Garlick-Hill*. St. *Thomas Apostles the Great.*

The publick Buildings in this Ward are, *Vintners-Hall*, *Cutlers-Hall*, the Churches of St. *Michael Royal*, and St. *James Garlick-Hill*. Publick Buildings.

Vintners-Hall is situated on the South side of *Thames-Street*, between *Queen-Street* and *Garlick-Hill*, being built on three sides of a Quadrangle fronting the Street. The Rooms are large, finely wainscotted and carv'd, particularly the magnificent Skreen at the East End of the great Hall, which is adorn'd with two Columns, their Entablature and Pediment; and on Acroters are placed the Figures of *Bacchus* between several *Fames*, with other Embelish- *Vintners-Hall.*

England. Embelishments; and they have a Garden backwards towards the *Thames*.

Cutlers-Hall. *Cutlers-Hall* is situated in *Cloak-Lane*, a little to the Eastward of *College-Hill*.

St. *Michael's Royal* Church. St. *Michael's Royal* Church is situated on the East side of *College-Hill*, having the Addition of *Royal* from a Castle or Palace of our antient Kings, which stood near this Place, and was call'd *The Tower Royal*. It was founded and made a Collegiate Church by the famous Sir *Richard Whittington*, Lord Mayor of *London*, and call'd *Whittington's College*: Being burnt down *Anno* 1666, it was rebuilt in 1694, and is 86 Foot in Length, 48 in Breadth, and 40 in Height; and the Height of the Tower 90 Foot.

This Parish comprehends part of *College-Hill*, part of *Cloak-Lane*, part of *Maiden-Lane*, part of *Queen-Street*, part of *Dowgate-Hill*, and part of *Elbow-Lane*, to the Number of 53 Dwelling-Houses.

St. *Martin's Vintry* Parish. St. *Martin's Vintry* Parish, which was united to St. *Michael's* after the Fire, comprehends part of *Elbow-Lane*, *Joiners-Hall-Alley*, part of *Thames-Street*, part of *Queen-Street*, part of *Maiden-Lane*, part of *College-Hill*, also *Emperor's-Head-Lane*, *Brickhill-Lane*, *Three-Crane-Lane*, and *Church-Lane*, with several Courts and Alleys that fall into them, to the Number of 130 Houses.

St. *James Garlick-Hill.* St. *James's Garlick-Hill*, distinguish'd from other Churches dedicated to that Saint, by its Situation on the East side of that Hill, near *Thames-Street*; being one of those that was burnt *Anno* 1666, it was rebuilt in 1682, and is 75 Foot in Length, 45 in Breadth, 40 in Height, and the Tower 90 Foot high. The Parish contains *Maiden-Lane* and *Court*, most of

of *Garlick-Hill*, part of *Thames-Street*, *Shepherd's-Alley*, *Black-Swan-Alley*, *Worceſter-Place*, and *Anchor-Lane*, to the Number of 164 Houſes. England.

The Officers of *Vintry Ward* are, an Alderman, his Deputy, nine Common-Council-Men, nine Conſtables, four Scavengers, fourteen of the Wardmote-Inqueſt, and a Beadle. Officers of the Ward.

Cordwainers-Street-Ward, ſo call'd from the Cordwainers (Shoemakers) Curriers, and other Dealers in Leather that inhabited that Part of the Town antiently, is bounded by *Cheap-Ward* towards the North, by *Walbrook-Ward* on the Eaſt, by *Vintry-Ward* on the South, and by *Bread-Street-Ward* on the Weſt. The chief Streets in this Ward are, *Bow-Lane*, *New Queen-Street*, *Budge-Row*, *Tower-Royal-Street*, *Little St. Thomas Apoſtles*, *Pancraſe-Lane*, a ſmall part of *Watling-Street*, a little part of *Baſing-Lane*, and St. *Syth*'s-*Lane*. *Cordwainers-Street-Ward.*

Bow-Lane begins at *Trinity-Lane* and runs Northward to *Cheapſide*, falling into it near *Bow-Church*. It is a narrow Street, but pretty well built. *Bow-Lane.*

New Queen-Street, as was obſerv'd in the laſt Ward, is one of the broadeſt and handſomeſt of the Croſs-Streets, eſpecially that Part of it which lies in this Ward, beginning at St. *Thomas Apoſtles*, and extending to *Cheapſide*. *Queen-Street.*

Pancraſe-Lane is a narrow Street that runs from *Queen-Street* Eaſtward to *Bucklersbury*. *Pancraſe Lane.*

Tower-Royal-Street, ſo nam'd from the *Tower-Royal*, or Palace of our antient Kings, that ſtood near it, is a little Street, running from St. *Thomas Apoſtles* Northward into *Watling-Street*. *Tower-Royal-Street.*

St.

England.

St. *Syth*'s *Lane* runs from *Budge-Row* Northward to *Pancrase-Lane*.

St. *Syth*'s *Lane*.

Publick Buildings.

The publick Buildings in this Ward are, the Church of St. *Anthony*'s, St. *Mary Aldermary*, and St. *Mary-le-Bow*.

St. *Antholin*'s Church.

St. *Anthony*'s, usually call'd St. *Antholin*'s *Church*, is situated on the North side of *Watling-Street*, and at the East End of it, adjoining to *Syth-Lane:* It was rebuilt after the Fire, finish'd *Anno* 1682; the Roof is an eliptical Cupola, supported by eight Pillars of the *Compositi* Order, and adorn'd with Fretwork of Festoons, *&c.* the Church being 66 Foot in Length, 54 in Breadth, and 44 in Height; and the Steeple, which is a Spire, 154 Foot high, design'd, as most of the rebuilt Churches were, by the celebrated Sir *Christopher Wren*.

St. *Anthony*'s Parish.

The Parish of St. *Anthony*'s comprehends part of *Watling-Street*, part of *Syth-Lane*, part of *Budge-Row*, and part of *Queen-Street*, to the Number of 88 Houses.

St. *John Baptist* Parish.

The Parish of St. *John Baptist*, which was united to St. *Anthony*'s after the Fire, contains part of *Budge-Row*, part of *Wallbrook*, part of *Cannon-Street*, and part of *Dowgate-Street*, in all 79 Houses.

St. *Mary Aldermary* Church.

The Church of St. *Mary Aldermary*, or *Elder Mary*, so call'd, 'tis said, from being founded before St. *Mary-le-Bow* in the Neighbourhood, is situated on the East side of *Bow-Lane*, a little to the Southward of *Watling-Street*, and was rebuilt after the Fire by a private Charity of 5000 *l.* left by *Henry Rogers*, Esq; before the Fund on Coals for Rebuilding the demolish'd Churches was settled; but the Steeple was rebuilt with Money arising by the Duty on Coals, *Anno* 1701.

The

The Length of this Church is 100 Foot, the Breadth 63, and the Height 45; the Steeple, with its Pinnacles, being 135 Foot in Height. England.

The Parish of St. *Mary Aldermary* comprehends part of *Bow-Lane*, part of *Watling-Street*, and part of *Basing-Lane*, to the Number of 101 Houses. The Parish of St. *Mary Aldermary.*

The Parish of St. *Thomas the Apostle*, which was united to St. *Mary Aldermary* after the Fire, contains part of *Bow-Lane*, part of St. *Thomas Apostles*, part of *Queen-Street*, part of *College-Hill*, part of *Cloak-Lane*, and part of *Tower-Royal-Street*, to the Number of 212 Houses. The Parish of St. *Thomas the Apostle.*

The Church of St. *Mary-le-Bow* is situated on the South side of *Cheapside*, against *Honey-Lane-Market*. The Distinction of *Le-Bow* was taken, its said, from the Bow, or Arch-work of the Steeple, which was in the old Church as well as the new: And from hence it was that the *Court of Arches*, which was formerly held here, receiv'd its Name. The present Church was built *Anno* 1673, the former having been destroy'd by the Fire: It is 65 Foot and an half in Length, 63 in Breadth, and 38 in Height, well finish'd and adorn'd; but the Beauty of this Church is the Steeple, one of the greatest Ornaments to the City: It stands near the West Angle of the Church, and is join'd to it by a kind of Lobby, being begun in 1671, and finish'd *Anno* 1680, design'd by that great Architect Sir *Christopher Wren*, and carried on by Messieurs *Tompson* and *Cartwright*, Masons. It consists of a square Tower and Spire, built of *Portland* Stone: On the North side thereof, towards the Street, is a beautiful Door-Case, the Peer and Arch of the *Tuscan* Order, adorn'd with two Co- St. *Mary-Le-Bow* Church.

England. lumns and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order, the Metops enrich'd with Cherubims; above the Corniſh is an eliptical Aperture, on the Key-Piece a Cherub, whence (by way of Compartment) there extends two Feſtoons of large Fruit, ſuſtain'd lower by two *Cupids* in a ſitting Poſture, their Feet reſting on a Corniſh, and the whole farther adorn'd with Ruſtick Work: And another Door-Caſe of the ſame Form on the Weſt ſide, above which is another Aperture and Balcony; and a little higher a Modellion Corniſh; above that are four Windows (on each ſide one) each adorn'd with four Pilaſters, with Entablament of the *Ionick* Order; on the Corniſh an Acroteria, at each Angle four Cartouches erected tapering, and on the meeting of the upper Ends a ſpacious Vaſe, which terminates the Tower.

The Spire begins with a circular Mure, and on that, a little higher than the tops of the ſaid Vaſes, is a Range of Columns, with Entablature and Acroteria of the *Corinthian* Order. This Balcony is adorn'd with Bows, or Arches, all which you paſs under in walking round this Part of the Spire, which (a little higher) is adorn'd with Pedeſtals, their Columns and Entablature of the *Compoſit* Order; ſo that here are the five Orders plac'd in the ſame manner they are commonly expreſs'd in.

On the Corniſh of this laſt Order ſtand ſeveral Cartouches, whereon is erected a pyramidal Body of a conſiderable Altitude; and at the Vertex thereof a ſpacious Ball; and above that (as a Weather-Cock) is the Figure of a Dragon of poliſh'd Braſs, about ten Foot long (with Wings ſomewhat expanded) and proportionably bulky, yet it is turned by

by the leaſt Wind, ſo as to ſhew from what Quarter it blows very exactly. England.

The Pariſh of St. *Mary-le-Bow* contains all the Church-Yard, and that part of *Bow-Lane* which extends from *Cheapſide* to *Watling-Street* almoſt; part of *Cheapſide*, part of *King*'s-*Street*, with ſeveral Lanes and Alleys that fall into them, to the Number of 104 Houſes.

The Pariſh of St. *Pancras Soaper-Lane*, which was united to it after the Fire, contains part of *Cheapſide*, part of *Queen-Street*, and part of *Pancras-Lane*, in all 38 Houſes. St. *Pancras Soaper-Lane* Pariſh.

The Pariſh of St. *Alhallows Honey-Lane*, which was united alſo to *Bow* after the Fire, contains part of *Cheapſide*, and all *Honey-Lane*, to the Number of 20 Houſes only, being the leaſt Pariſh in *London*. *Alhallows Honey Lane* Pariſh.

I muſt not forget that the Steeple of *Bow-Church*, till very lately, contain'd the fineſt Ring of Bells in Town; and tho' there are ſeveral others at this Day that may rival them in their Muſick, they can't in their Dimenſions. The great Bell, which has obtain'd the Name of BOW-BELL, is the largeſt *that is rung* in the City. There is one bigger, however, at the Weſt End of St. *Paul*'s, on which that Clock ſtrikes. BOW-BELL, according to the laſt Edition of *Stow*, was the Gift of *William Copland*, Taylor, the King's Merchant, when he and *Andrew Fuller*, Mercer, were Churchwardens, *Annis* 1515 and 1516; and this Bell, in Purſuance of the Donor's Direction, is rung every Night at Nine o'Clock, whereby he deſign'd to give Notice to the Citizens, poſſibly, that it was a good Time to retire to their Houſes, tho' *Bow Bell*

England. at present Midnight is not esteem'd a very bad Hour with them.

Officers of the Ward. The Officers of the Ward are, an Alderman, his Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, eight Constables, eight Scavengers, fourteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

Cheap-Ward. *Cheap-Ward* is bounded by *Coleman-Street-Ward* towards the North, by *Broad-Street-Ward* towards the East, by *Cordwainers-Ward* on the South, and by *Queen-Hith-Ward* and *Cripplegate-Ward* towards the West. The Chief Streets. principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, *Cheapside*, the *Poultry*, part of *Honey-Lane-Market*, part of *Old Jury*, part of *Bucklersbury*, part of *Pancras-Lane*, part of *Queen-Street*, all *Ironmonger-Lane*, *King-Street* and St. *Lawrence-Lane*, part of *Cateaton-Street*, part of *Bow-Lane*, and all *Guild-Hall*.

Cheapside. *Cheapside* is one of the most spacious Streets in the City, extending from the *Poultry* Westward to *Pater-Noster-Row*, being about four hundred and fifty Yards in Length, and well built with uniform lofty Houses, inhabited by Goldsmiths, Drapers, Mercers, and other substantial Tradesmen. It was antiently a great Market for Flesh and other Provisions, and call'd *Westcheap*, in Opposition to that of *Eastcheap*; and there is still a good Shambles and Market, call'd *Honey-Lane-Market*, which lies on the North side of this Street, opposite to *Bow-Church*. It was the Opinion of Mr. *Stow* and his Cotemporaries, that this Part of the Town had been very much rais'd; for he relates, that in his Time, in digging to lay the Foundation of a House, they found a Stone Pavement fifteen Foot deep, which he supposes to have been antiently level with the Street. Before the Fire there stood a large Conduit almost

most over-against *Mercers-Chapel*; but being demolish'd in the general Ruin, the City did not think fit to rebuild it, because it interrupted the Passage of Coaches and Carriages in this great Thoroughfare. There was also formerly a Standard erected in the middle of *Cheapside*, where, History informs us, several Prisoners of State have been executed; and here it was that *Jack Cade*, Captain of the *Kentish* Rebels, caus'd the Lord *Say* to be beheaded, *Anno* 1290. There seems also to have been two fine Crosses erected in *Cheapside*, one in the Place where the Conduit lately stood, near *Pater-Noster-Row*; and the other further Eastward: The Images about them were defaced by the People after the Reformation; but I find Queen *Elizabeth*, notwithstanding, gave Orders for repairing and beautifying the last Cross: And so capacious was this Street in the Reign of *Edward* III, that he order'd several Justs and Tournaments to be held here in the Presence of the Court, the Street being cover'd with Sand, to prevent the Horses slipping. England.

The *Poultry* runs from *Cheapside* Eastward to *Stocks-Market*. This Street is neither so long or broad as the former; but the Buildings and Trade of the Inhabitants do not fall short of those in *Cheapside*. The *Poultry*.

The *Old Jewry* runs from *Cheapside* Northward into *Cateaten-Street*, said to be so call'd from the *Jews* inhabiting here antiently. *Old Jewry*.

Bucklersbury, *Pancras-Street*, and *Queen-Street*, have been describ'd above.

Ironmonger-Lane, to the Westward of the *Old Jewry*, runs from *Cheapside* Northward also into *Cateaten-Street*.

King-

England.

King-Street. *King-Street*, the moſt ſpacious and beſt built of any of the croſs Streets in the City, runs from *Cheapſide* Northward to *Guild-Hall*.

St. *Lawrence-Lane.* St. *Lawrence-Lane* is ſituated to the Weſtward of *King-Street*, and runs parallel to it into *Cateaten-Street*, being narrow, but well built.

Cateaten Street. *Cateaten-Street* runs from *Lothbury* Weſtward to *Lad-Lane*.

Publick Buildings. The publick Buildings in this Ward are, *Guild-Hall*, *Mercers Chapel* and *Hall*, *Grocers-Hall*, the *Poultry Counter*, the Churches of St. *Mildred*'s *Poultry* and St. *Lawrence Jewry*.

Guild-Hall. *Guild-Hall*, the Town-Houſe of this great City, ſtands at the North end of *King-Street*, and is a large handſome Structure, built with Stone, *Anno* 1669, the old Hall having been deſtroy'd by the Fire in 1666. By a large Portico on the South ſide we enter the principal Room, properly call'd the Hall, being 153 Feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 55 in height: On the Right Hand at the upper end is the antient Court of the Huſtings, and at the other end of the Hall oppoſite to it are the Sheriffs Courts. The Roof of the inſide is flat, divided into Pannels; the Walls on the North and South ſides adorn'd with four demy Pillars of the *Gothick* Order, painted white, and vein'd with blue, and the Capitals gilt with Gold, and theſe Arms finely depicted in their proper Colours, *viz.* at the Eaſt end the Arms of St. *Edward the Confeſſor*, and of the Kings of *England*, the Shield and Croſs of St. *George*. At the Weſt end the Arms of the *Confeſſor*, thoſe of *England* and *France* quarterly, and the Arms of *England*. On the fourteen demy Pillars (above the Capital) are the King's Arms, the Arms of *London*, and

and the Arms of the twelve Companies. At the Eaſt end are the King's Arms carved between the Portraits of the late Queen, at the foot of an Arabathram under a rich Canopy Northward, and thoſe of King *William* and Queen *Mary* Southward, painted at full length. The Intercolumns are painted in Imitation of Porphyry, and imbelliſh'd with the Portraitures, painted in full Proportion, of eighteen Judges, which were there put up by the City, in Gratitude for their ſignal Service done in determining Differences between Landlord and Tenant (without the Expence of Law Suits) in rebuilding this City, purſuant to an Act of Parliament, after the Fire in 1666: England.

Thoſe on the South ſide are,

Sir *Heneage Finch.*	Sir *Edward Turner.*
Sir *Orlando Bridgeman.*	Sir *Thomas Tyrril.*
Sir *Matthew Hale.*	Sir *John Archer.*
Sir *Richard Rainsford.*	Sir *William Morton.*

On the North ſide are,

Sir *Robert Atkins.*	Sir *Chriſtopher Turner.*
Sir *John Vaughan.*	Sir *William Wyld.*
Sir *Francis North.*	Sir *Hugh Windham.*
Sir *Thomas Twiſden.*	

At the Weſt end,

Sir *William Ellis.*	Sir *Timothy Littleton.*
Sir *Edward Thurland.*	

And in the Lord Mayor's Court (which is adorn'd with Fleak Stone and other Painting and Gilding, and alſo the Figures of the four Cardinal Virtues) are the Portraits of Sir *Samuel Brown*, Sir *John Kelynge*, Sir *Edward Atkins* and Sir *William Windham*, all (as thoſe above) painted in full Proportion in their Scarlet Robes as Judges.

The

England. The late Queen *Anne*, in *December* 1706, gave the City 26 Standards, and 63 Colours, to be put up in this Hall, that were taken from the *French* and *Bavarians* at the Battle of *Ramillies* the preceding Summer; but there was found room only for 46 Colours, 19 Standards, and the Trophy of a Kettle-Drum of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s. The Colours over the Queen's Picture are most esteem'd, on account of their being taken from the first Battalion of *French* Guards.

From the Hall we ascend by nine Stone Steps to the Mayor's Court, Council Chamber, and the rest of the Apartments of the House, which, notwithstanding it may not be equal to the Grandeur of the City, is very well adapted to the ends it was design'd, namely, for holding the City Courts, for the Election of Sheriffs and other Officers, and for the Entertainment of our Princes, Ministers of State and foreign Ambassadors, on their grand Festivals.

Mercers-Hall and *Chapel.* *Mercers Hall* and *Chapel* are situated on the North side of *Cheapside*, to the Eastward of *Ironmonger-Lane*, being magnificently rebuilt since the Fire.

The Native Place of *Thomas a Becket.* Here formerly stood an Hospital and Chapel dedicated to *Thomas of Becket*, esteem'd the greatest of Martyrs by the Catholicks of this Kingdom. The Chapel was built on the same Ground, it seems, where his Father *Gilbert Becket*'s House stood, in which that pretended Martyr *Thomas* was born, whose Image was plac'd over the Gate of the Chapel till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when some zealous People pull'd it down. These Buildings were afterwards purchas'd by the Mercers Company, and converted to a Hall and other secular

Uses,

Uſes; except the Chapel, where Divine Service is ſtill celebrated. The Revenues of the Houſe and Chapel, before they were ſurrender'd to King *Henry* VIII, amounted to near 300 *l. per Annum.* England.

Grocers-Hall is ſituated on the North ſide of the *Poultry*, being a capacious handſome Edifice, in which the Affairs of the *Bank of England* are at preſent tranſacted. *Grocers-Hall.*

The *Poultry Counter* is ſituated alſo on the North ſide of the *Poultry*, being a Priſon for Debtors as well as petty Criminals in the City. *Poultry-Counter.*

The Church of St. *Mildred's Poultry* ſtands on the North ſide of the *Poultry*, near *Stocks-Market*; being 56 Foot in length, 42 in breadth, 36 in height, and the Tower 75 Foot high. It was rebuilt *Anno* 1676, being one of thoſe Churches that was demoliſh'd by the Fire, and is prettily finiſh'd and adorn'd, like the reſt of the new Churches. St. *Mildreds Poultry* Church.

This Pariſh comprehends part of the *Poultry*, *Scalding-Alley*, *Counter-Alley* and *Grocers-Alley*, to the number of 76 Houſes. St. *Mildreds* Pariſh.

The Pariſh of St. *Mary Colechurch*, which was united to St. *Mildred's* after the Fire, contains part of *Cheapſide*, part of *King-Street*, part of *Bucklers-Bury*, part of *Dove-Court* and *Bird-in-Hand-Alley*; in all fifty-four Houſes. St. *Mary Cole-church* Pariſh.

St. *Lawrence Jewry* is ſituated on the North ſide of *Cateaten-Street*, and on the Weſt ſide of *Guild-Hall-Yard*; being 81 Foot in length, 68 in breadth, and 40 in height: The Steeple, which conſiſts of a Tower, a Lanthorne and ſmall Spire, is 130 Foot in height, and remarkable for the tuneable Ring of Bells in it. St. *Lawrence Jewry* Church.

England.

The Parish. The Parish of St. *Lawrence* contains part of *Cateaten-Street*, part of *Guild-Hall* and *Blackwell-Hall*, part of *King-Street*, part of *Cross-Street*, part of St. *Lawrence-Lane*, part of *Lad-Lane*, part of *Milk-Street* and *Mumford*'s *Court*; in all 160 Houses.

St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Parish. St. *Mary Magdalens Milk-Street* Parish, which was united to St. *Lawrence*'s after the Fire, contains part of *Milk-Street*, part of *Cheapside*, and part of *Honey-Lane-Market*, to the number of 70 dwelling Houses.

Officers of the Ward. The Officers of this Ward are an Alderman, his Deputy, 11 Common-Council-Men, 11 Constables, 9 Scavengers, 12 Wardmote-Men and a Beadle.

Coleman-Street-Ward. *Coleman-Street Ward* is bounded by the *Upper Moorfields* towards the North; by *Broad-Street Ward* on the East; by *Cheap Ward* on the South; and by *Bashishaw*, or *Basinghall Ward*, towards the West.

Chief Streets. The principal Streets in this Ward, are, the *Old Jewry*, part of *Lothbury*, *Coleman-Street*, part of *London-Wall* and *Street*, and all the lower part of *Moorfields* without the Walls.

Lothbury. *Lothbury* runs from *Throgmorton-Street* Westward to *Cateaten-Street*, pretty well built, and inhabited by Braziers, Founders, *&c.* and some substantial Citizens, but narrow, and incommodious to walk in. The *Old Jewry* has been mention'd already.

Coleman-Street. *Coleman-Street* runs from *Lothbury* Northward to *London-Wall*, and is a spacious well built Street, inhabited by substantial Tradesmen.

That part of *Moorfields* which is in this Ward is built on three sides, and handsomely planted

planted with Trees, which divide these Fields into almost four equal Quarters. England.

The Publick Buildings are *Bethlem*, or *Bedlam Hospital*, *Founders-Hall*, *Armourers-Hall*, the Churches of St. *Olave Jewry*, St. *Margaret Lothbury*, and St. *Stephen Coleman*'s Church. Publick Buildings.

New Bethlem, or *Bedlam*, is situated at the South end of *Moorfields*, just without the Wall, the Ground being formerly part of the Town Ditch, and granted by the City to the Governors of the Hospital of *Old Bethlem*, which had been appropriated for the Reception of Lunaticks, but was found too strait to contain the People brought thither, and the Building in a decaying Condition. *Bethlem.*

The present Edifice call'd *New Bedlam* was begun to be erected *Anno* 1675, and finish'd the following Year. It is built of Brick and Stone; the Wings at each end, and the Portico, being each of them adorn'd with four Pilasters, Entabalature and Circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order: Under the Pediment are the King's Arms, enrich'd with Festoons; and between the Portico and each of the said Wings is a Triangular Pediment, with the Arms of the City; and on a Pediment over the Gate the Figures of two Lunaticks, exquisitely carv'd. The Front of this magnificent Hospital in some respects exceeds that of any Palace in or about *London*, being 528 Feet in length, and regularly built: The inside, 'tis true, is not answerable to the grand Appearance it makes without, being but thirty Foot broad, and consisting chiefly of a long Gallery in each of the two Stories that runs from one end of the House to the other; on the South side whereof are little Cells wherein the Patients

England. have their Lodgings, and on the North the Windows that give Light to the Galleries; which are divided in the middle by handsome Iron Gates, to keep the Men and Women asunder; for being allow'd in their lucid Intervals to walk in the Galleries, they sometimes found an Opportunity of encreasing the frantick Breed before this Partition was made.

In order to procure a Person to be admitted into the Hospital, a Petition must be preferr'd to a Committee of the Governors, who sit at *Bethlem* seven at a time Weekly; this must be sign'd by the Church-Wardens, or other reputable Persons of the Parish the Lunatick belongs to, and also recommended to the said Committee by one of the Governors; and this being approv'd by the President and Governors, and enter'd in a Book upon a Vacancy (in their Turn) an Order is granted for their being receiv'd into the House, where the said Lunatick is accommodated with a Room, proper Physick and Diet, *gratis*. The Diet is very good and wholesome, being commonly boyl'd Beef, Mutton, or Veal, and Broth, with Bread, for Dinners on *Sundays*, *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*; the other Days Bread, Cheese and Butter, or on *Saturdays* Peas-Pottage, Rice-Milk, Furmity, or other Pottage; and for Suppers they have usually Broth or Milk-Pottage, always with Bread: And there is this farther Care taken, that some of the Committee go Weekly to the said Hospital to see the Provisions weigh'd, and that the same be good, and rightly expended.

When these People are cur'd of their Malady, they are sent to the Parish, or Persons

Perſons who petition'd for their being receiv'd into the Hoſpital, and gave Bond to the Governors to receive them back again, which is always done; but there are not ſuch Tickets given them as we find upon the Wriſts of ſome who pretend to have been in *Bedlam*; theſe are all Shams. England.

The Governors are the ſame as thoſe of *Bridewell*.

There were admitted into *Bethlem Hoſpital* the laſt Year (1730) an hundred and forty-two diſtracted Men and Women.

Cured of their Lunacy and diſcharg'd thence the ſaid Year, ſeveral of which were reliev'd with Cloathing and Money at their Departure, an hundred and five.

Diſtracted Perſons buried the laſt Year, after much Charge beſtow'd upon them in their Lunacy and Sickneſs, twenty-eight.

Now remaining in the ſaid Hoſpital under Cure, and provided with Phyſick, Diet, and other Relief, at the Charge of the Hoſpital, an hundred and ſixty-five.

Beſides which, divers Perſons who have been cur'd in the ſaid Hoſpital are provided with Phyſick as Out-Patients, at the Charge of the ſaid Hoſpital, to prevent a Return of their Lunacy.

The Particulars of which may be ſeen in the Books of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Some Benefactions have been lately given to the Governors of *Bethlem Hoſpital*, to be apply'd to the Uſe of incurable Lunaticks; and the Governors having obtain'd a Grant from the City of an additional Piece of Ground in *Moorfields*, a Building is begun for that Purpoſe, and twenty eight Perſons are already admitted upon that Eſtabliſhment. But inaſmuch

England. inaſmuch as the Revenues of the ſaid Hoſpital do not anſwer the preſent Annual Charges, there will be no Means of ſupporting an additional Expence for Incurables without the Contribution of charitable Perſons. And this ſeems to be the only neceſſary Charity for which no Proviſion is made in this noble City.

Founders Hall. *Founders-Hall* is ſituated in *Founders-Court*, on the North ſide of *Lothbury*.

Armourers Hall. *Armourers-Hall* is ſituated near the North end of *Coleman-Street*.

St. *Olave Jewry* Church. The Church of St. *Olave Jewry*, is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the *Old Jewry*, by which it is diſtinguiſh'd from other Churches dedicated to St. *Olave*. And here it may not be improper once for all to ſay ſomething of the *Jews*, who communicated their Name to this and ſeveral other parts of the Town.

Some account of the *Jews* who reſided in *England* in the Reign of *Rich.* I. The *Jews*, according to *Stow*, were introduc'd into *London* by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who brought them over from that Dutchy, and they ſettled about *Wood-Street*, *Lad-Lane*, *Cateaten-Street*, *Colechurch-Street*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, St. *Lawrence* and St. *Olave Jewry*, and in ſeveral great Towns in other parts of *England*, becoming the general Uſurers of the Kingdom, in which, probably, they were guilty of great Extortion; and this drew on them the Hatred of the People, while their immenſe Wealth expos'd them to the Ravages of ſome rapacious Princes. King *Henry* II puniſh'd them on Pretence of their corrupting and debaſing the Coin. *Richard* I. prohibited the *Jews* to be preſent at his Coronation, 'tis ſaid, for fear of Enchantment, (which the ſuperſtitious People of thoſe times were under great Apprehenſions of)

of) and ſome of them happening to be there, the Mob roſe upon them, kill'd ſeveral in the Streets, and burnt more of theſe unhappy People in their Houſes. England.

The *Jews* of *Norwich*, *Lincoln*, *Stamford*, *Lynn* and St. *Edmund*'s-*Bury*, alſo were plunder'd, which was no uncommon thing at the Acceſſion or Coronation of the Kings of *England*. But the moſt tragical Account we meet with is from *York*, where 'tis related that at this time five hundred *Jews*, beſides Women and Children, having poſſeſs'd themſelves of one of the Towers of the Caſtle there, in order to defend themſelves againſt theſe Ravages, offer'd the People whatever Money they wou'd have to ſpare their Lives; which not being complied with, the *Jews* firſt cut the Throats of their Wives and Children, and threw them over the Walls among the Mob, and afterwards ſet fire to the Caſtle, in which they were conſum'd.

King *John* tortu'd them moſt inhumanly, to make them deliver up their Money to him; ſcarce any of them eſcap'd without having an Eye pluck'd out in a butcherly manner; and by ſuch Means extorted no leſs than ſixty-ſix thouſand Marks from them. K. *John*'s Treatment of them.

Henry III extorted vaſt Sums from them on pretence of their having circumciſed a *Chriſtian* Child; and particularly from one *Aaron*, a *Jew*, at *York*, thirty thouſand Marks of Silver and two hundred Marks of Gold. And in the 47th Year of *Henry* III, the Barons fell upon the *Jews* in *London*, kill'd ſeven hundred of them, and demoliſh'd their Synagogue, on pretence that one of their Nation wou'd have compell'd a *Chriſtian* to pay more *Henry* 3.

than

England. than two Shillings for the Loan of twenty for one Week.

Edw. I. The *Jews* were abſolutely prohibited to take any Uſury in the 3d Year of *Edward* I; and every Uſurer was oblig'd to wear a Board on his Breaſt of the breadth of a Tile, or to depart the Realm. And in the 6th of the ſame King, near 300 *Jews* were drawn and hang'd for clipping the Coin. The ſame Year ſeveral *Jews* were hang'd, and drag'd at Horſes Tails thro' the Streets, on a Report of their having crucified a *Chriſtian* Child: Whether true or falſe is not eaſy to be decided perhaps; but the Severities of the Government, as well as of the People, towards them, might put the *Jews* upon ſuch Extravagancies; and 'tis reported they have been guilty of the ſame Crime in *Germany* of late Years: But I wiſh Princes are not too much biaſs'd by the Forfeitures the *Jews* incurr, to give Credit to theſe Reports, without requiring ſtrict Proof of the Facts.

In the 16th of *Edward* I, all the *Jews* in *England* were apprehended in one Day, and forc'd to pay twelve thouſand Pounds of Silver for their Liberties: Notwithſtanding which they were baniſh'd the Kingdom three Years afterwards, being ſtripp'd of all they had, except travelling Charges (tho' ſome ſay they were allow'd their ready Money and Moveables.) But certain it is, the King rais'd a great deal of Money from the Sale of their Houſes and Lands, which he granted to ſuch as wou'd purchaſe them. The *Jews* that were baniſh'd at this time amounted to upwards of fifteen thouſand Perſons. But this is a trifling Number in reſpect of thoſe who were plunder'd and

and baniſh'd from *Spain* and *Portugal* in the fifteenth Century. But to return to the Deſcription of the Church of St. *Olave Jewry*, which gave Occaſion to this Digreſſion. The old Church having been burnt down *Anno* 1666, was rebuilt in 1673, being now 78 Foot in length, 34 in breadth, 36 in height; and the height of the Tower and Pinnacle 88 Foot. England.

The Pariſh comprehends part of the *Old Jewry*, part of *Lothbury*, part of *Cateaten-Street*, and part of *Coleman-Street*, with ſome Lanes and Courts that fall into theſe Streets, to the number of 59 Houſes. Pariſh of St. *Olaves Jewry*.

The Pariſh of St. *Martin's Ironmonger-Lane*, which was united to St. *Olave's Jewry* after the Fire, contains part of *Cateaten-Street*, all *Ironmonger-Lane* almoſt, and part of *King-Street*, to the number of 42 Houſes. St. *Martins Ironmonger-Lane* Pariſh.

St. *Margaret Lothbury* is ſituated on the North ſide of *Lothbury*. The old Church being burnt down *Anno* 1666, was re-edified *Anno* 1686, being 66 Foot in length, 54 in breadth, 36 in height, and the Steeple, which conſiſts of a Tower with a ſmall Dome and Spire over it, is 140 Foot high. St. *Margaret Lothbury Church*.

The Pariſh of St. *Margaret Lothbury* contains part of *Lothbury*, *Whalebone-Court*, part of *Token-Houſe-Yard*, part of *Prince's Street*, *Founders-Court*, *Drapers-Court*, *Catherine-Court*, *Green's Court* and *Prince's Court*, to the number of 155 Houſes. The Pariſh.

The Church of St. *Stephen Coleman-Street* is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of that Street, near the South end, this is one of thoſe that was rebuilt after the great Fire, being finiſh'd *Anno* 1676, and is a pretty Church, well wainſcotted and adorn'd like the reſt; the St. *Stephen Coleman-Street Church*.

England. length of it 75 Foot, the breadth 35, the height of the Tower 65, in which there is a good Ring of Bells.

The Pariſh. This Pariſh contains the beſt part of *Coleman-Street*, *London-Wall*, part of *Fore-Street*, all the Buildings call'd *Little Moorfields*, and the Ground of the four Quarters of *Moorfields*, comprehending within this compaſs 500 Houſes.

Officers of the Ward. The Officers of this Ward are an Alderman, his Deputy, four Common Council Men, four Conſtables, four Scavengers, 13 Wardmote-Men and a Beadle.

Baſſiſhaw-Ward. *Baſinghall*, or *Baſſiſhaw-Ward*, is bounded by *London-Wall* on the North, by *Coleman-Street-Ward* on the Eaſt, by *Cheap-Ward* on the South, and by *Cripplegate-Ward* towards the Weſt; conſiſting only of *Baſinghall-Street*, and a ſmall part of the Street along *London-Wall*.

Baſinghall-Street. *Baſinghall-Street*, which gives its Name to this Ward, was ſo call'd from the Family of the *Baſings*, whoſe Houſe was ſituated in the Place where *Baſinghall* now ſtands. It runs from *Cateaten-Street* Northward to *London-Wall*, is well built, and inhabited by ſubſtantial Citizens, but is neither ſtrait or uniform.

Publick Buildings The publick Buildings of this Ward are *Blackwell-Hall*, *Maſons-Hall*, *Weavers-Hall*, *Coopers-Hall*, *Girdlers-Hall*, and St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw* Church.

Blackwell-Hall *Blackwell-Hall* is ſituated between *Baſinghall-Street* on the Eaſt, and *Guildhall-Yard* on the Weſt, being formerly call'd *Bakewell-Hall* from the Family of the *Bakewell's*, whoſe Manſion-Houſe ſtood here *Anno* 1355, which falling to the Crown, was purchas'd by the City

City of King *Richard* II, and converted into a Warehouſe and Market for Woollen-Manufactures: and by an Act of Common Council *Anno* 1516, it was appointed to be the only Market for Woollen Manufactures ſold in the City, except Bays, the Profits being ſettled on *Chriſt's Hoſpital* which ariſe from the Lodging and Pitching of the Cloth in the reſpective Warehouſes, there being one aſſign'd for the *Devonſhire* Cloths, and others for the *Glouceſter*, *Worſter*, *Kentiſh*, *Medley*, *Spaniſh* Cloths, and Blankets. The Profits alſo of the Bays brought to *Leaden-Hall*, are ſettled on the ſame Hoſpital. Theſe Cloths pay a Penny a Week each for Pitching, and a Half-penny a Week Reſting; Stockings and Blankets pay by the Pack; all which bring in a conſiderable Revenue, being under the Direction of the Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. This Hall was deſtroy'd by the Fire, and rebuilt by *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, *Anno* 1672. The Door-Caſe on the Front towards *Guild-Hall* is of Stone, adorn'd with two Columns, Entablature and Pediment of the *Dorick* Order. In the Pediment are the King's Arms, and the Arms of *London* under them, enrich'd with Cupids, *&c.* England.

Maſons-Hall is ſituated in *Maſons-Alley*, between *Baſinghall-Street* and *Coleman-Street*, being one of the leaſt of the Companies Halls. *Maſons-Hall.*

Weavers-Hall ſtands on the Eaſt ſide of *Baſinghall-Street*, near the middle of it. *Weavers-Hall.*

Coopers-Hall is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of *Baſinghall-Street*, near the Paſſage leading to *Guild-Hall*. *Coopers-Hall.*

Girdlers-Hall is ſituated towards the North end of *Baſinghall-Street*. All theſe Halls are *Girdlers-Hall.*

England. elegant Brick Buildings, consisting each of them of a Grand Room for publick Festivals, properly call'd the Hall, a Parlour, Court-Room and other Offices, fit for the Entertainment of the numerous Members each of the Companies consist of. The chief of the Rooms are usually wainscotted, and adorn'd with Fretwork Ceilings, magnificent Skreens and the Pictures or Busts of the principal Members or Benefactors. Some of the principal Halls, as has been observ'd already, have handsome great Gates, Courts, Piazza's and Galleries in the Front of them, with Gardens behind them, and may well be look'd upon as so many Palaces.

St. *Michael Bassishaw*-Church. The Church of St. *Michael Basinghall*, or *Bassishaw*, is situated on the West side of *Basinghall-Street*, being seventy Foot in length, fifty in breadth, forty-two in height, the Tower being seventy-two Foot high. It is one of those that was burnt *Anno* 1666, and was rebuilt in 1679.

The Parish. This Parish comprehends most of the Ward, with part of *Guild-Hall* and *Blackwell-Hall*, and the rest of the Halls above-mention'd, to the number of a hundred and fifty Houses, or thereabouts.

Officers of the Ward. The Officers of the Ward are an Alderman, his Deputy, four Common Council Men, two Constables, two Scavengers, seventeen Wardmote-Men and a Beadle.

Cripplegate-Ward. *Cripplegate-Ward* is usually divided into two parts, *viz. Cripplegate within the Walls* and *Cripplegate without*, and is bounded by Situation that part of *Cripplegate* Parish which lies without the Freedom towards the North; by *Coleman-Street* and *Bassishaw-Ward* towards the

the Eaſt; by *Cheap-Ward* on the South, and *Alderſgate-Ward* on the Weſt. England.

The principal Streets and Places in *Cripplegate-Ward* within the Walls, are *Milk-Street*, great part of *Honey-Lane-Market*, part of *Cateaten-Street*, *Lad-Lane*, *Aldermanbury*, *Love-Lane*, *Adel-Street*, *London-Wall-Street* from *Little Wood-Street* to the Poſtern, *Philip-Lane*, moſt of *Great Wood-Street*, *Little Wood-Street*, part of *Hart-Street*, *Mugwel-Street*, part of *Fell-Street*, part of *Silver-Street*, the Eaſt part of *Maiden-Lane*, and ſome few Houſes in *Cheapſide* to the Eaſtward of *Wood-Street*. Principal Streets.

The principal Streets and Places in *Cripplegate-Ward without*, are *Fore-Street*, and the *Poſtern-Street* leading to *Moorfields*, *Back-Street* in *Little Moorfields*, *Moor-Lane*, *Grub-Street*, the South part to the Poſts and Chain, the South part of *White-Croſs-Street* as far as the Poſts and Chain, part of *Red-Croſs-Street*, *Beach-Lane*, the South part of *Golden-Lane* as far as the Poſts and Chain, the Eaſt part of *Golden-Lane*, the Eaſt part of *Jewen-Street*; *Bridgwater-Square*, *Brackley-Street*, *Bridgwater-Street*, *Silver-Street* and *Litton-Street*.

Milk-Street runs from *Cheapſide* Northward into *Lad-Lane*, having a large opening on the Eaſt ſide into *Honey-Lane-Market*. It is generally narrow, but pretty well built. *Milk-Street.*

Honey-Lane, or *Milk-Street-Market*, is an oblong Square, 193 Feet in length and 97 in breadth, having a large Market-Houſe in the middle of it built upon Pillars. In the Market are 150 cover'd Stalls and upwards, for Butchers, Poulterers, Fiſhmongers and Fruiterers, *Honey-Lane-Market.*

England. Fruiterers, and other Retailers of Provisions, who expose their Goods to Sale here every Day of the Week except *Sundays* and *Tuesdays*.

Lad-Lane. *Lad-Lane* runs from *Cateaten-Street* Westward as far as *Wood-Street*.

Alder-manbury *Aldermanbury* runs from *Cateaten-Street* Northward to *London-Wall*, said to be so call'd, because *Guild-Hall* formerly stood here, where the Aldermens Court or Bury was held. It is a broad clean handsome Street, well built, and inhabited by Merchants and People of Condition, standing pretty much out of the Noise and Hurry of the Town; but it is however irregular, and of an unequal breadth.

Love-Lane. *Love-Lane* is a short Street, that runs from *Wood-Sreet* Eastward into *Aldermanbury*.

Adel-Street. *Adel-Street*, to the Northward of *Love-Lane*, runs parallel to it from *Wood-Street* into *Aldermanbury*.

Philip-Lane. *Philip-Lane* runs from *Adel-Street* Northward to *London-Wall*.

Wood-Street. *Wood-Street* runs from *Cheapside* Northward to *Cripplegate*, that part next *Cheapside* being call'd *Great Wood-Street*, and the other which runs from *Adel-Street* to *Cripplegate*, *Little Wood-Street*. It is generally a well built Street, but not broad, especially towards *Cheapside*, nor are Foot-Passengers defended from Carts and Coaches by Posts, as in the larger Streets of the City.

Hart-Street. *Hart-Street* runs from *Cripplegate* Westward, parallel to *London-Wall*.

Mugwel-Street. *Mugwel*, or *Monkwel-Street*, runs from *Silver-Street* Northward into *Hart-Street*.

Fell-

England.

Fell-Street runs from *Mugwel-Street* Eaſtward into *Wood-Street*. — *Fell-Street.*

Silver-Street runs from *Noble-Street* Eaſtward into *Wood-Street*. — *Silver-Street.*

Maiden-Lane runs out of *Foſter-Lane* Eaſtward into *Wood-Street*. — *Maiden-Lane.*

Fore-Street, the firſt Street without the Wall, runs from *Cripplegate* Eaſtward to *Poſtern-Gate*. — *Fore-Street.*

Poſtern-Street runs from the end of *Fore-Street* Eaſtward into *Moorfields*. — *Poſtern-Street.*

Back-Street runs from the Eaſt end of *Poſtern-Street* to the Northward, lying on the Weſt ſide of *Little Moorfields*. — *Back-Street.*

Moor-Lane runs to the Northward from *Poſtern-Street*, parallel to *Grub-Street*. — *Moor-Lane.*

Grub-Street runs from *Fore-Street* to the Northward into *Chiſwel-Street*. — *Grub-Street.*

White-Croſs-Street runs from *Cripplegate* to the Northward into *Old-Street*, being of a great length and a good breadth. — *White-Croſs-Street.*

Red-Croſs-Street runs North-Weſt from *Cripplegate* to *Golden-Lane*, and is one of the moſt ſpacious Streets in this part of the Town. — *Red-Croſs-Street.*

Golden-Lane runs from *Red-Croſs-Street* Northerly to *Old-Street*. — *Golden-Lane.*

Beech-Lane runs from *Barbican* Eaſtward to *White-Croſs-Street*. — *Beech-Lane.*

Jewen-Street runs from *Alderſgate-Street* Eaſtward into *Red-Croſs-Street*. — *Jewen-Street.*

Bridgwater-Square is a pretty little well built Square, on the Eaſt ſide of *Alderſgate-Street*, and North of *Barbican*. — *Bridgewater-Square.*

Bridgwater-Street runs parallel to the North Weſt ſide of the Square. — *Bridgewater-Street.*

Brackley-Street runs parallel to the North-Eaſt ſide of *Bridgwater-Square*. — *Brackley Street.*

Litton-Street

England.

Litton-Street. *Silver-Street.*

Litton-Street and *Silver-Street* run to the Eastward from *Brackley-Street* into *Golden-Lane:* The Square and four Streets last mention'd, standing upon the same Ground that the Earl of *Bridgwater*'s House antiently did.

Publick Buildings

The Publick Buildings in this Ward are *Sion-College*, *Barber-Surgeons-Hall*, *Plaisterers-Hall*, *Brewers-Hall*, *Curriers-Hall*, the Churches of St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, St. *Alphage*, St. *Alban Wood-Street*, St. *Giles Cripplegate*.

Sion-College.

Sion-College is situated against *London-Wall*, a little to the Eastward of *Cripplegate*, where antiently stood a Nunnery, and afterwards an Hospital founded for a hundred Blind Men *Anno* 1320, by *W. Elsing*, Mercer, and call'd *Elsing's Spittal:* he afterwards founded here a Priory for Canons Regular, which being surrender'd to King *Henry* VIII, *Anno* 1530, it was purchas'd by Dr. *Thomas White*, Residentiary of St. *Paul*'s, and Vicar of St. *Dunstan's in the West*, for the Use of the *London* Clergy, who were incorporated by King *Charles* I, *Anno* 1631, by the Name of the President and Fellows of *Sion-College*, for the Glory of God, the Good of his Church, Redress of Inconveniences, and maintaining of Truth in Doctrine, and Love in Conversation one with another, pursuant to the Donor's Will: Which College is govern'd by the President, two Deans and four Assistants, who are Yearly elected out of the *London* Clergy on the 3d *Tuesday* after *Easter*. The Great Gate against *London-Wall* is adorn'd with two Columns, their Entablature and pitch'd Pediment of the *Tuscan* Order, whereon is this Inscription in Gold Letters.

Collegium

Collegium Sionis a Thoma White, S. T. P. Fundatum Anno Christi 1631, *in Usum Clerici Lond. Bibliotheca a Johanne Simson, S. T. B. Extructa a diversis Benefactor. Libris locupletata, & in posterum locupletanda. Vade & fac similiter.* England.

The College consists of a handsome Hall, the President's Lodgings, Chambers for Students, and a well dispos'd Library 120 Foot in length and 30 in breadth, which is at this Day very well repleniſh'd with Books, notwithstanding both Library and College were burnt down *Anno* 1666: It was rebuilt and furniſh'd by Contributions from the *London* Clergy and their Friends. The Library is kept in exact Order, and there are all imaginable Conveniences for those who desire to consult their Books, whom the Reverend and worthy Librarian is ever ready to assist in their Researches.

Barber-Surgeons-Hall is situated on the West side of *Mugwell* or *Monkwell-Street*, and is a magnificent Building, consisting of a spacious Hall, a Court-Room, a Theatre, Library, and other commodious Offices. The Grand Entrance from *Mugwell-Street* is enrich'd with the Company's Arms, Cartouches, large Fruit, *&c.* The Court-Room is adorn'd with a Fretwork Ceiling, and the Pictures of King *Henry* VIII and the Court of Assistance in one fine Piece; the Pictures of King *Charles* II, Sir *Charles Scarborough*, and Alderman *Arris*, who gave the Muscle-Lecture; Dr. *Grew*, Reader of Anatomy, and Mr. *Lisle*, Barber to King *Charles* II. The Theatre contains four Degrees of Cedar-Seats, one above another in elleptical Form, adorn'd with the Figures of the 7 Liberal Sciences, *Barber-Surgeons Hall.*

England. the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, and the Skeleton of an Oſtrich, put up by Dr. *Hobbes* 1682, with a Buſto of King *Charles* I; two human Skins on wooden Frames, of a Man and a Woman, in Imitation of *Adam* and *Eve*, put up 1645; a Mummy's Scull, given by Mr. *Loveday* 1655; the Skeleton of *Atherton*, with Copper Joints, (he was executed) given by Mr. *Knowles* in 1693; the Figure of a Man flead, where all the Muſcles appear in due Place and Proportion, done after the Life; the Skeletons of *Cambery Beſs* and *Country Tom* (as they there call them) 1638, and three other Skeletons of human Bodies. The Roof of this Theatre is an eliptical Cupola. Here is alſo a Library, which is open on *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*.

Plaiſterers-Hall. *Plaiſterers-Hall* is ſituated on the North ſide of *Adel-Street*.

Brewers Hall. *Brewers-Hall* is ſituated alſo on the North ſide of *Adel-Street*, near the Eaſt End, being a large magnificent Edifice; the Entrance adorn'd with Columns and Arches of the *Tuſcan* Order, with Enrichments of Fruit, Foliage, *&c.*

Curriers Hall. *Curriers-Hall* is ſituated on the South ſide of *London-Wall-Street*, a little to the Eaſtward of *Cripplegate*.

St. *Mary Alder-manbury* Church. The Church of St. *Mary Aldermanbury* is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the Street of that Name, in the broadeſt Part of it, being 72 Foot in Length, 45 in Breadth, and 38 in Height; the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and Turret, 90 Foot high.

The Pariſh. The Pariſh contains part of *Aldermanbury-Street*, part of *Philip-Lane*, part of *Adel-Street*, and part of *Love-Lane*, to the Number of 132 Houſes.

St.

England.

St. *Alphage* Church.

St. *Alphage* Church ſtands at the North-Eaſt Corner of *Aldermanbury*, the North Door opening into *London-Wall-Street*, and one of the South Doors into *Sion-College-Garden*. This St. *Alphage*, to whom it is dedicated, was Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and in great Eſteem for his Piety and Mortifications: He was ſton'd to Death at *Greenwich* by the *Danes*, *Anno* 1012, according to Tradition.

This is one of the old Churches that eſcap'd the Fire, being 78 Foot in Length, 42 in Breadth, 22 in Height, and the Height of the Steeple not more than 40 Foot; the Beauty and Ornaments not equal to thoſe of the new Churches.

The Pariſh.

This Pariſh contains part of *Aldermanbury*, part of *London-Wall-Street*, *Helmet-Court*, *Sion-College*, *Curriers-Court*, part of *Philip-Lane*, *Sion-Court*, *Plaiſterers-Hall*, *Cock-Court*, *Bird-Court*, part of *Wood-Street*, part of *Fell-Street*, and part of *Hart-Street*, to the Number of 152 Houſes.

St *Alban Wood-Street* Church.

The Church of St. *Alban Wood-Street* is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of *Great Wood-Street*; the Saint to whom this Church is dedicated, is ſaid to have been the firſt *Engliſh* Martyr in the *Dioclesian* Perſecution *Anno* 300, and to have been buried where the Town of St. *Alban*'s now ſtands, which took its Name from thence. The Church having been deſtroy'd by the Fire *Anno* 1666, was rebuilt in 1685, being 66 Foot in Length, 59 in Breadth, 33 in Height, and the Steeple, to the top of the Pinnacles, 92 Foot high.

The Pariſh contains part of *Wood-Street*, part of *Love-Lane*, with ſome Courts and Alleys that fall into them, to the Number of 111 Houſes.

England.

Parish of St. *Olave Silver-Street.*

The Parish of St. *Olave*'s *Silver-Street*, which was united to that of St. *Alban*'s *Wood-Street* after the Fire, contains part of *Silver-Street*, part of *Mugwel-Street*, part of *Noble-Street*, *Red-Lyon-Court*, *Winchester-Court*, *Lamb*'s *Alley*, *Dobey's Court*, *Windsor-Court*, *Westmoreland-Court*, and *Hyle*'s *Court*, to the Number of 145 Houses.

St. *Giles Cripplegate* Church.

The Church of St. *Giles Cripplegate* stands just without the Gate, and to the Westward of it. The old Church was burnt down by a Fire that happen'd *Anno* 1545, and rebuilt soon after. It escap'd the grand Conflagration *Anno* 1666, and is in Length 114 Foot, in Breadth 63, in Height 42; and the Height of the Steeple, which consists of a Tower and Turret, 122 Foot, in which there is a fine Ring of Bells.

The Parish.

This Parish extends far beyond the Ward, and consequently beyond the Liberties of the City, even to the furthest Buildings towards *Islington*, of which I shall give a more particular Account when I come to treat of that Part of the Town which lies without the Freedom and Liberties of the City, and which I am now actually surveying, in order to shew what Churches and private Buildings have been added to the Town of late Years, and what Parishes have been taken out of this and several other of the larger Parishes.

In the mean Time I shall proceed to give a general Account of the Extent of this Parish, and the Streets and Places it consisted of before this Subdivision of it.

The Parish of St. *Giles Cripplegate* then contain'd all *Red-Cross-Street*, part of *White-Cross-Street*, part of *Barbican*, part of *Goswel-Street*, *Ham*'s *Corner*, part of *Little Moorfields*, *Princes-*

Princes-Street, *Bridgwater-Street* and *Square*, *Golden-Lane*, *Fore-Street*, *Finsbury*, *Chiſwel-Street*, *Grub-Street*, *Noble-Street*, *Brick-Lane*, *Bartholomew-Square*, and the Streets adjacent to *Windmill-Hill* and the *Farthing Pye-Houſe*, with the Courts, Lanes, and Alleys falling into them, in which are four thouſand Dwelling-Houſes, and upwards.

Officers of the Ward.

Cripplegate-Ward hath its Alderman, one Deputy, eight Common-Council-Men, nine Conſtables, twelve Scavengers, fifteen Wardmote-Men and a Beadle, within the Gate; and one Deputy, two Common-Council-Men, four Conſtables, four Scavengers, ſeventeen Wardmote-Men and a Beadle, without the Gate.

Alderſgate-Ward.

Alderſgate-Ward is bounded by the Poſts and Chain, which ſeparates it from that Part of the Town that lies without the Freedom on the North, by *Cripplegate-Ward* on the Eaſt, and by *Farringdon Wards* on the Weſt and South.

Chief Streets.

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, *Foſter-Lane*, *Maiden-Lane*, *Noble-Street*, St. *Martin's Le-Grand*, *Dean's Court*, *Round-Court*, *Angel-Street*, *Bull-and-Mouth-Street*, St. *Anne's Lane*, *Alderſgate-Street*, *Goſwel-Street*, *Barbican*, *Long-Lane* and *Little-Britain*.

Foſter-Lane.

Foſter-Lane runs from *Cheapſide* Northward to *Noble-Street*, and is moſt remarkable for the Silverſmiths that inhabit it.

Maiden-Lane.

Maiden-Lane runs from *Foſter-Lane* Eaſtward into *Wood-Street*.

Noble-Lane.

Noble-Lane runs from *Foſter-Lane* Northward to *Silver-Street*.

St. *Martin's Le-Grand.*

St. *Martin's Le-Grand* runs from *Newgate-Street*, or rather *Blow-Bladder-Street*, Northward

England. ward to *Alderſgate*, and is a ſpacious well-built Street, of good Trade, but moſt remarkable at preſent for the Shoemakers who inhabit it.

St. *Martin*'s *Le-Grand* was antiently a magnificent College, founded by *Jugelricus*, and *Edwardus* his Brother, *Anno* 1056, and confirm'd by *William the Conqueror*, by his Charter dated *Anno* 1068, in the ſecond Year of his Reign; who alſo gave all the Moor-Lands without *Cripplegate* to this College, exempting the Dean and Canons from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop, and from all Regal Services, granting them Soc and Sac, Toll and Theam, with all Liberties and Franchiſes that any Church in the Kingdom enjoy'd; which Charter was confirm'd by *John* and *Peter*, Cardinals of *Rome*, and Legates of Pope *Alexander*.

At an Inquiſition taken in the *Tower* in the Reign of *Edward* II, the Jury preſent, That the Church of *Great St. Martin*'s, *London*, was in the Donation of the King: That *Richard Ellefield* then held it as Dean, and that the Sheriff had no Authority to ſummon him to appear, being exempt from all ordinary Juriſdiction. And in the Reign of *Henry* VII, one flying to the Church of St. *Martin*'s *Le-Grand* for Sanctuary, and the Sheriffs taking him from thence by Violence, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, to whom the College then belong'd, exhibited a Charge againſt the ſaid Sheriffs to his Majeſty, for taking a privileg'd Perſon by Force out of the Sanctuary of St. *Martin*'s, belonging to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*: Which being heard before the Lords of the Star-Chamber, and *Hody* and *Newton*, Chief Juſtices, they determin'd, That the Party ought to enjoy the Privilege of Sanctuary;

ary; and the Sheriffs were fin'd for taking him from thence. England.

This College was ſurrender'd to King *Edward* VI, in the ſecond Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1548, and the ſame Year the Church pull'd down, and the Ground leas'd out to Perſons to build upon, being highly valu'd on account of the Privileges annex'd to it; for it ſtill remains a ſeparate Juriſdiction. The Sheriffs and Magiſtrates of *London* have no Authority in this Liberty, but it is eſteem'd Part of *Weſtminſter*, and ſubject only to the Dean and Chapter of that Abbey.

Bull-and-Mouth-Street runs from St. *Martin*'s Weſtward to *Butcher-Hall-Lane*, remarkable for the great Quakers Meeting-Houſe, that goes by the Name of the *Bull-and-Mouth*. *Bull-and Mouth-Street.*

St. *Anne*'s *Lane* runs Eaſtward from St. *Martin*'s *Lane* to *Noble-Street*. St. *Anne's Lane.*

Angel-Street is a ſmall Street to the Southward of *Bull-and-Mouth-Street*, that runs Weſtward from St. *Martin*'s *Le-Grand*. *Angel-Street.*

Alderſgate-Street runs from *Alderſgate* Northward as far as *Goſwel-Street*, being for its Length and Breadth equal to any of the croſs Streets in *London*, and is inhabited by Wholeſale Dealers and ſubſtantial Tradeſmen, who ſend their Goods to the ſeveral Counties that lye North of the Town. *Alderſgate-Street.*

Goſwel-Street begins where *Alderſgate-Street* ends, *viz.* at the End of *Long-Lane*, and runs Northwards to the Fields leading to *Iſlington*: It is very broad, but a true Suburb Street, conſiſting of Inns, or mean Buildings, and ſufficiently infeſted with ill Smells, ſuch as Dunghills and Common-Shores produce. *Goſwell-Street.*

Barbican

England.

Barbican. *Barbican* runs from *Alderſgate-Street* Eaſtward to *Red-Croſs-Street*, and may be eſteem'd a good Street, conſidering it lies in the Suburbs.

Long-Lane. *Long-Lane* runs from *Alderſgate-Street* Weſtward to *Smithfield*, and is moſt remarkable for the Saleſmen and Dealers in old Cloaths, that inhabit it.

Little-Britain. *Little-Britain* lies between *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* and *Alderſgate-Street*: It is not ſtrait, and has very little Beauty in it; but has been long remarkable for the Bookſellers, its Inhabitants, who were eminent for their Collections of antient Authors formerly; but the Dealers in old Books are to be met with now in many other Parts of the Town. It is ſaid to have obtain'd its Name of *Little-Britain* from a Palace belonging to the Duke of *Britany* (or *Little-Britain*) which antiently ſtood here.

Publick Buildings. The publick Buildings in this Ward are, *Goldſmiths-Hall*, *Coachmakers-Hall*, *London-Houſe*, *Thanet-Houſe*, *Cooks-Hall*, the Church of St. *Anne*'s *within Alderſgate*, St. *Leonard Foſter-Lane*, and St. *Botolph*'s *Alderſgate* Church.

Goldſmiths-Hall. *Goldſmiths-Hall* is ſituated in *Foſter-Lane*, and may be reckon'd among the moſt beautiful and commodious Halls in the City.

Coachmakers Hall. *Coachmakers-Hall* ſtands on the Eaſt ſide of *Noble-Street*, and is a handſome Edifice, being made Uſe of by the Scriveners Company as well as Coachmakers.

London-Houſe. *London-Houſe*, ſo call'd from being the Palace of the Biſhop of *London*, is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of *Alderſgate-Street*; it never had any thing very beautiful or magnificent in its Structure, and is at preſent let out in Parcels to Tradeſmen, who have converted Part of it into Shops and Warehouſes.

Thanet

Thanet-House stands on the East side of *Alderſgate-Street*, almoſt overagainſt *London-Houſe*; the Front is of hewn Stone, and it has ſtill the Appearance of a Palace, tho' it be converted to other Uſes. In one Part of it is a Tavern, in another a Lace-Chamber, whither the *Buckinghamſhire* People and other Lace-Makers reſort Weekly, and expoſe their Goods to Sale; and in other Parts of it are Shops and Warehouſes. It is call'd *Thanet-Houſe* on account of its having been the Reſidence of the Earls of that Name. *Thanet-Houſe.*

Cooks-Hall is ſituated on the East ſide of *Alderſgate-Street*, overagainſt *Little-Britain*. *Cooks-Hall.*

The Church of St. *Anne within Alderſgate* is ſituated on the North ſide of St. *Anne*'s *Lane*, being 53 Foot ſquare, and 35 in Height; the Height of the Tower 84 Foot. It was erected in the Year 1680, and is prettily finiſh'd and adorn'd: The old Church was burnt in the great Conflagration. St. *Ann*'s Church, *within Alderſgate.*

The Pariſh contains part of St. *Martin*'s *Le-Grand*, part of *Dean*'s *Court*, part of St. *Anne*'s *Lane* and *Bell-Court*, part of *Bull-and-Mouth-Street*, part of *Angel-Street*, *King*'s-*Head-Court*, *Lillypot-Lane*, and part of *Noble-Street*, to the Number of 94 Houſes. St. *Ann*'s Pariſh.

St. *John Zachary*'s, which was united to St. *Anne*'s after the Fire, contains part of *Maiden-Lane*, part of *Gutter-Lane*, part of *Foſter-Lane*, part of *Noble-Street*, and part of *Staining-Lane*, to the Number of 84 Houſes. St. *John Zachary*'s Pariſh.

St. *Botolph without Alderſgate* is ſituated at the South-Weſt Angle of *Little-Britain*, near *Alderſgate*. It is one of the old Churches having eſcap'd the Fire, and has no great Beauty in it; the Length of the Church is 78 St. *Botolph without Alderſgate* Church.

England. Foot, the Breadth 51, the Height 25, and that of the Steeple 65.

The Parish. This Parish contains the best Part of *Aldersgate-Street* and *Little-Britain*, the East side of *Charterhouse-Yard*, part of *Long-Lane*, part of *Barbican*, part of *Jewen-Street*, *Great* and *Little Montague-Courts*, *Red-Cross-Alley*, *Cross-Key-Court*, *Trinity-Court*, *Cox-Court*, *Turner's Court*, *Black-Horse-Court*, *Half-Moon-Court*, *Devonshire-Court*, *Carthusian-Court*, *Glass-House-Yard*, *Peel-Yard*, *Pump-Yard*, *Seabrook-Alley*, *Vine-Yard*, *White-Lyon-Court*, *Hare-Court*, *Cherry-Tree-Court*, *Crown-Court* and *Cradle-Court*, with several other Courts and Alleys in the Streets above-mention'd, to the Number of 700 Houses and upwards.

Officers of the Ward. *Aldersgate-Ward* is govern'd by an Alderman, his two Deputies, one within, and the other without the Gate; eight Common-Council-Men, eight Constables, nine Scavengers, nineteen Wardmote-Men, and a Beadle.

Farringdon Ward within the Walls. *Farringdon Ward within the Walls*, so call'd to distinguish it from *Farringdon Ward without*, was antiently but one Ward, and govern'd by one Alderman; but the Buildings being vastly encreas'd without the Walls, they were divided by an Act of Parliament 17 *Rich.* II. and each part enacted to have its particular Alderman. The whole Ward of *Farringdon within* and *without* receiv'd its Name of *William Farendon*, Goldsmith, Alderman thereof, and one of the Sheriffs of *London*, who purchas'd the Aldermanry of *John le Feure*, 7 *Edw.* I. *Anno* 1279. It afterwards descended to *Nicholas Farendon*, Son of the said *William*, who was four times Mayor (and his Heirs.) From whence it appears, that

that theſe Wards or Aldermanrys were formerly hereditary, and not elective. England.

Faringdon Ward within is bounded by *Faringdon Ward without* towards the North and Weſt; by *Alderſgate Ward* and *Bread-Street Ward* on the Eaſt; and by *Caſtle-Baynard Ward* and the *Thames* on the South.

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*, *Ludgate-Street*, *Black-Fryars*, the Eaſt ſide of *Fleet-Ditch* from *Ludgate-Street* to the *Thames*, *Creed-Lane*, *Ave-Mary-Lane*, *Amen-Corner*, *Pater-Noſter-Row*, *Newgate-Street* and *Market*, *Grey-Fryars*, part of *Warwick-Lane*, *Ivy-Lane*, part of *Cheapſide*, part of *Foſter-Lane*, part of *Wood-Street*, part of *Friday-Street* and part of the *Old Change*, with ſeveral Courts and Alleys falling into them. Chief Streets in *Faringdon within*.

St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*, if we regard the Extent of it, the Magnificence of the Buildings that ſurround it, the Goodneſs of the Air, the Neatneſs of the Pavement, but above all, the ſtrong beautiful Fabrick that riſes in the middle of it, from whence it receiv'd its Name, may be deem'd equal to the fineſt Squares in Town. It contains between five and ſix Acres of Ground, and is of an Oblong, or rather Oval Form, ſituated about the Centre of this grand Metropolis, having *Pater-Noſter-Row* and *Cheapſide* on the North and North-Eaſt, the *Old Change* on the Eaſt, *Doctors Commons* on the South, and *Ludgate-Street* on the Weſt. St. *Paul*'s *Ch. Yard*.

The Bookſellers and Muſical-Inſtrument-Makers have taken up great part of the North ſide; St. *Paul*'s *School*, a handſome Stone Building, is ſituated on the Eaſt; the Woollen-Drapers, Cabinet and Cane-Chair Makers are on the South and South-Eaſt; and the Weſt

end is adorn'd with two of the compleateſt and beſt furniſh'd Shops of the kind in *Europe*, *viz.* That of Mr. *William Innys*, Bookſeller, and that of Mr. *George Wildey*, where wrought Plate, Globes, Mathematical Inſtruments, Toys, and every Curioſity almoſt, are expos'd to Sale, and attract the Eyes of the numerous Crouds that are perpetually paſſing by. And what ſtill renders St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard* more deſirable, is, that if there be a Breath of Air ſtirring, we are ſure to meet with it here. Nor is the North ſide ever diſturb'd by Coaches and Carriages, which deafen us with their Noiſe in other Streets.

Ludgate-Street. *Ludgate-Street*, which runs from *Ludgate* Eaſtward to St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*, is a ſpacious well built Street, inhabited by ſubſtantial Tradeſmen; but the moſt ſurprizing Proſpect from this Street is the grand Front of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, of whoſe Beauties I ſhall endeavour to give a juſt Deſcription when I come to treat of the publick Buildings in this Ward.

Black-Friars. *Black-Fryars* contains a Multitude of little Courts and Lanes, beſides the principal Street, which runs from *Ludgate* Southward to the *Thames*; and even this is a very narrow uneven dirty Paſſage. It receiv'd its Name from a Monaſtery of Fryars (from their Habit call'd *Black Fryars*) which antiently ſtood here. The lower end of this Street is uſually call'd *Water-Street*, from its leading to the Stairs where we take Water.

Ditch-ſide. The Street form'd by the Buildings on each ſide *Fleet-Ditch* is one of the broadeſt and longeſt in Town; and was the navigable Canal cut thro' it always full of clear Water, might be eſteem'd one of the pleaſanteſt;

but

but the Mud which appears at low Water is not very grateful to the Eye. The East side only from *Ludgate-Hill* to the *Thames* is in this Ward. England.

Creed-Lane runs from *Ludgate-Street* to the Southward into *Great-Carter-Lane*. It is a short narrow Street, and ill built, and being perpetually pester'd with Carriages bringing Goods from the Water side, invites few substantial People to reside in it. *Creed-Lane.*

Opposite to *Creed-Lane* is *Ave-Mary-Lane*, a short Street, which runs from *Ludgate-Street* Northward to *Amen-Corner*, not much more commodious than the former for Foot Passengers, but better built and inhabited. *Ave-Mary-Lane.*

Pater-Noster-Row runs from *Cheapside* Westward to *Amen-Corner*. It is a very long narrow Street, the Houses lofty and well built, but inhabited chiefly by Milliners and other trifling Traders, unless towards the West end, where we meet with wholesale Stationers and other substantial People. It was antiently one of the best Streets for Trade in the City, especially Silk-Mercers. *Pater-Noster-Row.*

Warwick-Lane, of which the West side only is in this Ward, runs from *Amen-Corner* Northward into *Newgate-Street*. It is a narrow incommodious Street; but on the West side there is a handsome Square call'd *Warwick-Court*, well built, and inhabited by People of Condition, without any mixture of Shops or Tradesmen amongst them. Both Court and Lane receiv'd their Names from the Earl of *Warwick*'s Palace which stood here. *Warwick Lane* and *Court.*

Amen-Corner is a short Street, opposite to *Pater-Noster-Row*, dividing *Warwick-Lane* from *Ave-Mary-Lane*. *Amen-Corner.*

Newgate-

England.

Newgate Street. *Newgate-Street* runs from *Cheapside*, or rather *Blowbladder-Street*, Westward to *Newgate*. It is a handsome Street, well built, and inhabited by substantial Tradesmen.

Newgate Market. *Newgate-Market*, situated between *Newgate-Street* and *Pater-Noster-Row*, is an oblong Square of about 200 Feet in length, and 150 in breadth, having a handsome Market-House in the middle of it, built upon Pillars, with a Cupola over it. Here is a very large Shambles of Butchers Meat, with abundance of Poultry, Fish, Fruit, Herbs, and all manner of Provisions expos'd to Sale, being esteem'd, next to *Leaden-Hall-Market*, the best in Town. Before the Fire the Market was held in the middle of *Newgate-Street*; but the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who were empower'd by an Act of Parliament after the Fire to make choice of convenient Places for holding Markets in the City, assign'd this for one.

Grey-Friars. *Grey-Friars*, which took its Name from a Monastery of Friars Minors cloath'd in Grey which was situated there, is a Court between *Newgate-Street* and *Christ's-Hospital*; from whence there is a Passage thro' the Hospital into *Smithfield*.

Ivy Lane *Ivy-Lane* runs from *Newgate-Street* Southward into *Pater-Noster-Row*, and lies on the East side of *Newgate-Market*. It is a close narrow Street, and has very little to recommend it.

As to *Cheapside*, *Foster-Lane*, *Friday-Street* and *Wood-Street*, of which only some small parts are in this Ward, they have been already describ'd.

Old-Change. The *Old Change* runs from *Cheapside* to *Old Fish-Street*. It is narrow, like most of the cross Streets, but pretty well built. It is said to have receiv'd the Name of *the Change* from

from the number of Goldsmiths which antiently inhabited it, or from the Royal Mint, which in the Reign of King *John* was in this place. England.

The publick Buildings in this Ward are, the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, St. *Paul*'s *School*, the *King*'s *Printing-House*, the *Scotch-Hall*, *Apothecaries-Hall*, *Stationers-Hall*, the *College of Physicians*, *Butchers-Hall*, *Sadlers-Hall*, *Embroaderers-Hall*, the Church of St. *Martin Ludgate*, *Christ*'s *Church* and *Hospital*, the Church of St. *Matthew Friday-Street*, St. *Austin*'s Church, the Church of St. *Vedast*, and the *Chapter-House*. Publick Buildings.

Austin the Monk was sent to *England* by Pope *Gregory the Great*, to endeavour the Conversion of the *Saxons*, about the Year 596, and being favourably receiv'd by *Ethelbert*, then King of *Kent*, who soon after became his Proselite, was by the Authority of the *Roman* See constituted Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Capital of King *Ethelbert*'s Dominions. The Archbishop being thus establish'd in *Kent*, sent his Missionaries into other parts of *England*, making *Melitus*, one of his Assistants, Bishop of *London*: And King *Ethelbert*, to encourage that City to embrace Christianity, 'tis said, founded the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s, about the Year 604. But I'm apt to think it was not of those Dimensions we find it some Years after; for the Building of such a Fabrick must have been an Expence too great for a King of so inconsiderable a Kingdom as that of *Kent*, unless we suppose him capable of influencing the rest of the *Saxon* Sovereigns to contribute to the Work. But whatever the Dimensions of the first Church were which was founded by King *Ethelbert* in the seventh Century, it appears that St. *Paul*'s St. *Paul*'s Cathedral founded.

having

England. having been entirely demolish'd by a Fire which happen'd in the Year 1087, and with it the greatest part of the City; *Maurice*, then Rebuilt. Bishop of *London*, laid the Foundation of a new Church, so vastly large, that it was apprehended it wou'd never be finish'd. He built it also upon Arches or Vaults of Stone, 'tis said, to secure it from Fire, the Stone being fetch'd from *Caen* in *Normandy*. This Prelate dying *Anno* 1107, his Successor, *Richard Beamor*, went on with the Building; and as a farther Security against Fire, purchas'd several Streets that lay contiguous to the Cathedral, and demolish'd the Houses, encompassing that Space with Stone Walls and Gates, which now forms the Church-Yard. This Reverend Prelate dying *Anno* 1127, the Work was still carried on by his Successors till it was entirely finish'd, and we find that the Steeple was compleated *Anno* 1222. The Cross falling down *Anno* 1314, a new one was erected; when the Dimen-

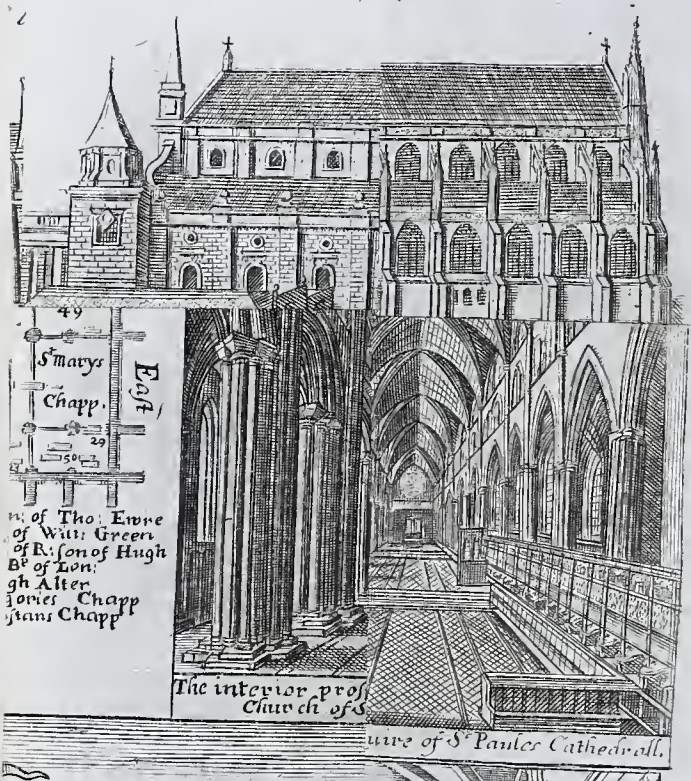
The Dimensions of St. *Paul's An.* 1314. sions of St. *Paul's* were as follows, *viz.* The length of St. *Paul's* from East to West 690 Feet; the breadth from North to South 130; the height of the Body of the Church 150; the height of the West end 102 Foot, and the height of the East end 88; the Stone-Work of the Steeple 260 Feet, and the Spire above it 260 Foot more; the height of the top of the Spire from the Ground consequently being 520 Feet; and the Ground the Church stood upon contain'd 626 square Yards, which is 3 Acres and half and a Foot and half over: The Ball on the Spire wou'd contain ten Bushels of Corn; the length of the Cross above it was 15 Foot, and the breadth 6 Foot. This Church was built in the Form of a long Cross, and the Materials consisted of Stone, Timber and Lead.

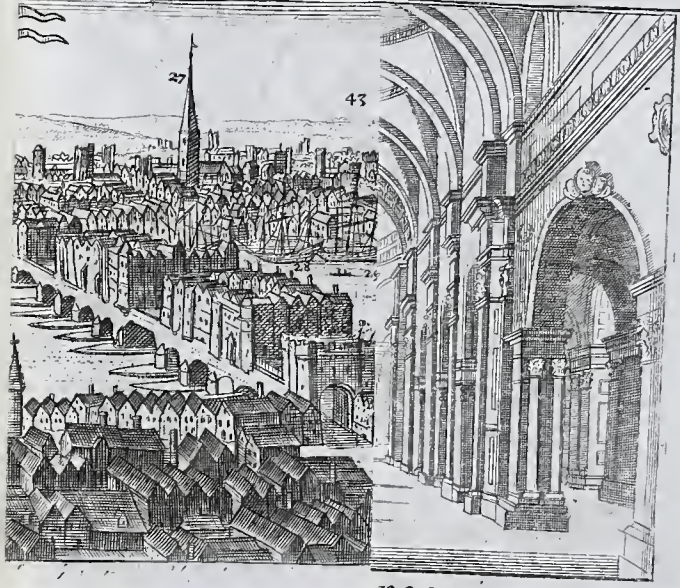
On

The East End of St. Pauls.
The North Side of St. Pauls Church.
A Prospect of LONDON as before the Fire.

1. page 400.

The Sce Fire of London
ning





now is.

On the first of *February* 1444, the Steeple was fir'd by Lightning, and receiv'd considerable Damage, but was repair'd in the Year 1462. England.

On the fourth of *June* 1561, the Spire of St. *Paul*'s was fir'd again by Lightning, which broke out two or three Yards under the Foot of the Cross, and from thence burnt downwards so furiously, that in the Space of four Hours the Steeple, with the Roof of the Church, were consum'd.

Queen *Elizabeth* hereupon directed her Letters to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to take order for the speedy repairing the same, and deliver'd to him in Gold one thousand Marks, with a Warrant for a thousand Loads of Timber to be taken out of her Woods towards the Repairs of it. The Citizens gave first a large Benevolence, and after that three fifteens, towards the Repair of it. The Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* granted the 40th Part of the Value of their Benefices charg'd with First Fruits, and the 30th Part of such as were not charg'd. The Clergy of *London* Diocese granted the 30th Part of all that paid First Fruits, and the 20th Part of such as had paid their First Fruits.

Six Citizens of *London*, and two petty Canons of St. *Paul*'s, being appointed by the Privy Council to oversee the Work, such Expedition was us'd, that within one Month afterwards the Church was cover'd with Boards and Lead, in manner of a false Roof, against the Weather; and before the end of the Year all the Isles of the Church were fram'd out of new Timber, cover'd with Lead, and entirely finish'd.

England. The same Year the great Roofs of the East and West ends were fram'd out of Timber in *Yorkshire*, brought from thence to *London* by Sea, and set up and cover'd with Lead.

The North and South sides were finish'd about *April* 1566.

Nothing being done towards repairing the Steeple in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I, in the 18th Year of his Reign, granted a Commission for a general Benevolence, to be collected all over the Kingdom, for the rebuilding it. But Money coming in slowly, the Work was neglected till the Reign of King *Charles* I, when Dr. *Laud* being advanc'd to the See of *London*, *Anno* 1628, procur'd a Commission from that King for another Benevolence, for finishing the Repairs of the Church and Steeple. Whereupon upwards of one hundred thousand Pounds were collected, of which the King contributed more than ten thousand Pounds between the Years 1631 and 1642, inclusive; but it does not appear that more than thirty-five thousand Pounds of this Money were ever laid out in the Repairs; for the Civil Wars breaking out, and the Parliament remaining in Possession of the City, they not only put a Stop to the Repairs, but voted, That all Bishops, Deans and Chapters shou'd be abolish'd: That St. *Paul*'s *Cross*, and the rest of the Crosses then about *London*, shou'd be pull'd down: That the Houses of the Dean and Chapter, with their Revenues, shou'd be seiz'd, together *with all the Money, Goods and Materials procur'd for the repairing this Church.* Which were afterwards dispos'd of by Ordinance of Parliament, part of them to pay their Army, and 400 *l. per Annum*

were

were assign'd to *Cornelius Burges*, one of the Assembly of Divines, out of the said Revenues and Money, to preach a Weekly Lecture in the Choir, the Body of the Church being converted into a Stable for the Horse Guards belonging to the Parliament, and a Guard-House for those Troopers. England.

After the Restoration, *Anno* 1660, King *Charles* II granted another Commission for raising Money by way of Benevolence for the repair of St. *Paul*'s; but the Fire happening soon afterwards, this Cathedral was demolish'd in such a manner, that there appear'd a Necessity of pulling down the Remains of the old Church, and laying a new Foundation. Whereupon King *Charles* II issu'd another Commission for rebuilding this Cathedral, according to a Model prepar'd by Sir *Christopher Wren*, Surveyor-General of the Works. The King gave 1000 *l. per Annum* towards it, as he had done before the Fire towards the Repairs of the old Church; and the Benevolence collected from others amounted to between sixty and seventy thousand Pounds. But it being computed that a much greater Sum wou'd be wanting for finishing this Work, an Act of Parliament pass'd, 22 *Car. c.* 11. for laying a Duty of 2 *s. per* Chaldron upon all Coals brought into the Port of *London* from 1 *May* 1670 to *Midsummer* 1677; and from thence to *Michaelmas* 1687 3 *s. per* Chaldron: Three Fourth Parts of what shou'd be rais'd between *May* 1670, and the 24th of *June* 1677, to be appropriated to rebuilding the Churches of *London*, and the other Fourth Part for giving Satisfaction for Grounds set out for enlarging Streets, making Wharfs and Market-Places, and other publick Uses.

England. But it was enacted, That one fourth Part of the Money appointed for building the said Churches, shou'd be employ'd in building the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s.

The remaining Walls and Foundations of the old Cathedral being very thick, a great deal of Time was taken up in pulling down and removing the Stones and Rubbish; insomuch that the present Church was not begun till the 21st of *June* 1675, when Mr. *Strong*, the Mason, laid the first Stone in the Foundation.

The present Cathedral begun 21 *June* 1676.

By an Act of 1st *James* II, *Cap.* 15, a Duty of 18 *d. per* Chaldron was granted from 1687 to *Michaelmas* 1700, for the building St. *Paul*'s, except one fifth Part thereof, which was to be apply'd to the finishing other Parochial Churches.

By an Act of 8 and 9 *William* III, *Cap.* 14, a Duty of 1 *s. per* Chaldron was granted from *Michaelmas* 1700, to *Michaelmas* 1708, for finishing St. *Paul*'s, except one sixth Part thereof, which was to be apply'd to the Repairs of *Westminster-Abbey*.

By an Act of 1 *Anne*, *Cap.* 12, a Duty of 2 *s. per* Chaldron was granted from *Michaelmas* 1708, for eight Years, for compleating and adorning St. *Paul*'s, and for purchasing and demolishing the Houses on the North side of the said Church, for securing the same from Fire. All which Acts and Benevolences, it is computed, have rais'd between seven and eight hundred thousand Pounds, which have been employ'd in the building, adorning and securing this magnificent Fabrick of St. *Paul*'s, the Dimensions whereof are as follows:

The Dimensions of St. *Paul*'s at present.

The Length from East to West within the Walls, 500 Foot; the Breadth of the West End

End, for 103 Foot of the Length, 103 Foot; the Breadth of the reſt, except between the Porticoes, 117 Feet: The Breadth between the North and South Porticoes, with the Walls, 249 Foot; the Circuit of the Walls without, 2292 Foot; the Area of the Ground-Plot two Acres, ſixteen Poles, twenty-three Yards, and one Foot; the perpendicular Altitude within over the middle Iſle, 88 Foot; Altitude to the upper Angle of the Weſt Pediment, 120 Foot; the Altitude of the Weſtern Towers, 208 Foot; to the top of the Corniſh of the lower Order, 60 Foot; to the top of the upper Order, 103 Foot; the Diameter of the Cupola's Baſe to the middle of the eight Pillars, 143 Foot; the Diameter within the Cupola before it begins to arch, 116 Foot; the perpendicular Altitude to the top of the outward Vaſes round the Gallery of the Cupola, 208 Foot; the Altitude to the Place where the ſpherical Part of the Dome begins to appear outwardly, 224 Foot; the Altitude to the Crown, or Vertex of the Dome's Roof, or Baſe of the Lanthorn, 276 Foot; Altitude of the Lanthorn, Ball and Croſs, 64 Foot; the Altitude of the whole 340 Foot; the Diameter of the Ball 6 Foot, the Circumference 18 Foot 8 Inches, the Altitude of the Croſs 10 Foot. And here it muſt be admitted, that the Dimenſions of the preſent Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s falls very ſhort of thoſe of St. *Peter*'s in *Rome*; the Length of St. *Peter*'s on the Outſide, including the Portico, being 722 Foot; and the Length within, not taking in the Portico or the Thickneſs of the Walls, 594; the Breadth of St. *Peter*'s on the Outſide from the North to the South Door, is 490 Foot; and within 438 Foot. The Diameter

England.

England. meter of the Cupola of St. *Peter*'s within is 143 Feet; and the Height of it, from the Pavement to the top of the Croſs, 432 Foot.

Situation of the preſent Church. But to proceed in the Deſcription of St. *Paul*'s: This Cathedral ſtands upon an Eminence in the middle of the Town, diſengaged from all other Buildings, ſo that its Beauties may be view'd on every ſide; whereas we ſee only one Front of St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*, the Palace of the *Vatican*, and other Buildings contiguous to it, rendring the reſt inviſible; and tho' the Riches and Furniture of the ſeveral Chapels in St. *Peter*'s are the Admiration of all that view them, yet they ſpoil the Proſpect of the Fabrick. If we regard only the Building, diveſted of the rich Materials and Furniture which hide the Beauties of the Structure, St. *Paul*'s, in the Opinion of many Travellers, makes a better Appearance than St. *Peter*'s: Nor does the white *Portland* Stone of which St. *Paul*'s is built, at all give Place to the Marble St. *Peter*'s is lin'd or incruſted with; for the numerous Lamps and Candles that are burnt before the Altars in St. *Peter*'s, ſo blacken and tarniſh the Marble, that it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh it from common Stone.

The Outſide deſcrib'd As to the Outſide of St. *Paul*'s, it is adorn'd by two Ranges of Pilaſters, one above the other; the lower conſiſts of 120 Pilaſters at leaſt, with their Entablature of the *Corinthian* Order; and the upper of as many, with Entablament of the *Compoſit* Order, beſides 20 Columns at the Weſt, and 4 at the Eaſt End, and thoſe of the Porticoes, and Spaces between the Arches of the Windows; and the Arthitrave of the lower Order, *&c.* are fill'd with great Variety of curious Enrichments, conſiſting

consisting of Cherubims, Festoons, Voluta's, Fruit, Leaves, Cartouches, Ensigns of Fame, as Swords and Trumpets in Saltier Crosses, with Chaplets of Lawrel, also Books display'd, Bishops Caps, the Dean's Arms, and (at the East End) the Cypher of W. R. within a Garter, on which are the Words *Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pens*; and this within a fine Compartment of Palm-Branches, and plac'd under an Imperial Crown, *&c.* all finely carv'd in Stone. England.

The Intercolumns of the lower Range of Pilasters are 33 ornamental Windows and 6 Niches, and of the upper Range 37 Windows and about 30 Niches, many whereof are adorn'd with Columns, Entablature and Pediments; and at the East End is a Sweep, or circular Space, adorn'd with Columns and Pilasters, and enrich'd with Festoons, Fruit, Incense-Pots, *&c.* and at the upper Part is a Window between four Pieddroits and a single Cornish, and those between two large Cartouches.

The Ascent to the North Portico is by 12 Steps of black Marble; the Dome of the Portico is supported and adorn'd with six very spacious Columns (48 Inches Diameter) of the *Corinthian* Order. Above the Door-Case is a large Urn, with Festoons, *&c.* Over this (belonging to the upper Range of Pilasters) is a spacious Pediment, where are the King's Arms with the Regalia, supported by two Angels, with each a Palm-Branch in their Hands, under whose Feet appear the Figures of the Lyon and Unicorn. The Porticoes, Portals and Pediments.

You ascend to the South Portico (the Ground here being low) by 25 Steps: It is in all other respects like the North, and above this

England. this a Pediment (as the other) belonging to the upper Order) where is a proper Emblem of this incomparable Structure, rais'd (as it were) out of the Ruins of the old Church, *viz.* a Phœnix, with her Wings expanded, in Flames; under which is the Word *Resurgam* insculped in Capital Characters.

The West Portico is adorn'd and supported with 12 Columns below, and 8 above, fluted, of the respective Orders as the two Ranges; the twelve lower adorn'd with Architrave, Marble Frieze, and a Cornish; and the eight upper with an Entablature and a spacious triangular Pediment, where the History of St. *Paul*'s Conversion is represented, with the Rays of a Glory, and the Figures of several Men and Horses, boldly carv'd in Relievo by Mr. *Bird*. The Door-Case is white Marble, and over the Entrance is cut in Relievo the History of St. *Paul*'s Preaching to the *Bereans* (as in *Acts* 17. 2.) It consists of a Gruppa of nine Figures (besides that of St. *Paul*) with Books, *&c.* lively represented by the same Hand as the Conversion.

On the South side of the Church, near the West end, is a Forum or Portal, the Door-Case being enrich'd with Cartouches, Volutas and Fruit, very exquisitely carv'd under a Pediment; and opposite to this on the North side is the like Door-Case. And in brief, all the Appertures are not only judiciously dispos'd for Commodiousness, Illumination of the Fabrick, *&c.* but are very ornamental.

At the West end is an Acroteria of the Figures of the twelve Apostles, each about 11 Foot high, with that of St. *Paul* on the Angle of the Pediment, and those of the four Evangelists, 2 of each cumbent between,

as

as many Angels on a Circular Pediment; over the Dials of the Clock on the Fronts of the two Towers alſo an Entablature, and Circles of Enrichment, where twelve Stones compoſe the Apperture, anſwering to the twelve Hours. England.

The ſaid Towers are adorn'd with Circular Ranges of Columns of the *Corinthian* Order with Domes on the upper part, and at the Vertex of each a curious Pine-Applele.

The Choir has its Roof ſupported with 6 ſpacious Pillars, and the Church with 6 more; beſides which there are 8 that ſupport the Cupola, and 2 very ſpacious ones at the Weſt end. All which Pillars are adorn'd with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* and *Compoſit* Orders, and alſo with Columns fronting the Croſs-Ile or Ambulatory between the ſaid Conſiſtory and Morning-Prayer-Chapel, which have each a very beautiful Screen of curious Wainſcot, and adorn'd each with twelve Columns, their Entablatures Arch'd Pediments, and the King's Arms, enrich'd with Cherubims, and each Pediment between four Vaſes, all curiouſly carv'd; and theſe Screens are fenc'd with Iron-Work, as is alſo the Corniſh at the Weſt end of the Church, and ſo Eaſtward beyond the firſt Arch. The Inſide of the Church.

The Pillars of the Church that ſupport the Roof, are two Ranges, with their Entablature and beautiful Arches, whereby the Body of the Church and Choir are divided into three Parts or Iles; the Roof of each is adorn'd with Arches, and ſpacious Peripheries of Enrichments, as Shields, Leaves, Chaplets, *&c.* (the Spaces included being ſomewhat concave) admirably carv'd in Stone; and there is a large croſs Ile between the North

England. and South Portico's, and two Ambulatories, the one a little Eastward, the other Westward from the said cross Ile, and running parallel therewith. The Floor of the whole is pav'd with Marble, but under the Cupola and within the Rail of the Altar, with fine Porphyry, polish'd and laid in several Geometrical Figures.

The Altar-Piece is adorn'd with four noble fluted Pilasters, finely painted and vein'd with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, with their Entablature, where the Enrichments, and also the Capitals of the Pilasters, are double gilt with Gold. These Intercolumns are twenty-one Pannels of figur'd Crimson Velvet, and above them six Windows, *viz.* in each Intercolumniation, seven Pannels and two Windows one above the other; at the greatest Altitude above all which, is a Glory finely done. The Aperture North and South into the Choir, are (ascending up three Steps of black Marble) by two Iron folding Doors, being (as that under the Organ-Gallery, *&c.*) exquisitely wrought into divers Figures, spiral Branches and other Flourishes; and there are two others at the West end of the Choir, the one opening into the South Ile, the other into the North, done by the celebrated Artist in this way, Monsieur *Tijan.*

And what contributes to the Beauty of this Choir, are the Galleries, the Bishop's Throne, Lord Mayor's Seat, with the Stalls, all which being contiguous, compose one vast Body of curious carv'd Work of the finest Wainscot, constituting three sides of a Quadrangle.

The Dome. The Cupola (within the Church) appears erected and elevated on eight Pillars of a large

large Magnitude, adorn'd with Pilaſters, Entablature, circular Pediments and Arches of the *Corinthian* Order, and each Pillar enrich'd with a ſpacious Feſtoon; here are alſo as many Alcoves fronted with curious Iron-Work, and over the Arches, at a great height from the Ground, is an Entablature, and on the Corniſh an Ambulatory, fronted or fenc'd in with handſome Iron-Work, extending round the inſide of the Cupola, above which is a Range of thirty-two Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, where every fourth Intercolumn is adorn'd with a Nich and ſome Enrichments; and 'tis ſaid, that in every Foot of Altitude the Diameter of this Dome decreaſeth one Inch. England.

On the outſide of the Dome, about twenty Foot above the outer Roof of the Church, is a Range of thirty-two Columns, with Niches of the ſame Altitude, and directly counter to thoſe aforeſaid within the Cupola: To theſe Columns there is an Entablament, and above that a Gallery with Acroteria, where are plac'd very ſpacious and ornamental Vaſes all round the Cupola: At twelve Foot above the tops of theſe Vaſes, (which ſpace is adorn'd with Pilaſters and Entablament, and the Intercolumns are Windows) the Diameter is taken in (as appears outwardly) five Foot, and two Foot higher it decreaſes five Foot, and a Foot above; that it is ſtill five Foot leſs where the Dome outwardly begins to arch, which Arches meet about fifty-two Foot higher in perpendicular Altitude, on the Vertex of which Dome is a neat Balcony, and above this a large and beautiful Lantern, adorn'd with Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, with a Ball and Croſs at the top.

England. I shall conclude this Description of St. *Paul*'s with three Inscriptions that were in the old Church, the first near the Tomb of *Seba*, King of the *East Saxons*; the second near that of *Ethelred*, King of the *West Saxons* (or rather of all *England*); and the third on the Tomb of *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, which *Stow* has given us in the following Words, *viz.*

Sebba, or *Seba*, K. of the *East Saxons*, buried in the old Church.

Hic jacet Sebba, Rex Orientalium Saxonij, qui conversus fuit ad Fidem per S. Erkenwaldum, Londinens. Episcopum, Anno Christi 677. Vir multum Deo devotus, actibus religiosis, crebris, precibus & pijs eleemosynaum fructibus plurimum intentus, vitam privatam & monasticam cunctis Regni divitijs & honoribus præferens. Qui cum regnasset Anno 30, habitum religiosum accepit per benedictionem Waltheri Londinensis Antistitis, qui præfato Erkenwaldo successit. De quo venerabilis Beda in Historia Gentis Anglorum, &c.

Ethelred King of the *West Saxons*.

Hic jacet Ethelredus, Anglorum Rex, Filius Edgari Regis, cui in die consecrationis post impositam Coronam fertur S. Dunstanus Cantuar. Archiepiscopus dira prædixisse his verbis: Quoniam aspirasti ad Regnum per mortem fratris tui, in cujus sanguine conspiraverunt Angli cum ignominiosa Matre tui; non deficiet gladius de domo tua, sæviens in te omnibus diebus vitæ tuæ interficiens de semine tuo, quousque Regnum tuum transferatur in Regnum alienum, cujus ritum & linguam, gens cui præsides non novit; nec expiabitur, nisi longa vindicta peccatum tuum, & peccatum matris tuæ, & peccata virorum qui interfuere consilio illius nequam. Quæ sicut a viro sancto predicta erant evenerunt: nam Ethelredus varijs prælijs

per

per Suanum, Danorum Regem, Filiumque ſuum Canutum fatigatus & fugatus, ac tandem Londini arcta obſidione, concluſus miſere diem obijt Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis 1017, *poſt quam Annis* 36 *in magna tribulatione regnaſſet.* England.

Hic in Domino obdormivit Johannes Gandavenſis, vulgò de Guant, a Gandavo Flandriæ urbe, loco natali, ita denominatus Edwardi III. Regis Angliæ filius a patre Comitis Richmondiæ titulo ornatus. Tres ſibi Uxores in matrimonio duxit: Primum Blancham, filiam & hæredem Henrici Ducis Lancanſtriæ, per quem ampliſſimam adijt hæreditatem: Nec ſolum Dux Lancaſtriæ, ſed etiam Leiceſtriæ, Lincolniæ & Derbiæ Comes effectus. E cujus ſobole Imperatores, Reges, Principes & Proceres propagati ſunt plurimi. Alteram habuit uxorem Conſtantiam (quæ hic contumulatur) filiam & hæredem Petri, Regis Caſtiliæ & Legionis: cujus jure optimo titulo Regis Caſtiliæ & Legionis uſus eſt. Hæc unicam illi peperit filiam Katharinam, ex qua ab Henrico, Reges Hiſpaniæ, ſunt propagati. Tertiam vero uxorem duxit Katharinam, ex Equeſtri familia & eximia pulchritudine fœminam, ex qua numeroſam ſuſcepit prolem unde genus ex matre duxit Henricus VII. Rex Angliæ prudentiſſimus, cujus fæliciſſimo conjugio cum Edwardi IV. filia, è ſtirpe Eboracenſi, Regiæ illæ Lancaſtrienſium & Eboracenſium Familiæ ad exoptimatiſſimam Anglia pacem coaluerunt. *John* D. of *Lancaſter.*

The Pariſh Church of St. *Martin*'s *Ludgate* is ſituated on the North ſide of *Ludgate-Street*, juſt within the Gate, and is 66 Feet in length, 57 in breadth, and 59 in height; the Spire 168 Foot high. This Church being rebuilt after the Fire, is prettily finiſh'd and adorn'd, but St. *Martin*'s *Ludgate Church.*

England. but stands so near the high Street, like many others, that it is not often the People can hear their Preacher, or perform their Devotions without Disturbance.

Ludgate Parish. The Parish of *Ludgate* contains good part of *Ludgate-Street*, part of *Ave-Mary-Lane*, part of *Amen-Corner*, *Cock-Alley*, part of *Creed-Lane*, and some few Houses in *Black Friars*, *Ludgate-Hill* and the *Old Baily*, amounting to 93 Houses within the Walls, and 86 without, in all 179.

Christ-Church. *Christ's Church* is situated on the North side of *Newgate-Street*, near the Hospital of the same Name. This Church before the Reformation belong'd to the Grey Friars, whose Monastery stood on the same Ground the Hospital does at present. At the Dissolution of Monasteries in the Reign of *Henry* VIII, the two Parishes of St. *Nicholas in the Shambles* and St. *Ewen's* in *Newgate-Market*, with so much of the Parish of St. *Sepulchre's* as lay within the Walls, were united to *Christ-Church*, and the Churches of St. *Nicholas* and St. *Ewen's* thereupon demolish'd.

Christ-Church being burnt down in the general Fire, was magnificently rebuilt *Anno* 1687, being one hundred fourteen Foot in length, eighty-one in breadth, and thirty-eight in height; and the height of the Steeple, which consists of a Tower and Spire, one hundred fifty-three Foot. This is one of the most beautiful, lightsome and best contriv'd Churches in the City; and in the Galleries, the numerous Orphans belonging to the adjoining Hospital are plac'd in time of Divine Service, whose united Voices with the Organ make excellent Musick in the Opinion of some, but others complain they are not manag'd to the Advantage they might.

Christ-

England.

Christ-Church Parish comprehends most part of *Newgate-Street*, *Grey-Friars*, *Christ's Hospital*, *Butcher-Hall-Lane*, part of *Bull and Mouth-Street*, part of *Angel-Street*, *Crown-Court*, *Bull-Head-Court*, *Pincok-Lane*, the *Bagnio*, *Phœnix-Court*, the West side of *Warwick-Lane*, part of *Swan-Court* and part of *King's-Head-Court*, to the Number of 366 Houses.

Christ-Church Parish.

The Parish of St. *Leonard Foster-Lane*, which was united to *Christ-Church* after the Fire, contains part of St. *Martin's le Grand*, part of *Blow-Bladder-Street*, *George-Street*, *Mould-Makers-Row*, *New-Rents*, *Round-Court*, part of *Foster-Lane*, *Swan-Court*, and part of *Half-Moon-Alley*, to the Number of 170 Houses.

St. *Leonard Foster-Lane* Parish.

Christ's Hospital is situated between *Newgate-Street* and St. *Bartholomew's Hospital* in *Smithfield*. Here, as has been observ'd already, was antiently a Monastery of Grey Friars, founded about the Year 1325, which upon the Dissolution of Monasteries was surrender'd to King *Henry* VIII, *Anno* 1538, who in the last Year of his Reign, transferr'd it to the City of *London* for the Use of the Poor, King *Edward* VI endow'd this Hospital (together with those of *Bridewell* and St. *Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*) with large Revenues, of which the City were made Trustees, and incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Hospitals of *Christ*, *Bridewell*, and St. *Thomas the Apostle*, to whom the King granted 3266 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per *Annum*.

Christ's Hospital.

This

England. This Hoſpital of *Chriſt*'s of which only I am to treat at preſent, has ſince receiv'd ſeveral additional Benefactions, inſomuch that it is now become one of the largeſt and beſt regulated Hoſpitals in the World.

It was open'd in the Year 1552, when about 400 Orphans were taken in. They were at firſt cloath'd in Ruſſet, but the Habit was ſoon after chang'd to Blue, from whence it obtain'd the Name of the *Blue Coat Hoſpital.*

The Method of admitting Children into this Hoſpital, is as follows.

The Day of Admiſſion being appointed, (about ten Days or a Fortnight before *Eaſter*) there are Liſts of thoſe qualified of the Governors by their Turns to chuſe that Year, printed and ſet up at the Counting-Houſe, and a Letter is ſent to each of the ſaid Governors ſome Days before the Admiſſion, reminding him of the Day of chooſing, and how thoſe he preſents ſhould be qualified, wherein is inclos'd a Blank Certificate from the Miniſter and Church-Wardens, a Blank Petition to the Preſident and Governors, and a Paper of the Rules and Qualifications of the Child to be preſented: Upon this the Governor having made Choice of a Child to preſent, the Friends of the ſaid Child come to the Counting-Houſe on the Admiſſion-Day, bringing the ſaid Petition and Certificate, Rules and Letter along with him, and on the back ſide of the ſaid Petition, the Governor who preſents endorſeth Words to this Effect:

I Preſent the Child mention'd in the Certificate on the other ſide, and believe the ſame to be a true

true Certificate : Witneſs my Hand the Day of 17

Which the ſaid Governor ſigneth, and the Child is admitted. The ſaid Rules and Qualifications are as follow :

Rules and Qualifications to be obſerv'd in the Admiſſion of Children to *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

' 1. That no Child be taken in but ſuch as are the Children of Freemen of *London.*

' 2. That none be taken in under Seven Years old.

' 3. That none be taken in but Orphans, wanting either Father or Mother, or both.

' 4. That no Foundlings, or that are maintain'd at the Pariſh Charge, be taken in.

' 5. That none who are lame, crooked or deform'd, or that have the Evil, Rupture, or any infectious Diſeaſe, be taken in.

' 6. That none be admitted but ſuch as are without any probable means of being provided for otherways ; nor without a due Certificate from the Miniſter, Church-Wardens, and three or four of the principal Inhabitants of the Pariſh whence any Children come, certifying the Poverty and Inability of the Parent to maintain ſuch Children, and the true Age of the ſaid Child, and engaging to diſcharge the Hoſpital of them before or after the Age of fifteen Years if a Boy, or fourteen Years if a Girl, which ſhall be left to the Governor's Pleaſure to do, ſo that it ſhall be wholly in the Power of the Hoſpital to diſpoſe of ſuch Child, or return them to the Parent or Pariſh, as to the Hoſpital ſhall ſeem good.

England. ‘ 7. That no Child be admitted that ‘ hath a Brother or Siſter in the Hoſpital ‘ already.

‘ 8. To the end that no Children be ‘ admitted contrary to the Rules aboveſaid, ‘ when the General Court ſhall direct the ‘ taking in of any Children, they ſhall before ‘ taken in be preſented to a Committee, conſiſting of the Preſident, Treaſurer, or the ‘ Almoners, Renters, Scrutenors and Auditors, and all other Governors to be ſummon'd at the firſt time, and ſo to adjourn ‘ from time to time: And that they, or ‘ any thirteen or more of them, whereof the ‘ Preſident or Treaſurer for the time being ‘ to be one, who ſhall ſtrictly examine ‘ touching the Age, Birth and Quality of ‘ ſuch Children, and of the Truth of the ſaid ‘ Certificates; and when ſuch Committee ‘ ſhall find Cauſe, they ſhall forbid or ‘ ſuſpend the taking in of any Child, until ‘ they receive full Satisfaction that ſuch ‘ Child or Children are duly qualified accord- ‘ ing to the Rules aboveſaid.

‘ And that ſuch Children as may be pre- ‘ ſented to be admitted in Purſuance of the ‘ Will of any Benefactor, ſhall be examin'd ‘ by the ſaid Committee, who are to take ‘ Care that ſuch Children be qualified accord- ‘ ing to the Wills of the Donors or Benefac- ‘ tors, (as near as may conſiſt with ſuch ‘ Wills) agreeing to the Qualifications ‘ above.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen preſent each their Child Yearly, but the reſt of the Governors only in their Turns, which may happen once in three or four Years.

No

No Child is continu'd in after it is fifteen Years of Age, except the Mathematick Scholars, who are ſometimes in till they are eighteen, and at the beginning of the ſeventh Year of their Service as Mariners, they are at his Majeſty's Diſpoſal; and of theſe Children there is an Account Printed Yearly, and preſented to the King the Firſt of *January*, ſetting forth, firſt, Each Boy's Name: 2dly, The Month and Year when they were bound out: 3dly, Their Age: 4thly, The Names of their Maſters: 5thly, The Names of the Ships whereof they are Commanders: 6thly, What Country Trade they are in: 7thly, The Month and Year when they will be at his Majeſty's Diſpoſal. Alſo an Account of the 40 Children annually enjoying the Benefit of this Mathematical Foundation, *&c.* ſetting forth their Names and Age. England.

The Governors, beſides the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, are many, and commonly Perſons that have been Maſters or Wardens of their Companies, or Men of Eſtates, from whom there is ſome Expectation of additional Charities. Out of theſe one is made Preſident, who is uſually ſome antient Alderman that hath paſs'd the Chair; another is appointed Treaſurer, to whom the Care of the Houſe and of the Revenues are committed, who is therefore uſually reſident, and has a good Houſe within the Limits of the Hoſpital. There are two Governors alſo, who are call'd Almoners, whoſe Buſineſs it is to buy Proviſions for the Houſe and ſend them in, who are attended by the Steward.

The Children are dieted in the following manner: They have every Morning for their Breakfaſt, Bread and Beer, at half an Hour

England. past six in the Morning in the Summer-time, and at half an Hour past seven in the Winter. On *Sundays* they have boil'd Beef and Broth for their Dinners, and for their Suppers Legs and Shoulders of Mutton. On other Days, as they fare thrifty, so it is sufficient in the Opinion of my Author.

On *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays* they have the same Dinners as on *Sundays*, that is, boil'd Beef and Broth; on the other Days no Flesh-Meat, but on *Mondays*, Milk-Porridge; on *Wednesdays*, Furmity; on *Fridays*, old Peas and Pottage; on *Saturdays*, Watergruel. They have Rost Beef about twelve Days in the Year, by the Kindness of several Benefactors, who have left, some 3 *l.* some 50 *s.* *per Annum*, for that end.

Their Supper is Bread and Cheese, or Butter for those that can't eat Cheese; only *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* they have Pudding-Pies for Supper.

The Diet of these Children seems to be exceeding mean and sparing, and I have heard some of their Friends say, that it wou'd not be easy for them to subsist upon it without their Assistance. However, it is observ'd that they are very healthful; that out of eleven or twelve hundred there are scarce ever found a dozen in the Sick-Ward; and last Year, when there were upwards of eleven hundred in this Hospital, there were not more than fifteen of them died. Besides, their living in this thrifty parsimonious manner, makes them better capable of shifting for themselves when they come out into the World: And now if ever an abstemious frugal way of Life ought to be recommended and encourag'd, when we see every Class of Men

Men ruining themſelves by their Extravagancies, and ſpending much more than it can be ſuppos'd their ſeveral Profeſſions can bring in honeſtly; this is the Source of moſt of that Sharping and Lying, and indirect means that Tradeſmen uſe at this Day to ſupport their Families. And to this general Extravagance in Diet and Dreſs we may aſcribe our preſent Diſadvantages in Trade; the Wine, the Lace, the Silks, the Linnen and Trifles we import from abroad, ſo far exceed our Exports, that the Balance muſt be perpetually againſt us. But to return to the Hoſpital. England.

It is made an Objection by ſome alſo to the Dreſs of theſe Orphans, that their Habit is ridiculous, lin'd with yellow, and ſo oddly made, as if it were intended to expoſe them to the Contempt of the World, which they have done nothing to merit: But to this it is anſwer'd, that were it not for this unfaſhionable Dreſs, we ſhould have the beſt Families making Intereſt to get their Children or Relations admitted, the Education being as good here, and the ſame Care taken of theſe Orphans, as of the Lads in the beſt Schools; and that this diſtinguiſhing Habit is the only thing that preſerves this Charity from being perverted, as many others are, to Purpoſes the Donors never intended them.

As to the Education of theſe Orphans, here is a Grammar-School, a Writing-School, a Mathematical-School and a Drawing-School.

As to Grammar and Writing, they have all of them the Benefit of theſe Schools without Diſtinction, but the others are for ſuch Lads as are intended for the Sea-Service.

The

England. The first Mathematical School was founded by King *Charles* II, *Anno Domini* 1673; his Majesty gave 7000 *l.* towards building and furnishing this School, and settled a Revenue of 370 *l. per Annum* upon it for ever: And there has been since another Mathematical School erected here, which is maintain'd out of the Revenues of the Hospital, as is likewise the Drawing-School.

This Hospital is built about a large Quadrangle, with a Cloyster or Piazza on the inside of it, which is said to be part of the old Monastery of the Grey Friars; but most part of the House has been rebuilt since the Fire, and consists of a large Hall, and the several Schools and Dormitories for the Children; besides which there is a fine House at *Hertford*, and another at *Ware*, twenty Miles from *London*, whither the youngest Orphans are usually sent and taught to Read, before they are fix'd at *London*.

The last Year, 1730, there were put out Apprentices from *Christ's Hospital* and discharg'd, one hundred thirty-three Orphans, ten of whom being instructed in the Mathematicks and Navigation, were put out Apprentices to Commanders of Ships: There were buried the same Year, fifteen; and the Children now remaining under the Care of the Hospital, are eleven hundred and seventeen.

St. *Matthew Friday-Street* Church. The Church of St. *Matthew Friday-Street* is situated on the West side of *Friday-Street*, near *Cheapside*. The old Church having been demolish'd by the Fire, the present Church was rebuilt *Anno* 1685, being sixty Foot in length, thirty-three in breadth, and thirty-one in height; the height of the Tower seventy-

seventy-four Foot. The Parish contains good part of *Friday-Street*, St. *Martin's Court*, part of *Angel-Street*, and *Blue Boar-Court*, to the Number of fifty Dwelling-Houses. England.

St. *Peter's Cheap* Parish, which was united to St. *Matthew's* after the Fire, contains part of *Cheapside*, part of *Gutter-Lane*, and *Day's Court*, in all sixty-seven Houses. St. *Peter Cheap* Parish.

St. *Augustin's*, or St. *Austin's* Church, rebuilt *Anno* 1683, is situated on the North side of *Watling-Street*, and the East side of the *Old Change*. It is a pretty Church, but one of the least in *London*, as appears by the following Dimensions; the length being 51 Foot, the breadth forty-five, and the height thirty. St. *Austin's* Church.

The Parish of St. *Austin's* contains part of the *Old Change*, part of *Distaff-Lane* and part of *Watling-Street*, to the Number of sixty-six Houses.

St. *Faith's* Parish, which was united to St. *Austin's* after the Fire, contains great part of the East and North sides of St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, part of *Pater-Noster-Row* and *Ivy-Lane*, and most part of *Newgate-Market*; in all 185 Houses. The Church to which this Parish belong'd being antiently under St. *Paul's*. St. *Faith* Parish.

St. *Vedast* Church is situated on the East side of *Foster-Lane*, being sixty-nine Foot in length, fifty-one in breadth and thirty-six in height, finely wainscotted and adorn'd, especially the Communion-Table. The Steeple is ninety Foot high, wherein there is a Ring of Bells, which most of the *London* Churches want. St. *Vedast* Church.

The Parish contains part of *Foster-Lane*, part of *Gutter-Lane* and part of *Cheapside*,

to

England. to the Number of one hundred twenty-nine Houſes.

St. *Michael's Quern* Pariſh.

St. *Michael's Quern*, or *Corn*, which ſtood where the Conduit of *Cheapſide* lately did, and was call'd *Corn* or *Quern* from the Corn-Market held there antiently. This Pariſh was united to St. *Vedaſt* after the Fire, and contains part of *Blow-Bladder-Street*, part of *Pater-Noſter-Row*, part of *Cheapſide* and part of the *Old Change*; in all ſeventy-one Houſes.

Chapter-Houſe.

The *Chapter-Houſe* of St. *Paul's*, where the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* aſſemble, is a magnificent Brick-Edifice, ſituated on the North ſide of St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, finiſh'd lately at the publick Charge, out of the Duties ariſing from Coals, as the Cathedral was.

Apothecaries-Hall.

Apothecaries-Hall is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of *Black-Friars*, conſiſting of a Hall, Court-Room and other Apartments, wainſcotted and adorn'd with Fretwork, two large Elaboratories, one for Chymical and the other for Galenical Preparations. Here are prepar'd great Quantities of Medicines for Country Apothecaries and others, and here the Sea-Surgeons uſually make up their Cheſts when they go abroad.

Stationers Hall.

Stationers-Hall is ſituated in *Cock-Alley* in *Ludgate-Street*, where antiently ſtood a Palace of the Duke of *Britany's*, the Ground whereof being purchas'd by this Company, they erected this Hall upon it, which is a handſome Brick-Building, fit for the Purpoſes it was deſign'd.

Phyſicians-College.

The *College of Phyſicians* is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of *Warwick-Lane*. It is a beautiful and magnificent Edifice, built by the Society

Anno

Anno 1682, their former College in *Amen-Corner* having been deſtroy'd by the Fire. It is built of Brick and Stone, having a fine Frontiſpiece with a handſome Door-Caſe within, which is a lofty Cupola erected on ſtrong Pillars, on the top whereof is a large Pyramid, and on its Vertex a Crown and gilded Ball. Paſſing under the Cupola we come into a quadrangular Court, the oppoſite ſide whereof is adorn'd with eight Pilaſters below and eight above, with their Entablature and a triangular Pediment; over the Door-Caſe is the Figure of King *Charles* II, plac'd in a Nich, and between the Door and the lower Architrave, the following Inſcription, *viz.* England.

VTRIVSQVE FORTVNÆ EXEMPLAR INGENS ADVERSIS REBVS DEVM PROBAVIT PROSPERIS SEIPSVM COLLEGIJ HVJVSCE 1682.

The Apartments within conſiſt of a Hall, where Advice is given to the Poor *Gratis*, a Committee-Room, a Library, another great Hall where the Doctors meet once a Quarter, which is beautifully wainſcotted, carv'd and adorn'd with Fretwork: Here are the Pictures of Dr. *Harvey*, who firſt diſcover'd the Circulation of the Blood, and other Benefactors; and Northward from this over the Library is the Cenſors Room.

The Theatre under the Cupola at the Entrance, is furniſh'd with ſix Degrees of circular Wainſcot-Seats one above the other, and in the Pit is a Table and three Seats, one for the Preſident, a ſecond for the Operator, and a third for the Lecturer; and here the Anatomy-Lectures are perform'd. In the

England. Preparing Room are thirteen Tables of the Muſcles in a Human Body, each Muſcle in its proper Poſition.

This Society is a Body Corporate for the Practice of Phyſick within *London* and ſeveral Miles about it: The Preſident and Cenſors are choſen Annually at *Michaelmas*: None can practiſe Phyſick, though they have taken their Degrees, without their Licenſe, within the Limits aforeſaid; and they have a Power to ſearch all Apothecaries Shops, and deſtroy unwholeſom Medicines.

By the Charter of King *Charles* II, this College was to conſiſt of a Preſident, four Cenſors, ten Elects, and twenty-ſix Fellows; the Cenſors to be choſen out of the Fellows, and the Preſident out of the Elects.

By the Charter granted by King *James* II, the Number of Fellows was enlarg'd, but not to exceed eighty, and none but thoſe who had taken the Degree of Doctors in the *Britiſh* or Foreign Univerſities were qualified to be admitted Members of this College.

The Fellows meet four times every Year, *viz.* on the *Monday* after every Quarter-Day, and two of them meet twice a Week to give Advice to the Poor *Gratis*. Here are alſo prepar'd Medicines for the Poor at moderate rates.

There is another Diſpenſary eſtabliſh'd for the Poor in *Cornhill*, and a third at *Weſtminſter*.

The Preſident and four Cenſors meet the firſt *Friday* in every Month. The Lord Chancellor, Chief Juſtices and Chief Baron, are conſtituted Viſitors of this Corporation, whoſe Privileges are eſtabliſh'd by ſeveral Acts of Parliament.

Butchers-

Butchers-Hall is situated in *Butcher-Hall-Lane*, on the North side of *Newgate-Street*. *Butchers Hall.*

Sadlers-Hall is situated on the North side of *Cheapside* near the West end. *Sadlers-Hall.*

Embroiderers-Hall, on the West side of *Gutter-Lane*. These Halls are most of them pretty Edifices, the Rooms wainscotted, and adorn'd with Fretwork; but it would be tedious to give a particular Description of every one of them, especially since many of them are of the same Form. *Embroiderers-Hall.*

Officers of the Ward.

The Officers of this Ward are an Alderman, his Deputy, 12 Common-Council-Men, 17 Constables, 18 Scavengers, 18 Wardmote-Men and a Beadle.

Bread-Street-Ward.

Bread-Street-Ward is bounded by *Alderſgate-Ward* towards the North; by *Cordwainers-Ward* towards the East; by *Vintry-Ward* on the South, and by *Baynard's-Caſtle-Ward* and *Farringdon within* towards the West.

Chief Streets.

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are *Bread-Street*, *Friday-Street*, *Diſtaff-Lane*, *Baſing-Lane*, part of the *Old Change*, part of *Watling-Street*, part of *Old-Fiſh-Street* and *Trinity-Lane*, and part of *Cheapside*.

Bread-Street.

Bread-Street runs from *Cheapside* Southward to *Bread-Street-Hill*. It is generally well built, and inhabited by Merchants and wholesale Dealers, and is said to have obtain'd its Name from being a Market for Bread antiently.

Friday-Street.

Friday-Street also runs from *Cheapside* Southward to *Old-Fiſh-Street*, and is well built, and inhabited by wholesale Dealers, but very narrow.

Diſtaff-Lane.

Diſtaff-Lane runs from the *Old Change* Eastward to *Baſing-Lane*.

England.

Basing-Lane.

Basing-Lane runs from *Bread-Street* Eastward to *Bow-Lane.*

Watling-Street.

Watling-Street runs from *Budge-Row* Westward to St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, being of a great length and tolerable breadth. It is inhabited by substantial Tradesmen, many of them in the wholesale way. The West end of this Street only is in *Bread-Street-Ward.*

Old Fish-Street.

Old Fish-Street runs from *Bread-Street* Eastward to the *Old Change.* The rest of the Streets in this Ward have been describ'd already.

Publick Buildings.

The only publick Buildings in this Ward are the Churches of *Alhallows Bread-Street* and St. *Mildred Bread-Street.*

Alhallows Bread-Street Church.

The Church of *Alhallows Bread-Street* is situated on the East side of *Bread-Street*, being 72 Foot in length, 35 in breadth and 30 in height, and the height of the Steeple 86 Foot. The old Church having been burnt down in the Fire *Anno* 1666, the present Church was rebuilt in 1684.

St. *John the Evangelist's* Parish.

The Parish contains part of *Friday-Street* and part of *Watling-Street*, to the number of 84 Houses; and the Parish of St. *John the Evangelist*, which was united to *Alhallows* after the Fire, contains 24 Houses.

St. *Mildred's* Church.

St. *Mildred Bread-Street* Church is situated on the East side of that Street, being in length 62 Foot, in breadth 36, and the height of the Dome that covers it 52 Foot. Both these *Bread-Street* Churches are beautiful well-finish'd Pieces. St. *Mildred's* was built in 1683, the old Church having been demolish'd by the Fire.

The Parish of St. *Mildred's* contains part of *Bread-Street*, part of *Basing-Lane* and part of *Trinity-Lane*; in all 54 Houses.

The

England.

The Parish of St. *Margaret Moses*, which was united to St. *Mildred*'s after the Fire, contains part of *Friday-Street*, part of *Great Distaff-Lane* and part of *Little Distaff-Lane*, to the number of 46 Houses. St. *Margaret Moses* Parish.

The Officers of this Ward are an Alderman, his Deputy, 10 Common-Council-Men, 10 Constables, 8 Scavengers, 13 Wardmote-Men and a Beadle. Officers of the Ward.

Queen-Hith-Ward is bounded by *Bread-Street-Ward* on the North; by *Vintry-Ward* on the East; by the River *Thames* on the South, and by *Baynard's-Castle-Ward* on the West. *Queen-Hith-Ward.*

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, part of *Thames-Street*, *Queen-Hith*, with the several Lanes running Southward to the *Thames*, *Lambeth-Hill*, *Fish-Street-Hill*, *Five-Foot-Lane*, *Little Trinity-Lane*, *Bread-Street-Hill*, *Huggin-Lane*, with the South side of *Great Trinity-Lane*, and part of *Old Fish-Street*.

Queen-Hith lies to the Westward of the *Three Cranes*, and is an Harbour for Barges, Lighters, and other Vessels, that bring Meal, Malt and other Provisions down the *Thames*, being a square Inlet, with Wharfs on three sides of it, where a Market for Meal, Malt, &c, is held every Day in the Week, but chiefly on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*. It receiv'd the Name of *Queen Hith* or *Harbour* from the Duties antiently paid here to the Queens of *England*. *Queen-Hith* Wharfs & Market.

Lambeth, or *Lambert Hill*, runs from *Old Fish-Street* Southward into *Thames-Street*. *Lambeth Hill.*

Little Trinity-Lane runs from *Great Trinity-Lane* Southward into *Thames-Street*. *Little Trinity-Lane.*

Old

England.

Old Fish-Street-Hill runs from *Old Fish-Street* to the Southward into *Thames-Street*.

Old Fish-Street-Hill.

Bread-Street-Hill runs from *Great Trinity-Lane* South into *Thames-Street*.

Bread-Street-Hill.

Huggin-Lane lies to the Westward of *Little Trinity-Lane*, and runs parallel to it.

Huggin-Lane.

All these Streets and Lanes running to the Water-side are of a pretty steep Descent, narrow, and incommodious, as well for Foot Passengers as Carriages.

Publick Buildings.

The publick Buildings in this Ward are, *Blacksmiths-Hall*, *Painter-Stainers-Hall*, the Churches of St. *Michael Queen-Hith*, St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, and St. *Mary Somerset*.

Blacksmiths-Hall.

Blacksmiths-Hall is situated on the West side of *Lambert-Hill*, and the North side of *Thames-Street*.

Painters Hall.

Painters-Hall, or *Painter-Stainers-Hall*, is situated in *Trinity-Lane*. This Company consists of Face-Painters, History-Painters, Arms-Painters and House-Painters, who have all exercis'd their Talents in adorning this Hall. The Pannels of Wainscot and Cielings are embellish'd with great variety of History and other Painture, exquisitely perform'd; as, first, the Portraitures of King *Charles* II, and his Queen *Katherine*, by *Howsman*. 2. The Fire of *London*. 3. *Endymeon* and *Luna*, by *Palmaitier*. 4. *Orpheus* fleaing *Pan*, by *Brull*. 5. A Piece of Architecture of the *Corinthian* Order, by *Trevit*. 6. Another of the *Ionick* Order, given by Mr. *Thompson* the City-Painter. 7. *Heraclitus* and *Democritus*, by *Penn*. 8. A Landscape, by *Aggas*. 9. Fish and Fowl, by *Robinson*. 10. Art and Envy, by *Hungis*. 11. A Piece of Birds, by *Barlow*. 12. A Piece of Fruit and Flowers, by *Everbrook*. 13 A Ruin, by *Griffier*. 14.

Camden's

Camden's Portraiture. 15. A Piece of Birds. 16. The Cieling is finely painted with *Pallas* triumphant, with the Arts and Fame, (attended by Mercury) suppreſſing their Enemies, Sloth, Envy, Pride, *&c.* done by *Fuller*; and there are ſeveral other Pieces in the Parlour. England.

St. *Michael Queen-Hith* is ſituated in *Thames-Street*, at the South-Weſt Corner of *Little Trinity-Lane*; being 71 Foot in length, 40 in breadth and 39 in height, and the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and Spire, 135 Foot high. The old Church having been deſtroy'd by the Fire, the preſent began to be rebuilt *Anno* 1676, and was beautify'd and adorn'd in the Year 1705. St. *Michaels Queen-Hith* Church & Pariſh.

The Pariſh contains part of *Thames-Street*, *Townſend-Lane*, the *Meal-Market*, part of *Little Trinity-Lane*, part of *Bread-Street-Hill*, and part of *Huggin-Lane*, to the Number of 138 Houſes.

The Pariſh of *Trinity*, which was united to *Queen-Hith* after the Fire, contains part of *Huggin-Lane*, part of *Little Trinity-Lane* and part of *Great Trinity-Lane*, with *White-Hart-Court* and *Half-Moon-Court*, to the Number of 88 Houſes. *Trinity* Pariſh.

The Church of St. *Nicholas Coleabby* is ſituated on the South ſide of *Old Fiſh-Street*, and was rebuilt *Anno* 1677, the old Church having been deſtroy'd by the Fire. The preſent Dimenſions are 63 Foot the length, 43 Foot the breadth, 36 the height, and that of the Steeple 135. This Pariſh contains moſt part of *Old Fiſh-Street*, and part of *Diſtaff-Lane*, to the Number of 73 Houſes. St. *Nicholas Coleabby* Church & Pariſh.

St. *Nicholas Olave*'s Pariſh, which was united to *Coleabby* Church after the Fire, contains St. *Nicholas Olaves* Pariſh.

England. tains part of *Old Fish-Street*, part of *Bread-Street-Hill* and part of *Huggin-Lane*, to the Number of 54 Houses.

St. *Mary Somerset* Church & Parish. The Church of St. *Mary Somerset* stands on the North side of *Thames-Street*, and East of *Old Fish-Street-Hill*, and being one of those that was destroy'd in the Fire, was rebuilt *Anno* 1695. The Parish contains part of *Thames-Street*, part of *Trig-Lane*, *Castle-Alley*, *George-Yard*, *Broken-Wharf*, *High-Timber-Street* and *Gardeners-Lane*.

St. *Mary Monthaut* Parish. St. *Mary Monthaut* Parish, which was united to St. *Mary Somerset* after the Fire, contains part of *Old Fish-Street-Hill*, *Labour-in-vain-Yard*, *Dove-Court*, *Star-Alley* and *Five-Foot-Lane*, in all 40 Houses.

Officers of the Ward. The Officers of this Ward are, an Alderman, his Deputy, six Common-Council-Men, nine Constables, eight Scavengers, thirteen Ward-mote-men and a Beadle.

Baynard's-Castle-Ward. *Baynard's-Castle-Ward* is bounded by the Ward of *Faringdon within* on the North and West; *Queen-Hith-Ward* on the East, and by the River *Thames* on the South.

Chief Streets. The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, St. *Peter*'s-*Hill*, St. *Bennet*'s-*Hill*, part of *Thames-Street*, *Paul's-Wharf*, *Puddle-Dock*, *Addle-Hill*, *Knight-riders-Street*, *Carter*, *Lane*, *Wardrobe-Court*, *Paul's-Chain*, part of St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*, *Deans-Court*, part of *Creed-Lane* and part of *Warwick-Lane*.

St. *Peter's Hill.* St. *Peter*'s-*Hill* runs from *Thames-Street* Northward into *Knight-riders-Street*.

St. *Bennet's Hill.* St. *Bennet*'s-*Hill* runs from *Paul's-Wharf* Northward to *Paul's-Chain*. Both these are narrow steep inconvenient Streets, especially the latter, where one is in Danger every Minute

Minute of being run over by Carts going to or coming from the Water-side. England.

Paul's-Wharf lies at the bottom of *Bennet's-Hill*, where there is good Stairs to take Water at. *Paul's Wharf.*

The West end of *Thames-Street* which is in this Ward is very wet and dirty, especially about *Puddle-Dock*. There are however some considerable Dealers in it, such as Timber-Merchants, Diers, Coal-Merchants and others. And between *Paul's-Wharf* and *Puddle-Dock* on the *Thames* side antiently stood *Baynard's Castle*, which gives Name to the Ward; a Palace where several of our Princes and prime Nobility formerly resided; but there are scarce any remains of it to be seen at this Day. *Puddle-Dock.* *Bay-nard's Castle.*

Addle-Hill runs from *Thames-Street* Northward into *Great Carter-Lane*. *Addle-Hill.*

Great Carter-Lane runs from the South end of *Creed-Lane* Eastward to *Paul's-Chain*. *Great & Little Carter Lanes.*

Little Carter-Lane runs from *Paul's-Chain* Eastward to the *Old Change*.

Wardrobe-Court lies on the South side of *Great Carter-Lane*, and receiv'd its Name from one of our Kings Palaces that stood here, in which the Wardrobe was kept. *Ward-robe-Court.*

Knight-riders-Street runs from *Addle-Hill* Eastward to *Old Fish-Street*, parallel to *Great Carter-Lane* almost. *Knight-riders-Street.*

The publick Buildings in this Ward are, *Doctors-Commons*, the *Heralds-Office*, the Churches of St. *Bennet's Paul's-Wharf*, St. *Andrew's Wardrobe* and St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fish-Street*. Publick Buildings.

Doctors-Commons, so call'd from the Doctors of the Civil Law commoning together here as in a College, is situated on the West side *Doctors-Commons*

of *Bennet*'s-*Hill*, and consists chiefly of one handsome square Court. Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, and Master of *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge*, first purchas'd a House here that belong'd to St. *Paul*'s, for the Use of the Civilians; but this being burnt down by the great Fire, the Doctors remov'd to *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, till their House was rebuilt at their own Charge, *Anno* 1672, after which they return'd hither again. And here are held the Court of Admiralty, Court of Arches, and the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Near the Commons are the Prerogative-Office and Faculty-Office. These Courts and Offices will be further treated off under the Head of *The Laws of England*.

Heralds-Office. The *Heralds College* or *Office* is situated on the East side of *Bennet*'s-*Hill*, almost against *Doctors-Commons*. It is a spacious Building, with a square Court in the middle of it; on the North side whereof is the Court-Room, where the Earl-Marshal sits to hear Causes lying in the Court of Honour concerning Arms, Atchievements, Titles of Honour, *&c.* This College was formerly the Palace of —— *Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married the Mother of *Henry* VII; and falling to the Crown, was given to the 3 Kings at Arms, the Heralds, Pursuivants, and their Successors, by Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1555.

St. *Bennet's Paul's Wharf* Church & Parish. The Church of St. *Bennet*'s *Paul's-Wharf* is situated on the North side of *Thames-Street*, and West of St. *Bennet*'s-*Hill*. Having been destroy'd by the Fire, it was rebuilt *Anno* 1683; being 54 Foot in length, 50 in breadth and 36 in height, and the Steeple, which consists of a Tower, Dome and Turret, is

118 Foot in height. The Pariſh contains part of *Thames-Street*, great part of *Bennet's-Hill*, part of *Knight-riders-Street*, part of *Addle-Hill*, and all *Doctors-Commons*, to the number of 135 Houſes. England.

The Pariſh of St. *Peter's Paul's-Wharf*, which was united to St. *Bennet's* after the Fire, contains part of St. *Peter's-Hill*, and part of *Thames-Street*, to the number of 76 Houſes. St. *Peter's Paul's Wharf* Pariſh.

St. *Andrew's Wardrobe* Church is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of *Puddle-Dock-Hill*, and had the diſtinguiſhing Name of *Wardrobe* from its Situation near one of the Royal Palaces, where the King's Wardrobe was kept. This being one of thoſe Churches that was deſtroy'd by the Fire, was beautifully rebuilt *Anno* 1692, being 75 Foot in length, 59 in breadth, and 38 in height, and that of the ſquare Tower 86 Foot. St. *Andrew Wardrobe* Church.

The Pariſh contains part of *Puddle-Dock-Hill*, *Church-Hill*, *Kings-College*, *Duke Humphreys*, *Flower-de-Luce-Lane*, part of *Carter-Lane*, part of *Addle-Hill* and part of *Thames-Street*, to the number of 159 Houſes.

The Pariſh of St. *Anne's Black-Fryars*, which was united to St. *Andrew's* after the Fire, contains moſt part of *Black-Friars-Street* and *Water-Street*, *Holland-Street*, *Printers-Street* and *Lane*, with the *King's Printing-Houſe*, *Church-Entry*, where the old Church ſtood, *Shoemaker-Row*, *Glaſs-Houſe-Yard*, with ſeveral other Courts and Alleys, amounting in all to 408 dwelling Houſes. St *Anne's Black-Friars* Pariſh. King's Printing-Houſe.

The Church of St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fiſh-Street* is ſituated on the North ſide of *Little Knight-riders-Street*. The Fire having demoliſh'd the old Church, the preſent was St. *Mary Magdalens Old Fiſh-Street* Church & Pariſh.

England. rebuilt *Anno* 1685, and is 60 Foot in length, 48 in breadth and 30 in height.

The Parish contains part of *Little Knight-riders-Street*, part of *Sermon-Lane*, part of *Carter-Lane*, part of the *Old Change*, part of *Lambeth-Hill*, with some other little Courts and Lanes, to the number of 103 Houses.

St. *Gregory*'s Parish. St. *Gregory*'s Parish, which was united to St. *Mary Magdalen*'s after the Fire, comprehends the South-West part of St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*, also all *Canon*, *Petty Canon*, *Paul*'s-*Alley* and *London-House-Yard* to the Northward of St. *Paul*'s, part of *Pater-Noster-Row*, part of *Ave-Mary* and *Creed* Lanes, part of *Ludgate-Street*, *Great Carter-Lane*, part of *Addle-Hill*, part of *Great Knight-riders-Street*, *Paul*'s-*Chain* and *Godlyman-Street*, part of *Little Carter-Lane*, part of *Little Knight-riders-Street*, part of *Sermon-Lane* and part of the *Old Change*, with several Courts and Alleys falling into them, to the number of 300 Houses.

Officers of the Ward. The Officers of this Ward are an Alderman, his Deputy, ten Common-Council-Men, ten Constables, seven Scavengers, fourteen Ward-mote-Men and a Beadle.

Farringdon Ward without. The Ward of *Faringdon without*, antiently part of *Faringdon within*, till divided by Act of Parliament *Anno* 17 *Rich.* II, is bounded by the Suburbs without the Freedom (which lie to the Northward of *Holbourn* and *Smithfield*) on the North; by *Faringdon within the Walls* on the East; by the River *Thames* on the South, and by a Line drawn from *Temple-Bar* to *Holborn-Bars* on the West, neither *Hatton-Garden* or *Brook-Street* being within the Freedom of the City.

The

The principal Streets and Places in this Ward are, *Ludgate-Hill*, *Fleet-Street* and *Fleet-Ditch*, *Sheer-Lane*, *Bell-Yard*, *Chancery-Lane*, *Fetter-Lane*, *Dean-Street*, *New-Street*, *Plough-Yard*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Harding-Streets*, *Flower-de-Lis-Court*, *Crane-Court*, *Red Lyon-Court*, *Johnſons-Court*, *Dunſtans-Court*, *Bolt-Court*, *Hind-Court*, *Wine-Office-Court*, *Shoe-Lane*, *Racket-Court*, *White-Friars*, the *Temples*, *Dorſet* or *Saliſbury-Court*, *Dorſet-Street*, *Bridewell*, the *Old Baily*, *Harp-Alley*, *Holborn-Hill*, *Caſtle-Street* or *Yard*, *Curſitors-Alley*, *Bartlet's Buildings*, *Holborn-Bridge*, *Snow-Hill*, *Pye-Corner*, *Gilt-Spur-Street*, *Cow-Lane*, *Cock-Lane*, *Hoſier-Lane*, *Chick-Lane*, *Smithfield*, *Long-Lane*, *Bartholomew-Cloſe*, *Cloth-Fair* and *Duck-Lane*. England. Chief Streets.

Ludgate-Hill is ſituated between *Fleet-Bridge* and *Ludgate*; a ſpacious well built Street, having an eaſy Aſcent from the Bridge to the Gate, and is inhabited chiefly by Silk-Mercers, whoſe Shops are no ſmall Addition to its Beauty. *Ludgate-Hill.*

Fleet-Street runs from *Fleet-Bridge* Weſtward to *Temple-Bar*, and for its length, breadth, uniform and lofty Houſes, is equal to any Street in Town. It abounds alſo in ſubſtantial Tradeſmen of all kinds, ſuch as Linnen and Woollen Drapers, Bankers, Goldſmiths, Bookſellers, and ſome of the beſt Taverns, Coffee-Houſes, and other Houſes of Entertainment in *London*: And ſuch Crowds of People are perpetually paſſing and repaſſing, that notwithſtanding it is almoſt level, and admirably well pav'd and kept, it is with Difficulty we get through the Throng, either in Coaches or on Foot. In Summer it is as free from Duſt as moſt of the high Streets, *Fleet-Street.*

for

England. for which they are oblig'd to the little Channels of Water that run down it: But when these are frozen in Winter, and the Waters stop and over-flow, this Street is as troublesome a Passage as can well be imagin'd; tho' this is not the case above a Fortnight or three Weeks in the whole Year. But notwithstanding it is very pleasant walking on the flat Stones in this and other great Streets, he must be a very lucky Man that has not more than one fall upon them in a Winter.

The *Old Bayly.* The first Cross-Street we meet with between *Ludgate* and *Temple-Bar* is the *Old Baily*, which runs from *Ludgate-Hill* Northward to *Hart-Street* by *Newgate*. It is generally well built, and there may be some substantial People in it, but as it is within the Rules of the Fleet, many of those who belong to that Prison have their Residence here.

Fleet-Ditch. The Street call'd the *Ditch side*, or *Fleet-Ditch*, which runs from the *Thames* Northward to *Holborn-Bridge*, wou'd be one of the finest Streets in Town if that muddy Stream was converted into a Canal of clear Water, and it was handsomely rail'd in and planted with Trees; but in the Condition it is few People of any Fashion are inclin'd to reside here; Coal-Merchants, Brewers, Distillers, Upholsterers and Dealers in old Goods make up the Bulk of the People who inhabit the *Ditch side* at present.

Bridewell. *Bridewell*, which lies on the South side of *Fleet-Street*, and West of *Fleet-Ditch*, will be taken Notice of under the Head of Publick Buildings.

There are several small Streets and Lanes within its Precincts, as *Bride-Lane*, taken up by

by Hat-Makers, &c. but none that require a particular Deſcription. England.

Dorſet or *Saliſbury-Street*, to the Weſtward of *Bridewell*, runs from *Fleet-Street* Southward down to *Dorſet-Stairs* on the *Thames*, in which is a handſome ſquare Court call'd *Dorſet* or *Saliſbury-Court*. *Dorſet* or *Salisbury Street* & *Court*.

To the Weſtward of *Saliſbury-Court* lies *Water-Lane*, which runs alſo from *Fleet-Street* Southward down to the *Thames*; but is not remarkable for any thing but being a dirty uneven Paſſage to the Water ſide. *Water-Lane*.

White Fryars, ſo call'd from the late diſſolv'd Monaſtery of Fryars that ſtood there, lies to the Weſtward of *Water-Lane*, South of *Fleet-Street* and Eaſtward of the *Temple*, containing a great many narrow Lanes and little Courts, but ſcarce any that deſerve Notice. I find however that they are pulling down ſeveral of the little ruinous Tenements, where Debtors us'd to ſhelter themſelves formerly, and erecting handſome Brick Houſes and Courts in the room of them. *White Friars*.

Upon the Keys and Wharfs by the *Thames* ſide between *Fleet-Ditch* and *White Friars*, we meet with Timber-Merchants, Coal-Merchants, and other ſubſtantial People, who reſide here more upon the Account of its Neighbourhood to the *Thames* than the Deſirableneſs of the Place. Wharfs on the *Thames* ſide.

As to the two Inns of Court, denominated the *Inner* and *Middle Temples*, they will be deſcrib'd under the Head of Publick Buildings. I ſhall only obſerve here, that they lie between *Fleet-Street* and the *Thames*, and that the three principal Paſſages into them are *Mitre-Court*, which runs from *Fleet-Street* Southward into the *King's-Bench-Walks*, the *Inner-Temple-Lane*, which Paſſages into the *Temple*.

England. which leads from *Fleet-Street* into the *Temple Cloyſters*, and the *Middle-Temple-Lane*, which is the only Paſſage for Coaches and Carriages into the *Temple* and down to the Water-ſide.

Sheer-Lane. On the North ſide of *Fleet-Street* is *Sheer-Lane*, which runs from *Temple-Bar* Northward to *Lincoln's-Inn*, the upper part whereof is handſomely built, and inhabited by Gentlemen of the Law, but the other end narrow, and taken up with Houſes of Entertainment and little mechanick Trades.

Bell Yard *Bell-Yard*, a little to the Eaſtward of *Sheer-Lane*, runs parallel to it, and is not unlike it.

Chancery-Lane. *Chancery-Lane* is a long handſome Street that runs Northward from *Fleet-Street* to *Holborn*, in which ſtand the *Rolls*, the *Six Clerks Office*, *Lincoln's-Inn*, the *Curſitors-Office*, and ſeveral eminent Lawyers Houſes; and on the Right Hand towards the upper end of the Lane are ſeveral Streets, which go under the Name of *Old Southampton-Buildings*, part of them new built.

Curſitors Alley. From *Chancery-Lane*, *Curſitors-Alley* runs Eaſtward to *Caſtle-Yard*; which Yard runs from the Eaſt end of *Curſitors-Alley* Northward into *Holborn*. Theſe Streets are narrow, but have abundance of good Houſes in them, inhabited chiefly by Attornies, Sollicitors, and ſuch as have a Dependance on the Law. There is alſo a handſome new built Court on the Eaſt ſide of *Chancery-Lane*, inhabited by the ſame Claſs of Men. But it muſt be obſerv'd, that only the South part of *Chancery-Lane* is within this Ward, the reſt of it is out of the Freedom of the City.

Caſtle-Yard.

Fetter-Lane. *Fetter-Lane*, to the Eaſtward of *Chancery-Lane*, runs from *Fleet-Street* Northward into *Holborn*.

Holborn. Both ends of it are narrow and ill built, but the middle of it makes a pretty good Appearance. England.

West Harding-Street lies between *Fetter-Lane* and *Shoe-Lane*. Between which Lanes alſo there are an infinite number of little Streets and Courts, ſome of them well built, and others the reverſe. *West Harding Street.*

The chief of the Courts which lie on the North ſide of *Fleet-Street* are, *Crane-Court*, *Red Lyon-Court*, *Hind-Court*, *Wine-Office-Court*, *Bolt-Court* and *Racket-Court*. Courts on the North ſide of *Fleet-Street.*

Shoe-Lane runs from the Eaſt end of *Fleet-Street* Northward to *Holborn* Church. It is a long narrow Street, not very deſirable either for the Elegancy of its Buildings or the Quality of its Inhabitants. *Shoe-Lane.*

Harp-Alley runs from *Shoe-Lane* Eaſtward to *Fleet-Ditch*, and is chiefly remarkable for the Dealers in old Goods, Braſs and Iron Ware that inhabit it. *Harp-Alley.*

Holborn, or *Oldbourne Hill*, ſo call'd from the Brook that antiently flow'd down it, runs from *Holborn-Bridge* Weſtward as far as the North end of *Drury-Lane*, being about half a Mile. The Aſcent of the Hill is at firſt pretty Steep, but after we have gone about a Bow-ſhot, the Hill riſes inſenſibly. This is one of the broadeſt and moſt airy Streets in Town, but the Buildings are generally old, the Fire having not reach'd thus far; nor can I ſay the Tradeſmen who inhabit it are of the firſt Rate. That part of the Street which is in *Faringdon Ward* reaches no farther than the *Bars*; nor is *Brook Street* and *Market*, or *Hatton-Garden*, which lie on the North ſide of it, within this Ward or the Freedom of the City. The greateſt Ornament of the *Holborn.*

England. East end of the Street, besides St. *Andrew*'s Church and the Bishop of *Ely*'s Palace, are the several Inns of Chancery situated here, namely, *Thavies-Inn*, *Bernard's-Inn*, *Staple-Inn* and *Furnival's-Inn*, on whom the Inhabitants in a great measure depend. *Holborn* is for the most part clean, and well pav'd, but was intolerably dusty in Summer till that happy Expedient of Water-Carts was found out to lay the Dust.

Bartlet's Buildings. *Bartlet's-Buildings*, situated on the South side of *Holborn-Hill* near St. *Andrew*'s Church, is a pretty Oblong Square, regularly built after the modern way, and inhabited by People of Condition, without any Mixture of Tradesmen.

Holborn-Bridge. There is a short Street or Space between *Holborn-Hill* and *Snow-Hill* which goes by the Name of *Holborn-Bridge*, where the Houses are better built than on the Hill, and inhabited by some wholesale Dealers; but it is a more incommodious Street for People that pass on Foot than the former, there being no Posts to keep off the Coaches.

Snow Hill *Snow-Hill*, which extends from *Holborn-Bridge* Eastward to *Hart-Street* near *Newgate*, is a steep, narrow, crooked and inconvenient Street, which no Man wou'd pass, either in a Coach or on Foot, if he cou'd help it.

Hart-Street. *Hart-Street* is a very short Street between *Snow-Hill* and *Newgate*.

Cow-Lane. *Cow-Lane* runs from the Conduit on *Snow-Hill* North-East to *Smithfield*, remarkable chiefly for the Coach-Makers who inhabit it, and is almost as incommodious a Street as *Snow-Hill*.

Hosier-Lane. *Hosier-Lane* runs from *Cow-Lane* Eastward to *Smithfield*, being a narrow ill built Street that does not deserve much Notice.

Chick-

England

Chick-Lane runs from *Field-Lane* up Hill to *Smithfield Sheep-Pens*, and has nothing in it worth mentioning, unleſs the Dealers in old Cloaths. *Chick-Lane.*

Weſt Smithfield, or rather *Smoothfield*, according to *Stow*, is an open Place, containing little more than three Acres of Ground at preſent, of an irregular Figure, ſurrounded with Buildings of various kinds; thoſe on the South-Eaſt ſide, on which St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital* ſtands, are handſome lofty Brick Buildings, and make the moſt magnificent Appearance; nor are the reſt to be contemn'd, tho' many of them are built of Wood. *Weſt Smithfield.*

Here is held one of the greateſt Markets of Oxen and Sheep in *Europe*, as may eaſily be imagin'd when it appears to be the only Market for live Cattle in this great Town, which is held on *Mondays* and *Fridays*. There is alſo a Market for Horſes on *Fridays*; but thoſe that want fine Horſes meet with them in the Stables hereabouts every Day of the Week; nor is there any where better riding Horſes to be purchas'd, if the Buyer has Skill, tho' it muſt be confeſs'd there is a great deal of Jockying and Sharping us'd by the Dealers in Horſe-Fleſh. As for Coach-Horſes, and thoſe fit for Troopers, they are uſually purchas'd in the Counties to the Northward of the Town. The famous Fair on the Feaſt of St. *Bartholomew* alſo is held in this Place, which laſts three Days, and by the Indulgence of the City Magiſtrates ſometimes a Fortnight; the firſt three Days only are aſſign'd for Buſineſs, as the Sale of Cattle, Leather, *&c.* the reſt is all for Diverſion, the Players filling the Area of the Field with their Booths, whither the young Citizens reſort in Crouds; *Smith-field Market.* *Bartho-lomew Fair.*

England. Hazard, and other Games of Chance also, are eagerly follow'd in the adjacent Shops and Houses; and in short, no Diversion or Amusement is wanting here to entertain the gay part of the World.

Here is also a Market for Hay and Straw every *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and *Saturday*; and this was formerly the Field where Justs and Tournaments us'd to be held, and where the Nobility and Gentry assembled at Horse-Races, as they do at *Newmarket* at this Day; but then it must be presum'd the Field was of a much larger Extent, there being scarce any Buildings to the Northward of the Town to hinder their Sport, but a fine level Country as far as the bottom of *Highgate-Hill*.

And as this Field lay just without the City Walls, it was frequently stain'd with the Blood of Malefactors, or such as the Government was pleas'd to put to Death as such; for here great Numbers of that glorious Army of Martyrs in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, pass'd thro' the Flames into Eternal Life, the Reward of their Constancy, to the everlasting Reproach of the present Generation, who will scarce deny themselves a Moments ease or Pleasure to entitle themselves to the Joys of Heaven.

Long-Lane. But to proceed in the Description of the rest of this Ward. On the East side of *Smithfield* we meet with *Long-Lane*, a tolerable good Street, that runs from hence Eastward to *Aldersgate-Street*, and is most remarkable for the Salesmen who inhabit it, where a thousand People may furnish themselves with Cloaths ready made in a Moment, and the young Clergy frequently provide themselves with

with the Canonical Habit at their Arrival in Town. England.

Bartholomew-Close is an irregular Court, at the South-East Corner of *Smithfield*, in which are some good Houses, but inhabited at present by Tradesmen. *Bartholomew-Close.*

Cloth-Fair is a Street that runs from *Smithfield* to the Eastward parallel to that of *Long-Lane.* It is a narrow Street, but inhabited chiefly by Woollen-Drapers, from whence it is supposʼd to have obtainʼd its Name. *Cloth-Fair.*

Duck-Lane runs from the South-East Corner of *Smithfield* to *Little Britain*, being a narrow inconvenient Street, that has little in it worth mentioning. *Duck-Lane.*

Pye-Corner lies at the South-West end of *Smithfield*, and is taken up chiefly by Cooks and Victuallers. *Pye-Corner.*

Gilt-Spur-Street runs from *Pye-Corner* Southward into *Hart-Street* by *Newgate.* This Street is short, which is the best Recommendation of it. *Gilt-Spur-Street.*

On the North side of *Smithfield* is a broad but short Street, that leads from the Field to the Bars, which divides the Freedom of the City from the Suburbs, and is inhabited chiefly by Butchers. *Smithfield-Bars.*

The *Sheep-Pens* is a Quarter on the North-West part of *Smithfield*, where Sheep are penn'd up on Market-Days, and expos'd to Sale, from whence it receives its Name. The *Sheep-Pens.*

The publick Buildings in this Ward are *Bridewell*, *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-Street*, the *Temple*, the *Six Clerks Office*, the *Rolls*, *Serjeants-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, *Clifford*'s *Inn*, the House of the Royal Society, *Staple*'s *Inn*, *Bernard*'s *Inn* and *Thavie*'s *Inn*, (and though *Furnival*'s *Inn* is not in the Freedom of the City, Publick Buildings.

England. City, yet ſtanding in the ſame Street with the former, may not improperly be deſcrib'd here) *Juſtice-Hall* in the *Old Baily* and the *Fleet-Priſon*, with the Churches of St. *Bartholomew*'s and the Hoſpital adjoining, the Churches of St. *Sepulchre*'s, St. *Andrew*'s *Holbourn*, St. *Bride*'s and St. *Dunſtan*'s *in the Weſt*.

Bridewell is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of *Fleet-Ditch*, a little to the Southward of *Fleet-Street*, having two Fronts, one to the Eaſt and the other to the North, with a handſome great Gate in each of them. It conſiſts chiefly of two Courts, the innermoſt being the largeſt and the beſt built, four or five Stories high, on the South ſide whereof is a noble Hall, adorn'd with the Pictures of King *Edward* VI and his Privy Council, King *Charles*, and King *James* II; Sir *William Turner*, Sir *William Jeffereys* and other Benefactors. *Bridewell.*

It was one of the Palaces of the Kings of *England* till the Reign of King *Edward* VI, who gave it to the City of *London* for the Uſe of their Poor, with Lands of the Value of 700 Marks *per Annum*, and Bedding and Furniture out of the Hoſpital of the *Savoy*, then ſuppreſs'd: He confirm'd the Grant by a Charter dated the 5th of *June* the ſame Year, but the City did not enter upon it till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who confirm'd King *Edward*'s Grant to them *Anno* 1555, when part of the ſaid Palace was converted into a Houſe of Correction for idle Vagrants, lewd Women, diſorderly Servants, and other petty Offenders; and the other into an Hoſpital for infirm and indigent People, among whom there are twenty decay'd Tradeſmen,

Tradeſmen, ſuch as Flax-Dreſſers, Taylors, Shoe-Makers, *&c.* call'd *Art-Maſters*, who have their ſeveral Apartments, and are allow'd to take Servants and Apprentices to the Number of about an hundred and forty, who are cloath'd in blue Veſts at the Charge of the Houſe, their Maſters having the Profit of their Labour. Theſe Boys having ſerv'd their Times, have their Freedom and ten Pounds each given them towards carrying on their Trades; and ſome of them have arriv'd to the Honour of being Governors of the Houſe where they ſerv'd. England.

This Hoſpital is at preſent under the Direction of a Preſident, and ſome hundreds of the moſt eminent and ſubſtantial Citizens, with their inferior Officers; and a Court is held every *Friday*, where ſuch Vagrants and lewd People are order'd to receive Correction as are adjudg'd to deſerve it. There have been upwards of two hundred Benefactors to this Houſe, one of the principal whereof was the late Sir *John Parſons*, who in the Year 1704, gave five hundred Pounds to the ſaid Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, together with a Farm in the *Iſle of Thanet* of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*; whoſe Son *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq; the preſent Lord Mayor of *London*, is now Preſident of the Houſe.

There were receiv'd into this Hoſpital the laſt Year, *Anno* 1730, 572 Vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable People, who had ſuch Phyſick and other Relief at the Charge of the ſaid Hoſpital as their Neceſſities requir'd: And there were at the ſame time ninety-ſeven Apprentices maintain'd there, who are brought up to ſeveral Trades at the Charges of the Houſe.

Bridewell

Bridewell was burnt down *Anno* 1666, and rebuilt in the Year 1682, in the manner we see it at this Day.

Serjeants Inn, Fleet-Street.

Serjeants-Inn in *Fleet-Street* is a handsome Court, where the Judges and Serjeants at Law have each of them a little House: There is also a Hall and Chapel that belong to the Society, beautifully rebuilt of late: But most of the Judges and Serjeants have Houses in other parts of the Town where their Families reside, these Houses in *Serjeants-Inn* only serving them at stated Hours to transact Business in.

The Ground *Serjeants-Inn* stands upon, belong'd antiently to the *Knights Templars.*

The Temple.

I proceed next to the Description of the *Temple*, which formerly took up all that Space between *White-Fryars* and *Essex-Street*, and great part of the Ground on which that Street is built, being bounded on the North by *Fleet-Street*, and on the South by the River *Thames.* It receiv'd its Name from the *Knights Templars*, who founded it in the Reign of King *Henry* II, about the Year 1185.

Order of *Templars*

These *Templars* were an Order partly Religious and partly Military, and were instituted on the following Occasion: *Alexis*, the *Grecian* Emperor, had desir'd the Assistance of the Pope and the *Christian* Princes of the West against the *Saracens*, who were become Masters of the *Lesser Asia*, and advanc'd even to the Shores of the *Bosphorus*, over against *Constantinople*; which alarming the Pope, he represented to the Princes of Christendom the Dishonour of suffering the Sepulchre of our Blessed Saviour, and the Holy Land, the Scene of his Miracles, to be in the Hands

Hands of the Infidels, and incited them to unite their Forces for the Recovery of it, promiſing Remiſſion of Sins to all that would engage in the Enterprize; whereupon an innumerable Multitude of People of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions, immediately liſted themſelves in the Service, taking the Croſs for their Badge, from whence I preſume theſe Expeditions obtain'd the Name of *Cruſado's*. The firſt Cruſado was undertaken in the Year 1096; the Chiefs of theſe Pious Champions were *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, eldeſt Son of *William the Conqueror*, then King of *England*; *Hugh* Count of *Vermandois*, Brother to the *French* King; *Robert* Count of *Flanders*, *Stephen* Earl of *Blois* and *Chartres*, and the celebrated *Godfrey of Bouillon*, Duke of *Lorrain*, with *Euſtachius* and *Baldwin* his Brothers, and an infinite Number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, that drew almoſt whole Provinces after them, the ſeveral Kings and States of *Europe* contributing largely to the Expedition. England.

Beſides thoſe who went as Soldiers, there were old Men, Women, Children, Prieſts and Monks engag'd in the Enterprize, not leſs than ſeven or eight hundred thouſand Souls of all Nations, moſt of whom had very little conſider'd the length of the Journey, or how they ſhou'd ſubſiſt till they came into the Enemies Country; and in Fact, one half of them periſh'd before they arriv'd there, if Periſhing be a proper Term, where the People thought themſelves ſure of obtaining Paradiſe as ſoon as they left this World. As they obſerv'd very little Diſcipline, many of them were deſtroy'd, even in the *Chriſtian* Countries through which they paſs'd, by the

England. Sword, Sickness or Famine, and those of them that arriv'd at *Constantinople*, and had procur'd Vessels to transport them to the opposite Shore, were many of them cut to pieces as soon as they landed for want of Conduct; but these, 'tis true, were for the most part a confus'd Multitude, the Forerunners of the Army; the Princes and Generals who had been us'd to Military Exploits, march'd with more Caution. *Godfrey of Bouillon*, and other Commanders, who observ'd an exact Discipline, arriv'd at *Constantinople* with their Troops in pretty good Condition; and indeed they appear'd so numerous upon their Rendezvous, that they put the *Grecian* Emperor into the utmost Consternation; he began to stand much more in Fear of them than he had done of the Infidels, and instead of joining his Arms with theirs, took all Opportunities underhand to distress the Forces engag'd in the Crusado: He durst not deny the Generals Shipping to transport their Troops, 'tis true, least they shou'd make him sensible of their Resentment, and perhaps he thought this the readiest way to get rid of them. But notwistanding all their Losses and Difficulties, when they came to draw up their Troops upon the *Asiatick* Shore, they found they had still near an hundred thousand Horse, and almost twice that Number of Foot; whereupon they immediately laid Siege to *Nice* in *Bythinia*, almost over against *Constantinople*, and the usual Place of Sultan *Soliman*'s Residence: The Sultan march'd to the Relief of the Town, but was defeated, whereupon the Place capitulated, and was put into the Emperor's Hands, as had been agreed on when he

he engag'd to furniſh them with Shipping and Proviſions, and to join them with his Forces. England.

From *Nice* the *Chriſtian* Princes advanc'd to beſiege *Antioch*, and *Soliman* oppoſing their March with an Army of two hundred thouſand Men, they gain'd a compleat Victory, and had the Plunder of his Camp, which was very rich; after which they over-ran great part of the *Leſſer Aſia*, and having made themſelves Maſters of *Antioch*, ſent to the Emperor to join his Forces with them as he had promis'd, inſtead of which he only ſent them Complaints becauſe *Antioch* was not deliver'd into his Hands; whereupon they reſolv'd to have no Concern with him, but to act independantly of the *Greeks* for the future.

From *Antioch* theſe Heroes march'd to *Jeruſalem*, which they inveſted, though 'tis ſaid their Numbers were ſo diminiſh'd, that they did not amount to fifty thouſand Men, and that the Garriſon in the Town was as numerous; but it ſeems a Fleet of *Engliſh*, *Normans*, *Flemmings* and *Genoeſe*, luckily arriv'd at this time with Supplies, which gave freſh Vigour to the *Chriſtian* Army, and making an Aſſault upon the outward Wall, they carried it Sword in Hand.

The Crown of *Jeruſalem*, as ſoon as the *Chriſtians* were poſſeſs'd of that City, was offer'd to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, who refuſing it as inconſiſtent with that of *England*, to which he hop'd to ſucceed on the Death of his Father *the Conqueror*, the ſuperſtitious Writers of thoſe Times obſerv'd that he never proſper'd afterwards; but however that be, we find that Duke *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*

England. obtain'd the Honour of being the first *Christian* King of *Jerusalem*, and afterwards oblig'd the Cities of *Ptolemais*, *Cesaræa*, *Antipatris*, *Askalon* and others, to acknowledge his Title, and become Tributary to him. *Godfrey* dying about a Year after his Accession, was succeeded by his Brother *Baldwin*, in whose Reign some of the bravest Soldiers who had serv'd in these Wars, propos'd the founding of an Order of Men who should take the usual Vows of Celibacy, *&c.* and to defend the Pilgrims in their Passage to the Holy Sepulchre from Thieves and Robbers, or in other Words, to be a Guard and Convoy to them at their Arrival in the *Holy Land*. These Heroick Cavaliers or Knights did not exceed nine in Number at first: they were establish'd by the Pope about the Year 1120, and call'd *Templars*, according to some, from a House in *Jerusalem* which was assign'd them by King *Baldwin*, and stood either on or near the place where *Solomon*'s Temple was; or according to others, near the place where the Temple of the Sepulchre is situated, though I am in doubt whether the Temple of the Sepulchre was erected at the time this Order was instituted: But from which Temple soever their House receiv'd its Name, all People seem'd fond of entring into this Order, so that they soon became exceeding numerous, and Lands were settled on them in all the Kingdoms of *Europe*, to enable them to perform their Vows of protecting Pilgrims, defending the *Holy Land* against Infidels, *&c.* and they remain'd in great Reputation for near two hundred Years, acquiring vast Possessions, their Badge of Distinction being a red Cross.

In

In every considerable City in *Europe* almost they had a House or Convent of their Order, which was built in form of that in *Jerusalem*, and call'd like that *the Temple*. The chief House of this kind in *England*, was in *Holborn*, at the North end of *Chancery-Lane*; but this being not large enough, they erected another where the *Temples* now stand, in the Reign of *Henry* II, being about the Year of our Lord 1185, giving it the Name of *the New Temple*. England.

Such was the Reputation of this Order, that many of the Nobility and People of the first Quality enter'd into it; and in this House many Parliaments or great Councils were held: here the Pope's Nuncio and Foreign Ambassadors chose to reside while they were in *England*, and none thought their Treasure so safe as in the Hands of the *Templars*, who had both the Spiritual and Temporal Sword for their Protection, and whose Fidelity was never question'd for many Years. We find *Hubert de Burgh*, Chief Justice of *England*, when he had incurr'd the Displeasure of the Court, lodg'd his Treasure here, and when the King demanded they shou'd deliver it to him, they answer'd, That the Money having been committed to their Trust, and under Ecclesiastical Protection, they cou'd not deliver it without the Consent of the Proprietor: nor did they part with it till the Chief Justice gave them his Permission to deliver it into the King's Hands.

In the Reign of King *Edward* I, *Anno* 1283, we find the Queen Mother lodg'd her Jewels in the *Temple*, and the King under Pretence of coming to take a View of them, broke open several Chests, and seiz'd the Treasure that other Persons had lodg'd there

to

England. to the Value of a thousand Pounds, to supply his present Necessities.

But whether the Princes of *Europe* look'd upon these *Templars* as a dangerous Body of Men, independant of their respective Governments, or were induc'd to it by that vast Wealth they found they had acquir'd, and hop'd to make themselves Masters of, all the Monarchs in Christendom agreed about the Year 1307, to seize their Lands, Revenues and Treasure, and imprison their Persons, charging them with the most monstrous and unheard of Crimes; particularly the *French* King *Philip* IV, who seems to have been the prime Mover in the Destruction of these unhappy Men in one Night, *viz.* the 13th of *October*, 1307, caus'd all the *Knights Templars* in his Kingdom to be apprehended, and particularly the Grand Master at the *Temple* in *Paris*, charging them even with renouncing our Saviour, with Drunkenness, Sodomy, Idolatry, and every thing that is detestable among *Christians*, condemning and executing several of them; and the Pope, *Clement* V, being at that time a *Frenchman*, and his See at *Avignion* in *France*, he procur'd a Decree from his Holiness, at a Council held at *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, for abolishing the Order in all parts of Christendom: They seem to have been as favourable to them in *England* as any where, charging them only with Heresy and Immorality in general Terms, and sending them to other Monasteries to do Penance for the Sins of their pass'd Lives; and the King in the mean time seiz'd their Lands and Revenues.

It is very certain, that this and other Religious Orders had frequently insisted on their

their Independance on the Civil Powers, and as this Order was become very numerous, and War was their Profession, every Sovereign had reason to be jealous of them. We have seen the Kings of *Spain* controll'd by other Military Orders of their own instituting, and the greatest Difficulties they have met with in their Governments, has been from such Bodies of Men as these, who claim'd an Independance on the Civil Powers: I don't wonder therefore that the Princes of *Europe* were so unanimous in suppressing them: All that appears strange in the matter is, that the Pope, whose Champions they were upon all Occasions, should contribute to their Destruction; and 'tis highly probable, Pope *Clement* had never come into these Measures, if he had not been in a manner subject to the *French* King at that time, and the Council which condemn'd the *Templars* held in a Province of *France*. Nor is it to be wonder'd that other Princes took the Advantage of this Decree, when it gave them at once the Possession of so vast a Treasure, and freed them from an Order that disputed their Authority. England.

Upon Suppression of the *Templars* in *England*, the King immediately granted their Lands to his Favourites, or those who wou'd give a Consideration for them. King *Ed.* II, *Anno* 1313, granted to *Aimer de la Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, the whole Place and Houses call'd the *New Temple*; and that great Favourite *Hugh Spencer*, was afterwards possess'd of the same, upon whose Attainder the *Temple* reverted again to the Crown. But the Pope observing afterwards what a Prejudice his Predecessor had done the Holy See by the Suppression of this Order, and suffering their

Lands

England. Lands to fall into Lay Hands, issu'd another Decree, that all the Lands of the *Knights Templars* should be transferr'd to the *Knights Hospitallers* of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, another Military Order on much the same Footing with the former, having vow'd the Defence of the *Holy Land*, *&c.* and this Decree was comply'd with by all the Princes of *Europe*; by the Strengthening and Encrease of which Order, the See of *Rome* regain'd what it had lost by the Suppression of the *Templars*, having the same Force it had formerly in every Country ready to execute its Orders, and controul their Princes in every Dispute between the Pope and the Civil Power. But to return to the *New Temple* in *London*. The *Knights Hospitallers* having another Monastery in *West Smithfield*, did, about the Year 1324, grant a Lease of the *Temple* to the Students of the Common Law, who before that time, 'tis said, resided in *Thavies-Inn* in *Holborn*.

The Lawyers held the Premisses of the *Hospitallers* by Lease till the Suppression of the Monasteries in *England*, 30 *Henry* VIII, *Anno* 1539, and afterwards of the Crown till the Reign of King *James* I, who by his Letters Patents granted to the Treasurers, Benchers and Students of the several Societies of the *Inner* and *Middle Temples* respectively, and their respective Successors, such parts of the *Temple* as were in their respective Possessions in Fee, for the Lodging, Reception and Education of the Professors and Students of the Laws of *England*, each of them yielding to the Crown Ten Pounds *per Annum* for their several Parts or Shares so granted them in the Premisses. When the *Temple* came to be divided into three Parts, *viz.* the *Inner*, the

Middle

Middle and the *Outward Temple*, does not appear to me, but they seem to have obtain'd these several Names chiefly from their Situation in respect of the City of *London*. That Part which formerly went by the Name of the *Outward Temple*, I don't find was ever in Possession of the Lawyers, but after the Suppression of the *Templars*, was first built upon by the Bishop of *Exeter*, and afterwards by the Earl of *Essex*, and call'd *Essex-House* from that Nobleman's residing there, and since the building of the present Street in the room of that Palace, *Essex-Street*. England.

The Buildings of the *Temple* had the good Fortune to escape the great Fire *Anno* 1666, but were most of them demolish'd by subsequent Fires, except the two Halls and the Church, and are now beautifully rebuilt with Brick after the modern way. The Spot of Ground on which the *Temples* stand is an Oblong of about three Acres, stretching from East to West on the Northern Shore of the *Thames*, and rising gently from the Waterside up to the top of the Hill, which gives it the Command of the River, of the Buildings on the Southern Shore, and of the Hills in *Surry* beyond, insomuch that it is hardly possible to find a more agreeable Prospect than the Gentlemen of the *Temple* enjoy from their respective Apartments that look towards the South, for those that look Northward are the very reverse of the former, being darken'd by the Buildings in *Fleet-Street*, to which no part of the *Temples* extend unless the two Gates above mention'd. There are some of the lesser Courts also surrounded with Buildings, and consequently cannot boast of their Prospects, but all are however neat and clean,

England. elegantly built, and free from the Noise and Hurry of the Town, and in all respects fit for Students and Men of Business to transact their Affairs in. But to be a little more particular: There are in the *Inner-Temple*, the great Square call'd the *King's-Bench-Walks*, *Exchequer-Court*, *Tanfield-Court*, *Cloyster* or *Church-Yard-Court*, *Inner-Temple-Lane*, *Hare-Court*, part of it, *Fig-Tree-Court*, part of it, and *Crown-Office-Row*, comprehending about three hundred handsome Apartments or Chambers, as they are usually call'd. In the *Middle Temple* are *New-Court*, *Fountain* or *Hall-Court*, *Garden-Court*, *Essex-Court*, *Brick-Court*, *Middle-Temple-Lane*, *Elm-Court*, *Pump-Court*, *Lamb-Buildings* between *Tanfield-Court* and the *Cloysters*, and part of *Church-Yard-Alley*, comprehending two hundred and twenty Apartments and upwards.

Of these the *King's-Bench-Walks*, built on three sides, and open to the *Thames* on the fourth, form one of the pleasantest Squares in *Europe*: The Range of Buildings that run from the *King's-Bench-Walks* Westward, that have the *Inner-Temple-Gardens* and the River in their Front, are inexpressibly fine, and cannot be equall'd by any thing but those in *Garden-Court* in the *Middle Temple*, which afford a Prospect of the Garden belonging to that House, of the Fountain and shady Elms that surround it, and of the *Thames* and Hills in *Surry*.

The Situation of Old *London* extremely pleasant.

And here it is very natural to observe how delightful an Abode Old *London* must have been, when instead of the little dirty Streets and Lanes that run down to the Water-side, there stood a long Range of magnificent Palaces and Monasteries from *Queen-Hith* to *Charing-*

Charing-Cross, surrounded by Groves and Gardens on the Declivity of a Hill, with the River *Thames* running at the foot of them, particularly *Sernes-Tower*, the *Tower Royal*, the *Wardrobe*, *Baynard's Castle*, *Black Fryars*, the Palace of *Bridewell*, *Dorset-House*, *White Fryars*, the *Temple*, *Essex*, *Norfolk*, *Somerset*, *Surry*, *Durham*, the *Savoy*, *York* and *Northumberland-Houses*, and many other Palaces, Monasteries and Noblemens Houses that I have omitted: In those Days what a glorious Prospect must it have afforded to a Foreigner who had view'd the Town from the *Thames* or St. *George's Fields*, when the *Temple*, which we now so much admire, was perhaps the least beautiful Piece of the whole! And surely this part of the Town must have been more healthful as well as pleasanter than we find it at present, especially when the Air was not shut out by the Buildings that have been since erected on the North side of the Town. But notwithstanding our Nobility and Ecclesiasticks were possess'd of so pleasant a Situation in those Days, the Citizens I find were then crowded together in a small Compass, and the Streets generally so narrow that a Coach could scarce pass them: The Fens and Morasses on the North of the City also were no small Inconvenience, and must contribute to the Unhealthfulness of it; from whence we may conclude, that though that part of the Town which lay on the River-side, and was possess'd by the Nobility, was much more desirable than it is at present, yet our Merchants and Tradesmen are better accommodated now than they were then, the middle of the Town being render'd more healthful and pleasant by the Enlargement of the Streets, England.

England. and draining of the Bogs that lay to the Northward of it.

But to return to the Deſcription of the *Temple*. The publick Buildings here are the Church, the two *Temple-Halls*, the two Libraries, and the *Exchequer* and *King's-Bench-Offices*.

The *Temple-Church*. The *Temple-Church*, in which the Societies of the *Inner* and *Middle Temple* are equally intereſted, ſtands at the North end of the Cloyſter or Piazza uſually call'd the *Temple-Cloyſters*. It is one of the moſt beautiful *Gothick* Structures we ſee in *England*, ſupported by neat ſlender Pillars, compos'd of what is uſually call'd *Suſſex*-Marble. It is a lightſome airy Church, diſincumber'd with Galleries, which generally hide the Beauty of theſe ſacred Buildings in *London*; and this may be one reaſon the *Temple*-Organ affords us better Muſick than any other in Town. The Dimenſions of this Church are as follow: The Length from the Altar to the Skreen 83 Foot, the Breadth 60 Foot, and the Height 34; beſides which there is a round Tower at the Weſt end, whoſe Diameter is 51 Foot, Circumference 160, and the Height 48. In the middle of the Area of this Tower are nine Marble Figures of the antient Knights: they are repreſented in full Proportion, five in one Rank, inclos'd with Iron-Rails, of which two are croſs-legg'd, and four in another Rank, all croſs-legg'd, and inclos'd with Iron-Rails. We find the Names only of *William Marſhal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who died *Anno* 1219, *William* his Son, who died *Anno* 1231, and *Gilbert Marſhal*, the ſaid Earl's Brother, who was alſo Earl of *Pembroke*, 1241, and *Robert Rouſe* and another, (being

(being the leaſt) was brought from *York* by Mr. Serjeant *Belwood*, Recorder of that City, about the Year 1682, and is ſaid to be the Figure of one *Rouſe*, of an honourable Family. England.

The round Tower is ſupported by ſix Pillars, adorn'd with an upper and lower Range of ſmall Arches and blank Appertures, except towards the Eaſt.

There is a Tradition that this Church was founded by *Dunwallo Mulmutius*, a *Britiſh* King, *Anno Mundi* 4748; but moſt are of Opinion it was erected, or at leaſt rebuilt, by the *Knights Templars* about the Year 1185, according to an old Inſcription that was lately to be ſeen over the Church-Door, *viz.*

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini 1185, *dedicata hæc Eccleſia in honorem beatæ Mariæ a Domino Eraclio Dei gratia ſanctæ Reſurrectionis Eccleſiæ Patriarcho* 2 *Idus Februarij. Qui eam annatim petentibus de injuncta ſibi penitentia* 60 *dies indulſit.*

The South-Weſt part was in the Year 1695 new built with Stone, whereon appeareth this Inſcription.

Vetuſtate Conſumptum Impenſis utriuſq; Societatis Reſtitutum 1695, *Nichol. Courtney, Rogero Gillingham, Armig. Theſaur.*

And laſtly, in the Year 1706, the Church was beautify'd within, and the Pillars of the round Tower wainſcotted, with a new Battlement and Buttreſſes on the South ſide, and other parts of the outſide repair'd; alſo the Figures of the *Knights Templars* new clean'd and painted, and the Iron-Work incloſing them painted and gilt with Gold.

John

England. *John Hales*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the *Inner-Houſe*; *John Whitefield*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the *Middle-Houſe*.

In the Times of Popery there were belonging to this Church a Maſter and four ſtipendiary Prieſts, who were maintain'd firſt out of the Revenues of the Knights Templars, and afterwards out of thoſe of the *Hoſpitallers* who ſucceeded them. At preſent there is only a Maſter, a Reader and a Lecturer. The Maſter or Rector of the *Temple* is appointed by the Crown, but uſually with the Aſſent of the Benchers of both Houſes, from whom the beſt part of his Revenue ariſes, for he receives from the Crown but 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Ann.* from the *Inner-Temple* 100 *l.* and from the *Middle-Temple* 70 *l.* *per Ann.* (as I am inform'd) having a handſome Houſe for his Reſidence at the Eaſt end of the Church. The preſent Maſter is the Right Rev. Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Biſhop of *Bangor*, one of the greateſt Divines and Orators of the Age, and very well vers'd in the Common as well as the Eccleſiaſtical Laws of this Kingdom; a Gentleman hitherto univerſally admir'd for his Integrity and Steadineſs: May we never have Reaſon to alter the Opinion we once conceiv'd of him.

Inner-Temple-Hall. The *Inner-Temple-Hall* is an antient Fabrick, ſaid to have been built in the Reign of King *Edward* III, and was repair'd and beautified in the Year 1699. The *Middle-Temple-Hall* is a large magnificent Edifice, entirely rebuilt in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1572, being in the Form of a College-Hall, as the Halls in moſt of the Inns of Court and Chancery are. The Libraries are commodious Rooms, well furniſh'd with Books of Law, Hiſtory

History and Travels: To that of the *Middle-Temple* every Stranger is admitted without Difficulty, with the Liberty of reading or tranſcribing what he pleaſes; but it is not ſo eaſy to get Acceſs to the *Inner-Temple* Library, at leaſt to ſit and do Buſineſs there, as in the other. The Office of the *Exchequer*, at the upper end of the *King's-Bench-Walks* on the Weſt, is fill'd with the Seats of the ſeveral Clerks of that Court of the Equity ſide, but has nothing in its Structure that deſerves a Deſcription; any more than the Office of the *King's-Bench* at the South or lower end of thoſe Walks, which is a low flat Building, having no upper Rooms, and ſeems to be ſo deſign'd that the reſt of the Apartments in the *Temple* might not be depriv'd of the Proſpect of the River and the adjacent Country. England.

The *Temple* Gates are ſeven, tho' the two principal Gates on the North towards *Fleet-Street* only bear that Name: There is a third on the Eaſt towards *White Friars*, and a fourth opens into *Devereux-Court* and *Eſſex-Street*; beſides which there is a Gate on the Water-ſide at the *Temple-Stairs*, another into *Mitre-Court*, and the ſeventh opens into *Serjeants-Inn*. They are all ſhut up every Night, and a good Watch is kept, eſpecially at the two principal Gates towards *Fleet-Street*, where Gentlemen are let in at any Hour of the Night.

Theſe Societies, each of them, at preſent, conſiſt of Benchers, Barriſters and Students. The Benchers, who have the Government of each Houſe, have their Table at the upper end of the Hall, where they common together; the Barriſters have another on the ſide, and the

England. the Students a third, as in College-Halls. Formerly they had no other Plates but their Bread, and drank out of Wooden Bowls; at present they are allow'd Trenchers, and course green Earthen Pots for their Liquor; what was the Reason of this wondrous Humility I cou'd never learn, but I believe few People eat better than the Benchers of these Houses, who are usually Lawyers of the longest standing in each House.

The Officers of the *Inner-Temple* are a Treasurer, Under Treasurer, Steward, Butlers, Cooks, Panier-Man, Gardiner, Porters, *&c.* All that have Chambers are oblig'd to be in Commons a Fortnight every Term, for which they pay about ten Shillings a Week; and sixteen Terms qualifies a Student for the Bar.

The Fees on Admission amount to four Pounds, three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence whereof are paid to the House.

Each Society had formerly its Reader, and there were Mootings or Disputations in their Halls; but these have been disus'd for many Years. The Arms of the *Inner-Temple* are, *Azure*, a Pegasus rising, Argent.

In the *Middle-Temple* the principal Officer also is the Treasurer, and chosen in like manner from among the Benchers Annually. He admits the Students into the Society, assigns them their Chambers, receives the Rents and other Revenues of the House, and disposes of them to the Use of the Society, upon the Buildings, the Servants, *&c.* From whence it comes, that all Publick Works in the *Temple* are said to be done during the Administration of such and such Treasurers. The Arms of this Society are, Argent, on a Cross Gules, a Holy Lamb, *Or*. The Charge

of

of Admittance is about 5 *l.* and Chambers are sold for three Lives. Here they are oblig'd to be in Commons a Fortnight every Term, as in the other Houſe, for which they pay 10 *s.* a Week; but if they don't come, it is uſual to compound for half; and 28 Terms qualifies a Student for the Bar. And indeed I don't ſee why a Student ſhou'd be oblig'd to keep his Terms, when there are no Readings, no Diſputations or Publick Lectures in the reſpective Houſes; which occaſion'd a late Writer to ſay, *That the Inns of Court were the worſt inſtituted Seminaries in any Chriſtian Country, unleſs we ſuppos'd they were much degenerated from their Original Rules. That all wiſe Nations had agreed in the Neceſſity of a ſtrict Education, which conſiſted among other Things in the Obſervance of Moral Duties; but here all thoſe were laugh'd out of Doors.* From whence, I preſume, he wou'd inſinuate, That the Inns of Court are rather Nurſeries of Lewdneſs and Rapine, than Seminaries of Law and Juſtice. But ſurely this ſevere Sentence muſt proceed from a want of due Information of the Circumſtances of theſe Societies: For what place is there in the Kingdom freer from Diſorders of all kinds than the Inns of Court, where Gentlemen of the ſtricteſt Virtue, Gravity and good Senſe chooſe to reſide, rather than in any other parts of the Town; here they worſhip the Divine Being in the Beauty of Holineſs; here they enjoy an uninterrupted Quiet, free from Quarrels, Noiſe, and Midnight Revels, that frequently diſturb other Neighbourhoods; Murders, Thefts and Acts of Violence are ſcarce ever heard of here, but all is perfectly ſerene and calm, ſuitable to the Genius and Diſpoſition of the ſtudious and learned Inhabitants. England.

England. Few Gentlemen come to reside here till they have pass'd an Academical Education, and are at Years of Discretion to govern their Actions without the Assistance of a Tutor: They are directed in their Reading and Study of the Law by some learned Friend of long Experience in the Practice as well as Theory of the Law; and Lectures and Disputations seem wholly superfluous when they have an Opportunity of attending the Courts of Westminster every Day in Term time, and of hearing the learned Debates there, and observing what Interpretations are put on the several Statutes and Reports they have been reading upon; and if any thing they meet with still wants an Explanation, the Gentlemen of the Society that are of longer standing are always ready to communicate their Knowledge to the younger Students.

As to the Admission of Gentlemen to the Bar without due Qualifications; if the certain Knowledge that their future well-being in the World depends upon their close Application to their Studies, will not quicken them, and induce them to qualify themselves for their Profession, I am at a loss to know what will: It is not here as in Divinity, where if a Lad can attain to those mean Qualifications that are requir'd to get into a Benefice he is provided for for Life; seldom any thing short of real Merit and constant Application will enable a Lawyer to get his Bread after he is call'd to the Bar, there are no fat Livings or Sine Cures for lazy or stupid Lawyers; when they cease to exert their Talents they must cease to live, at least such must never expect to make a Figure in the World.

The End of the Fourteenth Volume.

THE TABLE OF THE Fourteenth Volume.

A

ADEL-STREET Page 382
Adel-Hill 433
African Houſe 291
St. Alban Wood-Street *Church* 387
Aldgate-Ward 290
Aldgate-Street ibid.
Alderſgate-Ward 389
Alderſgate-Street 391
Ale, the beſt made by the Waters of the Trent 39
Alhallows Barking *Pariſh* 287
Alhallows on the Wall 305
Alhallows Lombard-Street 328
Alhallows Staining ibid.
Alhallows the Great *Church* 355
Alhallows the Leſs *Pariſh* 356
Alhallows Honey-Lane *Pariſh* 363
Alhallows Bread-Street *Church* 428
St. Alphage *Church* 387
Amen-Corner 397
St. Andrew Underſhaft 293
St. Andrews Wardrobe *Church* 435
Angel-Street 391
St. Anne's *Church within* Alderſgate 393

St. Antholin's *Church* 360
Apothecaries-Hall 424
Arbele Trees 184
Armourers-Hall 374
Aſh Trees 179
Ave-Mary-Lane 397
Auſtin-Friars 303
St. Auſtin's *Church* 423

B

Badger Hunting 109
Bakers-Hall 286
Barbican 245, 392
Bartholomew-Lane 302
St. Bartholomew's *Church by the* Exchange 307
Barber-Surgeons-Hall 385
Baſſiſhaw-Ward 378
Baſinghall-Street ibid.
Baſing-Lane 428
Baths in England 45
Bay Trees 186
Baynard's-Caſtle 244, 433
Baynard's-Caſtle-Ward 432
Beaſts, Engliſh 46
Beech Trees 180
Beech-Lane 383
Bell-Yard 440
St. Bennet's 307
St. Bennet Gracechurch-Street 344
St. Bennet's-Hill 432
St. Bennet's Paul's-Wharf *Ch. and Pariſh* 434
Billinſgate-Ward 330
Birch Trees 181
Biſhopſgate Ward *and* Street 298
Blaſts of Fruit, &c. 192
Blackwell-Hall 378
Black-Friars 396
St. Botolph's *Church* 282
St. Botolph's *Church* 300
Botolph-Lane 331
St. Botolph's *without* Alderſgate 393

Bow-Lane 359
Box 186
Brackley-Street 383
Brent *River* 201
Brewers-Hall 386
Bread-Street-Ward 427
Bread-Street ibid.
Bread-Street-Hill 430
Bridewell 245, 438, 446
Bridge of London 268
Bricklayers-Hall 291
Bridge-Ward within 334
Bridgewater-Square 383
Bridgewater-Street ibid.
BRITISH ISLANDS, *their Situation* 1
Situation of Great Britain 2
The Name, from whence deriv'd 3
Broad-Street Ward *and* Street 392
Buck Hunting 194
Bucklersbury 350
Budgerow ibid.
Bull-and-Mouth-Street 391
Butchers-Hall 332, 427

C

CAndlewick-Ward 345
Cannon-Street ibid.
Carp 124
Carpenters-Hall 393
Carter-Lanes, Great *and* Little 433
Caſtle-Yard 440
St. Catherine Creechurch 292
St. Catherine Coleman 294
Cateaten-Street 366
Cæder Trees planted in England 183
Change, Old 398
Chapter-Houſe 424
Chancery-Lane 440
Chick-Lane 443
Chriſt Church 414
The Hoſpital 415

St. Chriſtopher's 308
Circuits 197
Clergy of England 73
St. Clement's Eaſtcheap 346
Clover, and other ſown Graſs 154
Clothworkers-Hall 286
Coachmakers-Hall 392
Cock Fighting 136
Coleſeed 171
Colne *River* 201
College-Hill 357
Coleman-Street-Ward 370
Coleman-Street ibid.
Common Fields greatly improv'd by encloſing them and laying them in Pieces 159
Propoſals for encloſing them 161
Coopers-Hall 379
Cooks-Hall 393
Copper, Engliſh 50
Cornhill-Ward 308
Cordwainers-Street-Ward 359
Courſing 113
Creed-Lane 397
Cripplegate-Ward 380
Crutched-Friars 291
Curriers-Hall 386
Curſitors-Alley 440
Cuſtom-Houſe 285
Cutlers-Hall 358
Cypreſs 182

D

DENNIS, *St.* Back-Church 328
Diet of the Engliſh 90, 94
Diſtaff-Lane 427
Ditch ſide 396
Diverſions, Rural 96
Diverſions of the common People 143
Doctors-Commons 433
Dogs, Engliſh 48
Dorſet *or* Saliſbury Street *and* Court 439

Dowgate-Ward 353
Dowgate-Hill ibid.
Drapers-Hall 303
Duck-Lane 445
Dukes-Place 290
Dung, the ſeveral kinds of it 150
St. Dunſtan's *Church in the Eaſt* 288
Dutch *Church* 305

E

EAſt-India-Houſe 297
Eaſtcheap, Great 345
Eaſtcheap, Little 330
Eels 126
St. Edmund's Lombard-Street 329
Elm Trees 178
Embroiderers-Hall 427
ENGLAND, *why ſo call'd* 6
The Situation, Extent and Form of it ibid.
The Air and Winds 7, 10
The Face of the Country, Mountains, Plains, &c. 11
Soil, Vegetables, Fruits, &c. 12, 13, 14
Foreſts, Purlieus, Chaſes, Parks, &c. 15, 16
An Eſtimate of the National Income and Expences 22, 23
Seas and Fiſheries 24, 25
Herring-Fiſhery 25
Cod-Fiſhery, Oyſters, &c. 32
Harbours of England 33
Rivers ibid.
Propoſals to unite the great Rivers and make others navigable 40
Lakes, Baths and Mineral Waters 45
Cattle, Oxen, Sheep, Horſes and Dogs 46
Fowls and Poultry 49
Minerals 50
Perſons of the Engliſh 51
Habits of the Engliſh 54
Expence of a Lady's Dreſs 56

Their

Their Genius and Temper, Virtues and Vices 66, 89
Of the Quality 68
Of the middle ſort of People 71
Of the Clergy 73
Of the Seamen 76
Of the Soldiery 77
Inferior Tradeſmen, Labourers and Servants, their Characters 82
Hoſpitality of the Engliſh *to Foreigners* 84
Poor in England, *their Condition* 85
Diet of the Engliſh, *their Eatables and Liquors* 90, 92, 94
Diverſions Rural 96
Hounds and Hunting 97, 98, 104
Game, Red and Fallow Deer 98
The Hart and Stag 99, 104
Buck Hunting 105
Fox Hunting 106
Badger Hunting 109
Hare Hunting 110
Courſing 113
Otter Hunting 115
Hawking 116
Setting 119
Shooting 121
Fiſhing 123
Horſe-Racing 131
Cock-Fighting 136
High Gaming 138
Sports of the common People 143
Huſbandry of the Engliſh 148
Dung, the ſeveral ſorts of it 150
Improvements by Turnips, Graſs Seeds, &c. 154
Improvements by Encloſure, and laying the Arable Land in Pieces, which advances the Rent three fourths 159
Improvements by burning Land 167
By over-flowing Land 168
By ſowing it with various Seeds 171

Trees

Trees proper to the Soil 177
Of the Engliſh *Gardens* 186
Grafting and Inoculating 189, 190
Of the Antient and Modern Diviſions of England 195
Of the Diviſion into Circuits and Counties 199
St. Ethelburgh 300
Exchange, Royal 312, 317
Exchange-Alley 309

F

FArringdon-Ward within the Walls 394
Farringdon-Ward without 436
Fell-Street 383
Fenchurch-Street 325
Fetter Lane 440
Finnesbury *Liberty* 203
Fir Trees 184
Fiſhery, Herring 25
Fiſhing 123
Fiſhmongers-Hall 343
Fiſh-Street, Old 428
Fiſh-Street-Hill, Old 430
Flax 173
Fleet-Ditch 438
Fleet-Ditch *antiently* Well's River 273
Fleet-Street 437
Fletchers-Hall 298
Flowers 188
Foreſts 15
Foſter-Lane 389
Founders-Hall 374
Fowls and Birds 49
Fox Hunting 106
Freedom of the City, the Circumference without the Walls 276
French Church 308
Friday-Street 427
Fruits of England 13
Furzes 185

G

G*Ames, Winter* 140
Gaming high 138
Gardens, Engliſh 186
Garlick-Hill 357
Gates, four antient ones in London 227

Gates of London, *the principal of them deſcrib'd* 232
Genius and Temper, Virtues and Vices of the Engliſh 66
St. George's Botolph-Lane 333
Gilt-Spur-Street 445
St. Giles's Cripplegate *Church* 388
Girdlers-Hall 379
Golden-Lane 383
Goldſmiths-Hall 392
Goſwell-Street 391
Graſs-Seeds 154
Grafting 189
Gracechurch-Street 298, 325
Greſham-College 300
The City decline paying the Profeſſors their Salaries 320
Grey-Friars 398
Grocers-Hall 369
Grub-Street 383
Gudgeons 130
Guild-Hall 366

H

Habits of the Engliſh 54
Harbours of England 33
Hart or Stag 99
Hare Hunting 110
Hart-Street 382
Harp-Alley 441
Hart-Street 442
Hawking 116
Hazel 185
St. Hellens *Street* 298
St. Hellens *Church* 300
Hemp 172
Heptarchy, Saxon 196
The Herbour 354
Heralds-Office 434
Holly 185
Holborn 441
Holborn-Bridge 442
Honey-Lane-Market 381
Hops 174
Horſes, Engliſh 47
Horſe-Racing 131

Horſe-Cheſnuts 181
Hornbeam 182
Hoſier-Lane 442
Houndſditch 281
Huggin-Lane 430
Hunting the Hart or Stag 104
Hunting the Buck 105
Hunting the Otter 115
Husbandry 148
Improvements in it of late Years 154, 167

I

JAmes, *St.* Dukes-Place 292
Jews Synagogue 294
Jews, Engliſh, *ſome Account of them* 374
Jewen-Street 383
Improvements made by encloſing Common-Fields and laying them in Pieces 159
Improvements in Husbandry 167
Innholders-Hall 355
Inoculating of Fruit-Trees 190
Joyners-Hall 355
Iron, Engliſh 50
Iſis *River* 34
Ivy-Lane 398

K

KIng-Street 366
Kitchen-Gardens of England 188
Knight-riders-Street 433

L

LAbourers *and Servants, their Condition* 82
Lad-Lane 382
Lakes, Engliſh 45
Lambeth-Hill 429
Langborne-Ward 324
Laurels 186
St. Lawrence-Lane 366
St. Lawrence Jewry *Church* 369
Lead, Engliſh 50
Lea *River* 200
Leaden-Hall Street *and* Market 295
Leaden-Hall 297
Leatherſellers-Hall 300
St. Leonard's Eaſtcheap *Pariſh* 344
Lime Trees 182
Lime-Street-Ward 294

Lime-Street *deſcrib'd* 296
Lime-Street 326
Liquors, Engliſh 92
Litton-Street 384
Little Britain 392
London *deſcrib'd* 204, 217
The Situation of Old London 205
The Antiquity of it 209
When firſt encompaſs'd with a Wall 217
The Gates of the City 227, 232
The Moat or Ditch, when made 238
Caſtles and Towers about London 243
London Work-houſe 301
The Royal-Exchange 312
London Bridge *deſcrib'd* 268
Other Bridges in London 275
Extent of the Freedom of the City without the Walls 277
Wards of the City 277, &c.
Principal Streets, Publick Buildings, &c.
London Stone 345
Long-Lane 392, 444
London-Houſe 392
London, Old, *the Situation extremely pleaſant* 458
Lothbury 370
Love-Lane 331
Love-Lane 382
Ludgate-Hill 437
Lyons in the Tower 266

M

MAgnus, *St. Church* 343
Maiden-Lane 383
Maple Trees 182
St. Martin's *Church* 306
Mark-Lane 283
St. Mary-Axe 290
St. Mary Woolnoth 329
St. Mary Hill 331
St. Mary Hill *Church* 333
St. Margaret Pattens, Fenchurch-Street ibid.
St. Mary Abchurch 346
St. Mary Bothaw 352
St. Mary Aldermary *Church* 360
St. Mary le Bow *Church* 361
St. Margaret Lothbury *Church* 377

St. Mary Aldermanbury *Church* 386
St. Martins le Grand 389
St. Margaret Moſes *Pariſh* 429
St. Mary Somerſet *Church and Pariſh* 432
St. Mary Monthaut *Pariſh* ibid.
St. Mary Mag. Old Fiſh-Street *Ch. and Pariſh* 435
Maſons-Hall 379
St. Matthew Friday-Street *Church* 422
Medway *River* 36
Mercers-Hall *and* Chapel 368
Merchant Taylors-Hall 303
St. Michael's *Church* 523
St. Michael's Crooked Lane 347
St. Michael Baſiſhaw *Church* 380
St. Michael Queen-Hith *Church and Pariſh* 431
Middleſex, *its Situation, Extent, Air, Soil and Rivers* 198, 199, 200
Hundreds and chief Towns in Middleſex 202
St. Mildred's Poultry *Church* 369
Milk-Street 381
St. Mildred's *Church* 428
Mineral Waters of England 45
Minerals, Engliſh 49
Mint *in the* Tower 256
The Minories 281
Mincing Lane 283
Monument *of the Fire of* London 335
Moor-Lane 383
Mountfichet Caſtle 244
Mugwel-Street 382

N

NIcholas, *St.* Acon 330
St. Nicholas Coleabby *Ch. and Pariſh* 431

O

OAK Trees 177
St. Olave's Jewry *Church* 374
Old Jewry 365
Otter Hunting 115

P

PAinters-Hall 430
Partridge Hawking 118
Pater-Noſter-Row 397
St. Paul's Church-Yard 395
St. Paul's *Church, ſome Account of it* 399
Pay-Office 304
Perch 130

St. Peter's Poor *Church* 305
St. Peter's Cornhill 321
Pewterers-Hall 298, 328
Philip-Lane 382
Phylerea 186
Phyſicians College 424
Pike Fiſh 127
Planting, the Seaſon for it 191
Plaiſterers-Hall 386
Poor, their Condition in England 85
Poplar Trees 184
Portſoken-Ward 279
Poſt-Office 326
Poſtern-Street 383
Poultry 365
Poultry-Counter 369
Pruning of Trees 193
Pye-Corner 445

Q

Queen-Street 356
Queen-Hith-Ward 429
Queen-Hith *Wharfs and Market* ibid.
Quicks, &c. *for Fencing* 185

R

Records in the Tower 254
Red-croſs-Street 383
Regalia of the Kings and Queens of England 256
Rivers of England 33
Roman *Diviſion of* England 196
Rood-Lane 331

S

Sadlers-Hall 427
Saffron 173
Salmon 128
Salisbury-Street *and* Court 439
Seas of England 24
Seamen, Engliſh 76
Servants, Engliſh 82
Sernes Tower 246
Serjeants-Inn, Fleet-Street 448
Setting 119
Severn *River* 37
Sheep, Engliſh 47
Sheer-Lane 440
Sheep-Pens 445
Shooting 121

Silver-Street 383
Sion-College 384
Skinners-Hall 355
Smithfield 443
Smithfield-Bars 445
Snow-Hill 442
Soldiery, Engliſh 77
South-Sea-Houſe 304
Sports of the common People 143
Stag or Hart 99
Stationers-Hall 424
St. Stephen Walbrook *Church* 352
St. Stephen Coleman-Street *Church* 377
Stocks-Market 351
St. Swithin's *Church* 352
Sycamore Trees 182

T

TAme *River* 35
Temple-Bar *Gate* 277
Temple 448
Templars ibid.
Temple Church 460
Inner-Temple Hall 462
Middle-Temple ibid.
Tench 125
Thames *River* 33, 201
Thames-Street 283, 330
Threadneedle-Street 302
Throgmorton-Street ibid.
Tin Mines 49
Tower-Royal 246
Tower of London, *by whom and when built* ibid.
Tower-Hill-Ward 282
Tower-Street 283
Tower-Hill 284
Tower of London *deſcrib'd* 246
The Fortifications 248
The Armoury 250
The Office of Ordnance 253
The White Tower ibid.
The Records in Wakefield Tower 254
The Mint 256
The Jewel Office ibid.
The Regalia 258
The Priſon of the Tower 263

Fees paid by Prisoners 264
Salaries of the Officers of the Tower 265
The Lions and other wild Animals there 266
Tower-Royal Street 359
Trent *River* 39
Trees, their Properties 177
Trinobantes 208
Trout 129
Turnips 154, 157

V

VEdast, *St. Church* 423
Verulam, Cassibelan's *Fortress* 207
Vintry-Ward 356
Vintners-Hall 357

W

WAlbrook-Ward 349
Walbrook 359
Walnut-Tree 180
Wards of London 277
Warwick-Lane *and* Court 397
Wardrobe-Court 433
Watermans-Hall 355
Watling-Street 428
Water-Lane 439
Weavers-Hall 379
Weld 172
Wenlaxbarne *Liberty* 203
West Harding-Street 441
Wharfs in Tower-Ward 285
White-Chapel 280
White-cross Street 383
White-Fryars 439
Willow Trees 184
Winchester-Street 302
Woad 171
Women, their Temper 89
Their Amusements and Diversions 140
Wood-Street 382
Work-house, London 301

Y

YEW 186

Pis-1955-4

FINIS.